



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

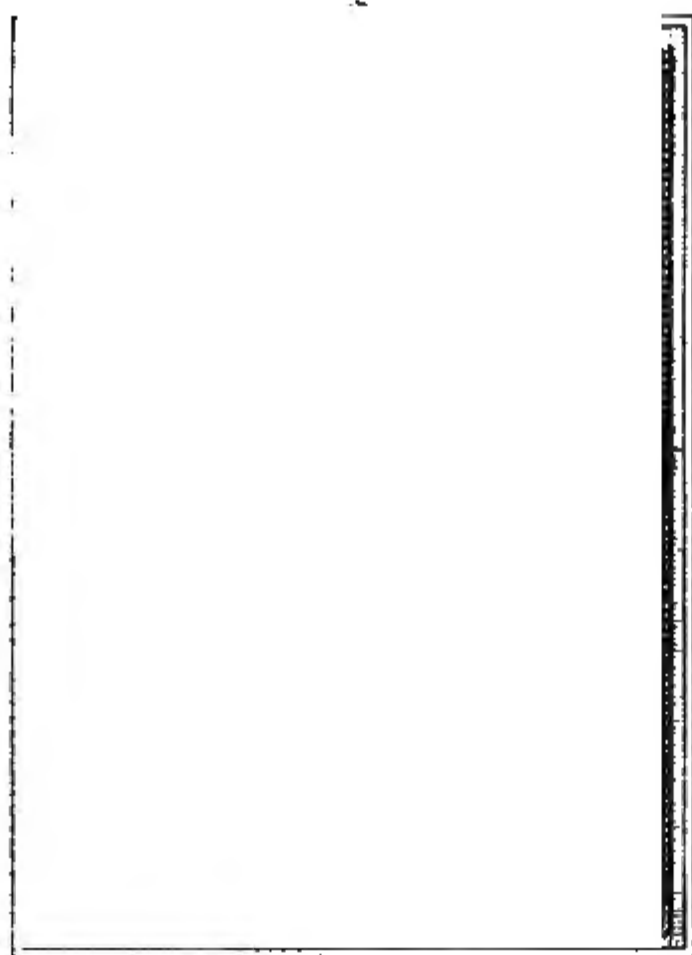
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



DOCUMENTS

OF THE

SENATE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

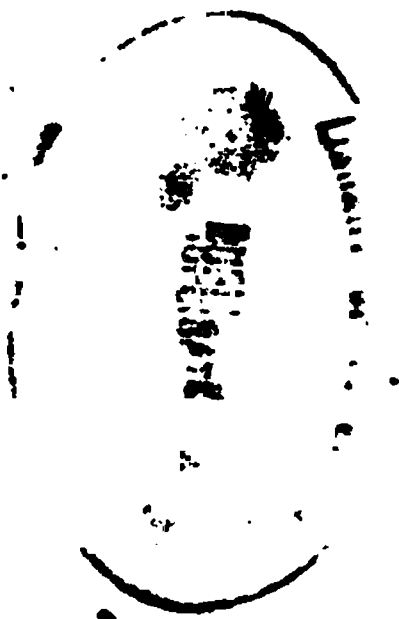
SEVENTY-FOURTH SESSION.

1851.

VOLUME 3.

No. 65 TO 97, INCLUSIVE.





CH.

State of New-York.

No. 65.

IN SENATE, APRIL 10, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims on the petition of Jacob Keistler, and of Luke P. Babcock and others.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on claims, to which was referred the petition of Jacob Keistler, and also the petition of Luke P. Babcock, Charles C. Elliott, Mahittible Elliott, Harriet N. Elliott, John B. Elliott and Mary L. Stanford.

REPORTS :

The petition of said Keistler represents that in 1826 he became the owner of a piece of land on the Seneca river, in the town of Seneca Falls, between the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls. That upon the property was a valuable mill and water privileges, and the Cayuga and Seneca canal separated the land in two parts.

The petition of Luke P. Babcock and others, represents that in 1837 they became owners as tenants in common of seven acres of land, and a valuable water privilege on the Seneca river, between the villages of Waterloo and Seneca Falls ; the Cayuga and Seneca canal separates the mill and water privileges from the main land.

The petitioners respectively in relation to each their respective pieces of property claim to be compensated in damages against the State for alleged injuries resulting to their property.

1. By back water upon the water-wheels of their respective mills by reason of the raising the dam at Seneca Falls, and in consequence of the canal not being kept clear.

2. By a dam erected diagonally across the river near the mill, and its subsequent alteration by different superintendents.

That at different times by breaks in the canal, sand and gravel run into the race, which they were obliged to clear out.

That in 1848 the superintendent of repairs took down both mills and destroyed them.

The petitions further claims damages for the digging of a ditch, 15 years ago, by superintendent of repairs, along the south bank of towing path, across his land and through the shed belonging to the mill.

The petition of Mr. Keistler alleges that about 20 years ago he purchased a farm in towns of Seneca Falls and Fayette, south of the canal, that by erecting dam and altering same and raising the water, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of his farm is permanently overflowed, and that superintendent dug a large and deep ditch through the entire length of said farm.

The petition of Mr. Keistler then claims that he has sustained \$2,000 damages.

The petition of Mr. Babcock, and others, claims damages further for neglect of State officers to build and keep in repair a bridge for the mill.

Also for stone taken to repair canal from the foundation of a shed of petitioner, about 8 years ago.

As to the damages claimed by reason of the dam in the Seneca river, the right to the erection and maintenance of such dams occurred, and they are constructed anterior to the title of any of the petitioners accruing in the lands affected, and there must have been previously a settlement or a waiver of damages on the part of the owners, arising by reason of the construction of such dam. The dam has never been raised by the State or its agents above the height at which it was originally constructed, as has been fully substantiated where the question has heretofore arisen in matters litigated before

the Canal Board. Your committee cannot therefore recognize any right to relief, or an act to recover damages for the maintenance of such claim.

In relation to the damages occasioned by the tearing down of the mill and taking the stone there is an ample and abundant remedy now provided by law, and the Canal Commissioners have full powers under the statute to settle such claim without any further or additional statutory enactment.

As to the other claims made in such petitions, your committee are of opinion that they are not of such character, nor are they sufficiently established to authorise the passage of a special act for their relief, and if any right ever existed to call upon the State for compensation in damages, the same has been waived and released by a failure to proceed therefor under the statute within the time required by law.

The committee therefore offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

State of New-York.

No. 66.

IN SENATE, APRIL 10, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on claims on the petition of Caleb Goodrich, for relief.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on claims, to which was referred the petition of Caleb Goodrich, asking for compensation for stone claimed to belong to him, which was used under the orders of the Canal Commissioners in the construction of the canal,

REPORTS :

The claimant alleges that in the years 1838 to 1841, inclusive, he was engaged in the construction of section 19 of the Black River canal, under a contract with the State. He claims that the stone alluded to became his by virtue of an agreement made between him and the engineer in charge, by which he was to have the stone as a full compensation for taking them out of the bottom of the canal, and lining the bottom with sand, so as to close up the seams or fissures in the rocks. His contract was completed in 1842, and the final estimate was then made, and the amount due on the contract fully adjusted and paid, and a receipt therefor executed October, 1842. About 1,200 yards of the stone which were thus quarried out, the petitioner alleges were suitable for lock stone, and they were left on the premises where they were deposited by direction of the Canal Commissioners.

That in the years 1846, 1847 and 1848, the said lock stone, the petitioner alleges, were taken under the direction of the Canal Commissioner, and used in the construction of certain locks built on such canal; and it is for the taking of such stone that the petitioner claims compensation from the State.

In the settlement of the proper course to be pursued by the Legislature on this claim, it is not strictly necessary to enter into an examination of the title of the claimant to such stone, because the question as to the proper course to be pursued had better be settled upon the assumption most favorable to the claimant: that the title of the stone was, as he claimed, in himself. But your committee cannot refrain from remarking, that the claim of the title derived as a full compensation for the excavation of the rock and *lining of* the canal, does not appear very consistent with the final estimate and assessment on file in the Canal Department, accompanied by the receipt in full of the claimant. Under such alleged acquirement, he claims, in his petition, title to over 1,200 yards of stone, and alleges that he excavated more than double that quantity. In the final estimate he is allowed \$3,147.29 for the excavation of 3,147.29 cubic yards of solid rock excavation, and in such estimate is also included a charge for lining the canal at 20 cents a yard. The final estimate amounts to \$36,827.42, and in the receipt the petitioner acknowledged it to be entirely satisfactory; and after the acknowledgment of the payment of the money, the receipt closes with these words: "and which I also acknowledge to be in full of all demands and accounts for the completion of said section." There is no exception or notice taken or made in such final estimate or receipt, of any such understanding or agreement as is alleged by the petitioner.

But admit that the claimant is right in relation to his title to the stone, and assume the facts alleged by the petitioner in his petition to be true; then the question is reduced to this: Is a special act necessary to authorise the Canal Commissioners or the Canal Board to settle the claim of the petitioner for quarried stone, (which is personal property,) taken under their order for the construction of locks on the State canal? The Canal Commissioners have without doubt as full and ample power to settle for that as for any materials used by them in the construction or repairs of the canal, or any part of the

public works, and they need no other or greater jurisdiction for that purpose than they have at present.

The committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

State of New-York.

No. 67.

IN SENATE, APRIL 4, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of the Treasurer of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the
City of New-York, for 1850.**

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York :

The annual report of the treasurer of the "trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the city of New-York," showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the trust from the 31st December, 1849, to the 31st December, 1850; also, showing the present state of the funds, and an estimate of income for the year 1851.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of cash in hand, 31st December, 1849,		\$8,365 02
Cash for sundries sold on account of trustees, from proceeds of the farm, from supplies of the Institution, and other stock on hand, to the		
Governor, and others by him,.....	\$388 94	
Resident chaplain,.....	172 17	
Resident physician,	128 01	
	<hr/>	689 12
For discount on price of iron safe, (5 per cent. refunded,)		8 00
For consents to transfer leases,.....		38 00
For temporary loan,		1,250 00
For interest on United States Treasury notes,		300 00
[Senate, No. 67.]	1	[u.n.]

For interest on United States six per cent. stock,		156 58
For interest on balances of bank account,		71 19
For interest on bonds and mortgages, ..	4,261 00	
Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1849,	175 00	
	<hr/>	4,436 00
For ground rents on lots in 1st Ward, ..	2,850 00	
Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1849,	425 00	
	<hr/>	3,275 00
For ground rents on lots in 15th Ward,	29,858 50	
Outstanding on Dec. 31, 1849,	815 38	
	<hr/>	30,673 88
		<hr/>
		<u>\$49,262 79</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Special deposits in Seamen's Bank of Savings,		\$7,500 00
Temporary loan repaid,	\$1,250 00	
Interest thereon,	8 50	
	<hr/>	1,258 50
Repairs and improvements on buildings and grounds,		1,777 82
Expenses of the house, including wages of the farmer, 2 assistants, and gardener, clearing woods, and \$160 for a yoke of oxen, seed potatoes, manure, farming utensils, picket fence, getting in hay, &c., &c.,		1,261 18
Furniture, beds, bedsteads, and bedding, table cloths, invalid chair, crockery, cutlery, stoves, stove pipe, sheet iron and tin ware, &c.,		739 46
Freight,	199 27	
Subscription to newspapers,	44 50	
Interments, digging graves, and coffins,	184 00	
Office rent,	275 00	
Petty expenses of the treasurer,	18 96	
Contingent expenses, viz : white sand, hardware, meat baskets, surveying, blacksmithing, whitewashing & house		

cleaning, stationery, rope, junk, clothes lines, supplies for trustees' table, &c., &c ,.....	219 41	
Iron safe for the treasurer's office,.....	160 00	
Counsel fee, and expenses paid,.....	34 81	
Grave stones, and lettering same,.....	84 40	
Pew rent in Trinity Chapel, from 1843 to 1846,.....	42 00	
Taxes and insurance,.....	835 39	
Salaries of governor, chaplain, agent, physician, and treasurer,.....	5,933 32	
Gratuities to secretary and chaplain, for services rendered,.....	750 00	
	<hr/>	8,781 06
Groceries,.....	7,034 64	
Fuel \$1,126, light, \$68.25,.....	1,194 25	
Meats \$5,097.15, medicines \$234.52,..	5,331 67	
Wearing apparel,.....	3,491 60	
Support of 2 men at Bloomingdale Asy- lum for 1½ years,.....	527 81	
Support of 1 man at Eye Infirmary for 1 month,.....	12 50	
Wages of steward, matron, baker, cooks, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, and others, employed at Asylum,.....	2,846 00	
	<hr/>	20,438 53
Balance of cash in bank on 31st De- cember, 1850,.....		7,506 24
		<hr/>
		\$49,262 79
		<hr/>

FUNDS.

Bonds and mortgages,.....	62,800 00	
United States six per cent. stock, \$10,000 at cost,.....	10,450 00	
Seamen's Bank for Savings, special de- posits,.....	17,500 00	
Cash in bank on 31st Dec., 1850,	7,506 24	
	<hr/>	98,256 24
Interest accumulated on money in special deposit, as above, remaining in bank as principal,		893 90
		<hr/>
		\$99,150 14
		<hr/>

ESTIMATE OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1851.

Interest on bonds and mortgages,	\$4,336 00	
Interest on United States six per cent. stock,	600 00	
Ground rent on lots in 1st Ward,	\$2,850 00	
Ground rent on lots in 15th Ward,	31,442 50	
	<hr/>	
	34,292 50	
	<hr/>	
		\$39,228 50
Outstanding interest on 31st Dec., 1850, do ground rents on 31st Dec., 1850,	\$75 00	
	861 00	
	<hr/>	
		936 00
		<hr/>
		\$40,164 50
		<hr/>

W. S. GREENLEAF, *Treasurer.**New-York, 31st Dec., 1850.*

The executive committee of the Board of "Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New-York," having attended to the duties assigned them, pursuant to a standing rule of the board, do report, that they have carefully examined the treasurer's accounts, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and have examined the vouchers for the disbursements; they have also examined the bonds and mortgages, and stocks, (being United States six per cent. stock, and sundry special deposits in the "Seamen's Bank for Savings,") and have found the same to be in all respects correct; and that there is a balance of cash in favor of the trustees of seven thousand five hundred and six dollars and twenty-four cents, (\$7,506.24,) and that the same is in deposit in the "Seamen's Bank for Savings," to the credit of the trustees.

Dated New-York, 31st December, 1850.

M. H. GRINNELL,

President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

CHAS. C. MARSHALL,

President of the Marine Society, and Member of the Executive Committee of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

F. A. TALLMADGE,

Recorder of the City of New-York, and a Member of the Executive Committee.

State of New-York.

No. 68.

IN SENATE, APRIL 9, 1851.

REPORT

Of the Attorney-General on the bill to provide for the enlargement of the State canals.

**ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Albany, April 9, 1851. }**

To the Senate of the State of New-York:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the Senate on the seventh of April inst:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be requested to report, within three days, to the Senate, whether in his opinion the engrossed bill from the Assembly, to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal Enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution.

The questions submitted for my opinion are exceedingly grave and important, and deserve the most careful and thorough examination. No man should be willing to hazard an opinion on such a subject, without patient thought and faithful research, justice to himself, to the subject, and the people demand it; but, the time limited to my use in the resolution, invaded as it has been by other and unavoidable official duties, has necessarily rendered it impossible for me to give these questions the attentive examination I desired, and they deserved. I have, however, thrown a few suggestions into a form,

quite rude, it is true, and submit them to the Senate, in answer to the resolution.

On examining the bill transmitted to me by your honorable body, and to which the resolution points, it occurred to me that its provisions might possibly conflict with sec. 10, of article 1, of the Constitution of the United States, which, among other limitations of the powers of the States, declares that "no State shall emit bills of credit."

Are the "canal revenue certificates" authorised by the second section of this act, bills of credit, within the meaning of the Constitution.

1. They are drawn on the credit of a fund which has no present existence, and which is uncertain in the nature of things. The holder relies and must rely on the faith of the State and on its obligation to provide this fund. The certificate is therefore based on the credit of the State.

2. They are negotiable by delivery merely, in form they are payable to A. B., or his assigns. Delivery of a *chose* is an assignment, and passes all the interest of the payee.

3. They are intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money, and are *redeemable at a future day*. The bill makes them receivable in payment of labor on the public works.

4. Superadded is the ability of the holder to re-deliver them to the State, and thus convert them into bank notes or bills, to be employed as the ordinary circulating medium of the country.

In the case of *Craig et. al. vs. the State of Missouri*, 4 Peters, R. 431, Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinion of the court, thus describes "bills of credit:" "In its enlarged and perhaps literal sense, the term 'bill of credit' may comprehend any instrument by which a state engages to pay money at a future day; thus including a certificate given for money borrowed. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevented which we know from the history of our country, equally limit the interpretation of the terms. To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the mind the idea of issuing paper intended to circulate through the community

for its ordinary purposes as money, which paper is redeemable at a future day." The friends of this bill say that these certificates are not given for a loan, they are not evidence of a deposit, they create no liability, but are given by the vendor on a sale of his property, to a vendee, as evidence that the vendee is entitled to the thing he purchased when it comes into existence. Looking beyond that mysticism to the real nature of the transaction, to my mind these amphibious certificates very strikingly resemble the Missouri certificates which were pronounced to be "bills of credit." They differ in denomination, but in most other respects agree. The Missouri certificates were issued on a deposit of money or its equivalent; so are these issued under the authority of this bill. Those rested on an ample fund for their redemption; nominally so do these. Those bore a certain rate of interest; so do these. Those were issued in denominations convenient for the ordinary wants of the community; so are these. Those were receivable in payment of taxes, and salaries of public officers; these are receivable in payment of labor on the public works, and thus far the bill makes them currency. This is the immediate parallel of the two cases, and it is significant, but the parallel is decidedly to the disadvantage of the New-York certificates, when, by passing through the transmuting crucible of legislative ingenuity, they become *bank bills* and form the ordinary circulating medium of the country. No such contrivance can change their character, and if, in any stage of their existence, or any condition they may assume, they may come in conflict with this 10th section, they are void. Speaking of the Missouri certificates, Chief Justice Marshall says, "had they been termed 'bills of credit' instead of 'certificates,' nothing would have been wanting to bring them within the prohibitory words of the Constitution. Can this make any real difference? Is the proposition to be maintained that the Constitution meant to prohibit names and not things? That a very important act, big with great and ruinous mischief which is forbidden by words most appropriate for its description, may be performed by the substitution of a name? That the Constitution, in one of its most important provisions, may be openly evaded by giving a new name to an old thing? We cannot think so. We think the certificates emitted under the authority of this act, are as entirely 'bills of credit' as if they had been so denominated in the act itself."

I have already suggested the striking analogy of the two cases, and if the case cited is authority, it is difficult, to lift the certificates to be issued under the authority of this bill, out of it, and I am not aware that the authority of that case has ever been doubted.

If these certificates shall be declared to be within the prohibitory words of the Constitution of the United States, some anxiety may be felt, in certain quarters, for the stability of our present system of banking, but there is no occasion for alarm. The *stocks* which have heretofore been deposited, or which may be deposited in pursuance of the general banking law, as security for bank circulation, have been legitimately created. They are recognized by the Constitution, and were issued upon actual and bona fide loans to the State government. They do not contravene the Constitution of the State or of the United States, and are as enduring as the Constitution itself. The faith and credit of the State are pledged in the most solemn manner, for their redemption.

They stand upon a footing entirely different from certificates, issued upon the deposit of money with the Comptroller, accompanied by a declaration that the State is not thereby made a debtor, and the deposit is not a loan of money. Stripped of the obscuring machinery of the bill, this pretended transaction of sale is as transparent as the dew drop. A deposits \$100,000 with the State, and declares that it is not a loan, nor to be treated as a loan. He receives a certificate, declaring that he is entitled to receive \$100,000 from the State in twenty-one years, and semi-annual interest at six per cent., and, strange as such a transaction may appear, both parties all the while insist that it is not a loan or a deposit. On receiving this hermaphroditic certificate, he immediately delivers it to the Comptroller, and receives in its stead \$100,000 of bank bills, to be used as currency.

It is clear that the \$100,000 of bank bills rest on the \$100,000 deposited as the security. If the certificate is no evidence of debt, and the transaction has none of the characteristics of a loan, the certificate might be wiped out, without at all affecting the nature of the transaction. No legerdemain can change the thing; there it stands, and will stand, in bold relief, all the opinions of all the wise men of the world to the contrary notwithstanding. The intermediate certificate is a most clumsy contrivance to evade the Constitution; but

the Constitution does not war upon *names*, or, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, "it does not prohibit names." Without the intervention of the "certificate," all will agree that the transaction would be a violation of the Constitution, on the hypothesis that no loan is made, and no liability created. If such an hypothesis can be predicated of this bill, then I maintain that the certificate is wholly unimportant, and the bill unconstitutional.

If the deposit creates a debt or liability on the part of the State, it is by no means clear that the transaction is not within the prohibitory words of the Constitution; the certificate itself is not entirely free from this difficulty, and while it may, by a single cotemporaneous act be converted into a circulating medium, it is almost if not entirely impossible to avoid the constitutional prohibition. I confess that I have not examined this question with sufficient care to pronounce definitely upon it. I desire to call the attention of Senators to it, and I doubt not that they will satisfy themselves that the paper authorized to be issued by this bill is not prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, before they yield their assent to this enactment.

There is, however, another Constitution, which the oath of most public officers requires them to support, and which cannot be knowingly overrode in the passage of bills, without criminality; and it is always important to inquire, "is this bill opposed to the Constitution of the State of New-York?" Is this particular enactment prohibited by it?

This inquiry, it seems, was suggested at the very outset, in connection with the bill "to provide for the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals;" for a very elaborate opinion of a distinguished jurist, concurred in by two eminent members of the legal profession, accompanied the report of the committee by which this bill was originally introduced into the Assembly. It is not a matter of surprise that this unusual precaution, to fortify a bill in advance, by the written opinion of eminent men, should have been taken in this case, for nobody but a singularly bold man would have ventured upon such an expedient as is presented in this bill, however urgent the necessity, after reading the Constitution which he had sworn to support, until his own doubts and convictions were removed by the authority of "great names."

These doubts it seems were silenced by an ingenious interpolation of a section into the Constitution, which the instrument itself does not contain, and which the author himself admits is composed of synonyms, framed for the occasion, *by the* substitution of "synonymous and equivalent expressions." After having made a Constitution to meet the bill, it is easy to find that the bill agrees with the Constitution. In examining this important question, I find myself obliged to test its provisions by the Constitution as it is; as the *convention* framed it, and the *people adopted it*. I do not feel at liberty to depart from it, to wrest and mutilate its context, and to construct out of the fragments a provision consistent with pre-conceived opinions, or necessary to the attainment of a particular end.

The main question is, is this bill in conflict with any of the provisions of the Constitution of this State? In construing constitutions, "the safest rule of interpretation will be found to be to look to the *nature* and *objects* of the particular powers, duties, rights, restrictions and limitations, with the aids of contemporary history, and to give to the words of each such operation and force, consistent with their legitimate meaning, as fairly to secure and attain the ends proposed." To ascertain the proper and legitimate meaning of such an instrument, words must be understood in their ordinary sense, and sentences must be read as they stand; the framers of the instrument must be supposed to have used the language of the country according to its natural import; and courts and legislatures must read and understand it as it is read and understood by the millions. Applying these rules of construction, it is important for us to know what were the *objects* in view, and the ends to be attained by the 7th article of the Constitution. This must be gathered from the instrument itself; by a correct reading of each independent sentence, by a comparison of its parts, one with another, and by the aids of contemporary history. The language of the instrument is unequivocal. The first great object of the provisions of that article, as declared by itself, was to secure the speedy and certain payment of the existing debt of the State, and to that end, certain means of the State were placed beyond the reach of delegated power, and sacredly dedicated to that object. The motive which influenced this object, secured the next. It was reasonable to suppose that the payment of one debt would be no possible advantage to the community, unless the creation of a future debt was prohibited. The next object, therefore, was to remove from the

Legislature the power to *create* a State debt. To that end the Constitution declares, (sec. 12), "Except the debts specified in the 10th and 11th sections of this article, no debt shall be hereafter contracted, by or on behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorised by a law for some single work or object to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay the interest on such debt, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within eighteen years from the time of the contracting thereof." This law shall not take effect unless adopted by the people at a general election. The debts authorised in the 11th section, are "debts contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war," and the 10th section allows the State "to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, or for expenses not provided for,"—to contract debts, which shall not any time, singly or in the aggregate, exceed one million of dollars. These provisions show the object to be accomplished, and how effectually that object is secured.

The third great *object* of this article was the completion of the public works which were suspended by the financial pressure of 1842. The convention was deeply impressed with the importance of the certain completion of these works and as speedily as could be done consistently with safety to the credit of the State and with justice to the public creditors. The patriotic devotion of the members of that body, to the true interests of the country, is not to be questioned. They believed, (and the people nobly responded to that belief) that financial integrity, was the first duty of a free people; that having met the just demands of the public creditors, the next imperative duty was to protect the citizen against the abuse of delegated power, and posterity against the grinding and unjust oppressions of the past. These objects secured by the most explicit provisions of the organic law, their attention was turned to the protection and improvement of public property. No hostility was manifest or could be felt towards these works; they are the pride and reliance of the State. We point to them as noble monuments of the energy, sagacity, public spirit and perseverance of a free people. We claim them as the legitimate achievements of free institutions, and the devotion of the convention to the accomplishment of what is every where regarded as a sacred duty, is signally manifested in the Constitution which it framed. After meeting the claims of twenty-two and a half millions,

of State debt and securing public credit, by imposing needed restrictions on legislative power, the remainder of the annual revenues were sacredly dedicated to the completion of these State works. This provision is contained in the third section of this article. These are the objects sought to be attained by this article is apparent from the article itself.

But I am willing to look beyond the article to the history of the times in search of the occasion and the necessity of its adoption, in aid of its true interpretation. I am desirous to ascertain if possible whether there was anything in the history of the eight or ten years anterior to the convention of 1846 calculated to originate a new provision of fundamental law, like the 7th article of the Constitution. Mr. Spencer has adopted this course and I think has shown himself as faulty in his historical recollections as he is sophistical in his reasoning. He says "great apprehensions were entertained of the reckless creation of large debts for the accomplishment of objects that would not reimburse the expense, and that thus the people would be ultimately subjected to heavy taxation to repay the sum so borrowed. The apprehensions never embraced works which would certainly and inevitably pay for themselves. It was confined to those which might produce taxation."

It is certainly to be regretted that a contemporary of the terrible financial struggle through which this State passed from 1838 to 1842, should, after the lapse of less than a decade of years, have ventured upon remarks like those above quoted. Mr. Spencer was a distinguished actor in the exciting and oppressive scenes of 1840 and '41, and no man knows better than himself, the cause of those "great apprehensions" of which he speaks. They were not confined to any particular works or class of works, but grew out of the *policy of the State and its consequences*. I affirm, without the possibility of successful contradiction, that it was the "new impulse," "the more speedy enlargement," and the rapid accumulation of State stocks consequent thereon, which produced these "great apprehensions," prostrated the means and credit of the State, and sent her stocks down in the market to a condition of ruinous depreciation, under which no government can live. These "apprehensions" were the legitimate consequences of the policy as a system of finance, and this system embraced all the canals of the State. It was the over stimu-

lated superabundance of enlargement scrip, and Genesee Valley and Black River scrip, created by the false promises of visionary men, whose opinions, unfortunately, were predominant in the Legislature, that begat these "great apprehensions."

No other State work was then in progress, no other scheme was then in contemplation, and it is idle, nay, worse than idle, to say that these apprehensions embraced any other works than the three canals provided for in this very bill. If subsequent history was silent, I would repose on the well remembered calamities of the three years next preceding the year 1842, in vindication of my historical accuracy, but fortunately the *legislation* of the year 1842 was based on those very calamities and the urgent necessities of the State growing out of the too rapid prosecution of the enlargement and the unfinished canals. At the opening of the session of that year these apprehensions had grown to a crisis which could not be passed, and these works which "would certainly and inevitably pay for themselves," were stopped from the absolute and irresistible necessities of the case, and that very *taxation*, the fear of which lay at the foundation of these "great apprehensions" was from the same absolute necessity, resorted to. The bill, usually denominated the "stop and pay bill," answered the most sanguine expectations of its friends, the people submitted to its exactions with cheerfulness, because they saw in it an earnest that the faith and credit of the State would be preserved, and an evidence of returning financial sanity in the representatives of the people. Confidence revived, and the disreputable spectacle of the Comptroller of the State of New-York shining "on change," in pursuit of short loans at 15 per cent discount, and 7 per cent interest, no longer mortified the just pride of the citizens of a great State. Nothing is more historically true than that the financial policy of the years 1838, 1839, 1840 and 1841, originated the convention of 1846. The principal object of the convention was to incorporate the substance of the "people's resolutions" in the Constitution, and thereby impose restrictions on the debt creating power of the Legislature. This was one of the objects of the 7th article, and if *that* object was not accomplished the convention was a signal failure.

Having been honored with a seat in that body, I think I may speak with some confidence of the views and opinions of members of it,

with regard to the financial policy to be adopted as a part of the fundamental law. When I say that not a member of that body supposed that any power was left with the Legislature to contract debt, (beyond the million which was designed as an elastic provision to meet unexpected contingencies,) except in the mode prescribed in the Constitution itself, I believe the statement will be concurred in by every member who was in his place while the 7th article was under discussion. In corroboration of this statement I appeal to the published proceedings of the convention. There was no compromise of the cardinal principle of compelling a submission to the people of every project for the creation of a debt beyond \$1,000,000.

I shall assume, notwithstanding Mr. Spencer's running philological commentary, on the words "applied" and "manner," that the convention intended to prohibit the creation of any debt by the Legislature, and the anticipation of any of the revenues of the State, except in the cases specifically provided for, and that it employed apt words to accomplish that object. 1st. Does this bill create a State debt? and 2d. Does it anticipate the revenues of the canals, which are by the Constitution required to be applied "in each fiscal year" to the Erie enlargement, and to the unfinished lateral canals?

What is a debt? When may a State or an individual properly be said to be *in debt*? I answer when he or it is under a legal or equitable obligation to pay money, or its equivalent, to another at the present or any future time; and this notion rests in the moral sense of mankind. The obligation to return value for value, is coeval with the idea of a separate or individual estate; it is of very great antiquity, and has found a place in the domestic polity of almost every nation under the sun, civilized or savage. I know of but a single instance of the ability of a nation to borrow largely, and with such consummate ingenuity as to create no debt; but unfortunately for the example, the ill-gotten gold and jewels having been wrought into an object of idolatry, were ground to powder and strewn upon the waters, and the *people* were compelled to drink of the bitter waters.

Mr. Spencer says, "the terms *debt* and *credit* are reciprocal." Undoubtedly they are, and when an individual parts with his title to a valuable thing, to a State or another individual, on the faith of future payment, he *gives credit* and the recipient becomes the *debtor*. A

promise to pay is no payment, a specific lien on a thing or fund, from which future *payment* may certainly be realized is not payment ; until the lien has been enforced, the *debt exists*. No matter whether by the stipulations of the contract, payment is to be made from the general or specific fund of the debtor, the obligation to pay continues, and according to my old fashioned notions, until that obligation is discharged, the relation of debtor and creditor exists. Although a State cannot be sued in its own courts, this circumstance does not change the relation of the parties. At the present day, all debts honestly contracted rest against the *property* and not the person of the debtor, and against that property in severalty. It must be sold, article by article, and no more can be sold than sufficient to pay the amount of the debt. A State cannot repudiate its debts, it must pay them, its property and the property of the citizens stand constantly pledged for its honor, and when it receives the money of an individual, no matter how vehemently it may protest against a general liability, it must pay it. The obligation of a State rests on the highest considerations of honor and integrity, for this is the only security of its creditor, and to deny payment on a clumsy and disingenuous technicality would cover it with eternal disgrace. Such an idea is not at all admissible.

Where a State is concerned, it is idle to talk of a specific lien on its unearned and anticipated revenues. It takes the money of the citizen, call it borrowed or not, and pays or expends it for the general good, it goes into its treasury, and it must *pay*, yes *pay* it again. It *owes* the amount, it is a *debtor* for it, and no legislative trickery can convert it into anything but a *debt*.

The advocates of this scheme are driven to extremities to maintain that this bill creates no debt. The reasoning on which that notion is based is alike puerile and disreputable, and ought never to be heard in the halls of legislation. It is this : "so where a mortgage is given without any covenant or other engagement to pay, no debt is created, and the only remedy is on the property mortgaged;" "so where there is a sale with the option of re-purchasing it at an advanced price, no debt is created." I would ask the author of the above extract, what does the State of New-York *mortgage* by this bill ? What does it *sell* with the right to re-purchase at an advanced price ? Is a certificate given on the loan, deposit or de-

livery of money to the State, declaring that the person delivering it is *entitled to receive* the amount delivered (if that is the least offensive word,) in 21 years, with interest semi-annually, until paid, a mortgage? Does such a certificate entitle the State to repurchase it, or the surplus revenues of the canal, at an advanced price? No, it is a loan, a naked, bold, palpable loan of money on the credit of the State to which it is loaned, and nothing else. But suppose it to be a mortgage; is the position of the learned jurist correct? Clearly not. A specific lien on an article without covenant to pay, as in case of a mortgage on real estate without covenants, creates a debt of the most solemn kind. The want of covenants only affects the remedy. The *creditor* must be satisfied with the property mortgaged for his *debt*. The courts have never held that an unsatisfied and unforeclosed mortgage with a covenant to pay, created no debt, and they never will be guilty of such folly. The mortgage itself creates a debt, (the very name of the instrument conveys the idea of *debt* and a pledge for payment,) on it the debtor pays interest and finally the principal, or he loses his property. There can be no such thing as *interest* and *principal* without debt, and if the *debtor* does not pay the interest and principal the lien is foreclosed, and the property sold; this is the *creditor's remedy*. If it sells for enough the creditor realizes his debt; if for more the overplus belongs to the *debtor*. The law calls a debt thus secured, a mortgage debt, in contradistinction to a simple contract debt. Before foreclosure the debtor *owes* the whole amount; after foreclosure, the balance remaining after applying the proceeds of sale—if there is a covenant to pay; if there is no covenant, no personal action will lie to recover the balance, and this is the length and breadth of the principle.

But if the mortgage should contain a covenant that the mortgaged premises should, on foreclosure, produce the full amount of the mortgage debt, I think it would be difficult for the most accomplished ingenuity to show that the debtor would not be liable for any deficiency that might arise on the sale of the mortgaged premises.

If this transaction can, under any aspect in which it may be viewed be regarded as a mortgage of the anticipated revenues of the canals, it is accompanied by precisely such a covenant as I have described.

In my opinion, the receipt of the money for which the "certificates" are to be given, and the giving of the certificates, create a State debt.

A brief statement of the material provisions of this bill, will aid us in arriving at a just conclusion as to its character, with reference to its constitutionality. The bill finds the State in this condition : It is in want, or supposes itself to be in want, of \$9,000,000 for present use, but the money is not in the treasury, and cannot be obtained, unless the words "loan" and "debt" can be cheated out of their ordinary signification. The State owns property, the annual income of which can be safely estimated at a given sum, but the whole of this income is pledged by the Constitution to certain specified objects; \$2,500,000 being pledged for the payment of the existing State debt and for the ordinary repairs of this property, and the balance of the Erie Canal enlargement and the completion of the Genesee Valley and Black River canals. The friends of the bill deem it for the public advantage to anticipate this "remainder" pledged to these canals, and to realize present money by pledging them to such capitalists as may choose to advance money on the credit of this fund, and the bill is drawn to effectuate this object.

The second section of the act authorizes the Comptroller to issue "canal revenue certificates" of denominations from \$50 to \$20,000, chargeable on the surplus revenues of the canals, bearing an interest not exceeding six per cent, payable semi-annually, and the principal redeemable at a future day, not exceeding twenty-one years. The form of the "certificate" is given, and it declares that the holder or his assigns *is entitled to receive* a given amount of money at a given day, and interest at a given rate, semi-annually, and the certificate contains an *addenda*, to the effect that the holder shall receive his money and interest "without any *other* obligation, liability or pledge on the part of the State of New-York, than such as is contained in this act." These certificates are to be officially signed by the Comptroller and countersigned by a transfer agent. When so signed, they are to be thrown into the market in quantities of \$3,000,000 annually, and sold to the highest bidder, at not less than par. If not sold, canal contractors may receive them at par in payment of labor. The proceeds of the sale of these certificates "shall be immediately paid into the treasury of this State," and are to be paid out of the treasury in the same manner as the canal revenues are.

Section 3 appropriates the canal revenues for four years to the enlargement, &c., and afterwards to the *payment* of the interest and

the redemption of the principal of the "canal revenue certificates," until they are fully paid or bought up by the State.

Section 5 authorizes the Comptroller to turn these illegitimate stocks into the constitutional stocks of the State, by investing the canal revenue fund in stocks, &c.

Sec. 6 authorises banking on these "certificates."

Sec. 10 empowers the Legislature, after the year 1854, to direct the sum of \$350,000 to be applied to the necessary expenses of the government.

Sec. 11 requires the Canal Board so to regulate canal tolls, as to produce a "remainder" of at least \$800,000 annually, until the canal revenue certificates are fully redeemed.

Sec. 12 requires the completion of the canals in three years, and authorises the payment of contractors in the revenue certificates created by the act.

The above are the material features and provisions of the bill, and I regard it as directly in conflict with the Constitution in its whole scope.

1st. It creates a state debt in violation of the 12th section of article 7 of the Constitution.

The State throws its credit into market and sells it to the highest bidder. It is true it pledges a fund for the redemption of its promises to pay, and declares that it will not be liable beyond that fund; but it covenants that that fund shall be amply sufficient to meet its engagements. Without this covenant, is there any doubt that a State debt is created? but with it, the transaction contains a most solemn guarantee to the creditor that he shall be paid. Suppose Mr. Van Rensselaer desiring to raise a sum of money for present use, should throw his notes into market for sale, payable ten years after date, pledging therein the future rents of his leasehold estate for their payment, with a condition that he would not be liable beyond those rents; would those notes in the hands of a purchaser, make Mr. V. R. a debtor, and would they create a debt? If to this limitation there should be added a covenant that the rents should amount annually to a sum certain, amply sufficient for the ultimate payment of the notes and interest, the debt would become strictly personal, but the tran-

saction *would create a debt*, with or without the covenant. That part of the canal revenue known in the Constitution as "the remainder," is the money of the people ; it is the produce of property on which they have expended nearly \$50,000,000, some portion of which has been raised by direct taxation, its income is raised by another mode of taxation, levied upon the citizens of the State, and is often times onerous and oppressive. When that income is received, it goes into the people's treasury, and is their property ; any lien upon it or upon the future earnings of the canals, which in the Constitution are declared to be the property of the people, becomes a debt in the strictest sense of the term ; a debt which the property of the people must pay. The State says to the creditors under this bill that it will pay the debt, and pledges its property to that object, and covenants in the most solemn manner that that property shall be sufficient to pay it. If this was an ordinary transaction of bargain and sale, the thing sold should be delivered or be capable of delivery. The vendee should be put in charge of the canals, and receive the income. But the bill puts him in no such condition. The State receives the money and *pays* it out to the creditor. Suppose the canal revenues should fall short of the anticipations of the present day, or some subsequent Legislature believing this bill to be unconstitutional, should devote the canal revenues appropriated by it, to the purposes of education, in what attitude would the public creditors holding "canal revenue certificates" be placed ? In either contingency, would not these men be creditors of the State, and legally and morally entitled to payment of their debts ? I think they would. It is a solecism to say that the State can receive \$9,000,000, agree to pay *interest* on it semi-annually, and to pay the principal in 21 years, out of the earnings or income of *its* property, and all this while they owe no debt for it.

2. This bill is in conflict with sec. 3, of article 7 of the Constitution. That section requires the application of the revenues remaining after meeting the appropriations of the 1st and 2d sections to the specific objects provided for to be made *annually*. The language of the section will admit of no other construction. It is plain, clear and explicit. It is as follows : "And the remainder of the revenues of the said canals shall, *in each fiscal year*, be applied in such manner as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie canal enlargement and Genessee Valley and Black River canals *until the said canals shall be completed*." This section to meet Mr. Spen-

cer's construction should read as follows: "And the remainder of the revenues of the said canals of each fiscal year shall," &c. As it stands *when* shall the remainder, &c. be *applied*? Obviously "in each fiscal year." By whom are they to be applied? By the Legislature of each year. The *time* of the application is specified, it is not left open to doubtful construction. It "shall" be "in each fiscal year." There is no occasion to resort to lexicons or lexicographers for the signification of the word "*applied*." It is a word of very common use, and its meaning well understood, and standing where it does in the sentence, it can mean but one thing, and that is that this annual "remainder" shall be annually used in the completion of these public works. The *object* and the *time* of the use are both *specified*, and cannot be changed by construction. This view is strengthened by the concluding words of the sentence, "*until the said canals shall be completed*." When they are completed, the application of the "remainder" to that object shall cease, not when the *debt* contracted for their completion shall be *paid*, but when "the said canals shall be completed." If these canals are *completed* in three years does not this "remainder" become relieved from this constitutional dedication and subjected to the disposal of the Legislature. If they do, the intention of the convention is violated, and such is not the reading of the Constitution. That instrument requires this "remainder to be applied in each fiscal year to the completion of these works until they shall be completed." When this section was under discussion calculations were made by several members of the convention to ascertain in what time the canals would be completed, by an annual application of this remainder, and in order to secure as large a "remainder" as possible only \$200,000 were given to the General Fund for necessary expenses, and the pledged funds in the 1st section were cut down from \$1,500,000 to \$1,300,000. No man supposed that this remainder could consistently, with the language employed, be anticipated, nor can it without violating the plain unequivocal language of the Constitution.

By referring to sections one and two of this article, senators will see that the same terms are employed, in relation to the contributions to the sinking funds.

In section 1, the sum of \$1,700,000 "in each fiscal year," &c. and shall be sacredly "applied," &c.; and in section 2, \$1,500,000,

"in each fiscal year," &c. I trust it will not be contended that the State could, by issuing and selling "Sinking Fund certificates," anticipate these pledged funds, and convert them into ready money—pledging the fund, and the fund only, for the ultimate redemption of the new certificates. If such a contrivance could be resorted to, certainly no one possesses the hardihood to say that the State had wiped out her entire debt by the operation. A strong temptation to this course is apparent in the fact that a *premium* of from ten to twenty per cent. might be anticipated to arise on such a sale, and the transaction would be quite as constitutional as the scheme contained in this bill.

I beg to call the attention of Senators to the last paragraph of section 3 of this article, as it has a material bearing on the proper construction of the words "shall in each fiscal year," in the foregoing part of the section. This paragraph provides for a diversion of \$350,000 annually to defray the necessary expenses of the government, but this can not be resorted to until *eight years* from the adoption of the constitution have expired ; from that time until the canals shall be completed, or the debt paid, this diversion cannot exceed \$350,000 annually, but after the happening of either of these events, the sum may be increased to \$672,500 annually—clearly contemplating that under the annual appropriation and application of this "remainder," the canals would not be completed in eight years, and that there would be a period between the expiration of the eight years and the finishing of the canals, during which this \$350,000 might be used, and such, beyond all doubt, was the settled intention of the convention. This provision is utterly inconsistent with the construction which is indispensably necessary to uphold this bill.

Mr. Spencer has attempted such a use of the word "manner," found in this section, as will justify the passage of this act. But when it is remembered that the *time*, and *object* of the application are specified, the discretion left to the Legislature to prescribe the "manner" of doing it, is subject to these precedents : The Legislature may direct what distinct portion of the "remainder" shall be applied to each of the specified works, how it shall be employed in the construction of the works, what portion of each work shall be first constructed, how locks shall be built, &c., &c. ; in short, how, or in what

manner, this money shall be applied in each fiscal year in the construction of these works.

Legislative power in a free government is necessarily perpetual. The changing circumstances of such a country as ours, require that its sessions should be annual. The Legislature of this year cannot rightfully judge of the wants and the interests of the community at any given period of the future, nor can it tie up, or foreclose the legislative power of the State for a quarter of a century to come. No men better understood this cardinal principle of legitimate government than the members of the convention, and intending to confine the legislative powers to the necessities of the present, they denied to it the power to bind the future. The most irresistible inclinations of present power to bind the future, have always been manifested in the constant *accumulation of public debt and future burthens*. Admonished, as we were by the history of every civilized government, of which we have any knowledge, we saw the absolute necessity of restraining within very narrow limits the power of the Legislature to contract debts, and even the people, in adopting the Constitution, bound themselves not to contract debts without making ample contemporaneous provisions for speedy payment. This 7th article was intended to control the prevalent mischief of governments, of loading posterity with burthens not their own; but if the convention and the people have both failed to accomplish that great object, the principle itself may as well be surrendered as utterly impracticable.

3d. It is believed that this bill is inconsistent with section 6 of the 7th article of the Constitution.

By the bill, the canal revenues are pledged, or mortgaged, to certain public creditors for a probable period of twenty-one years; certainly for a period but a little short of that time; and the management of the canals is so tied up, that they must produce a remainder of revenues applicable to the payment of the debt created by the revenue certificates, of at least \$800,000 annually. The term canal, I trust, does not signify, simply, the *ditch* in which the *water flows*, but all its incidents and appointments, including the revenues. The canals cannot be incumbered, or disposed of, by sale, lease, mortgage, or in any other manner. And by parity of reasoning, the only valuable property of the canals, to wit, their revenues, cannot be disposed of in any like manner.

If this Legislature can sell the canal revenues for twenty-one years, it can do so for five hundred, and by a pledge that a certain amount of surplus revenue shall be annually received, not only create a stupendous debt and perpetuate the tax upon trade, by heavily taxing the highway, but deprive the state of that management of the canals contemplated by the Constitution. The State, in the sense here employed, means the representative authority of the State; the Legislature, and it was thought unwise, both for the interests of commerce, and of the community, to place the canals under the constant protection and management of the representatives of the people. They could judge, from year to year of the state of the treasury, the wants of the State, the effect of rivalry, and the necessities of every class, affected by the imposition of tolls. This constant supervision was contemplated when the Constitution placed the *management* of the canals in the hands of the State forever.

This bill not only mortgages the canal revenues for twenty-one years, but prescribes such a condition in the *management* of the canals, as is wholly inconsistent with this constitutional provision. Such seems to me to be the obvious effect of the provisions of this bill, and I respectfully ask the attention of Senators to the subject.

4th. This bill is repugnant to section eight of the seventh article of the Constitution.

The eighth section provides, that "no moneys shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the *funds under its management*, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law, nor unless such payment be made *within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act*," &c. This bill makes a specific appropriation of the surplus revenues in the years 1851, 1852, 1853, and 1854, to the enlargement, &c., and after the close of the fiscal year in 1854, it applies, and appropriates the whole of the surplus revenues, "at the end of each fiscal year," to the payment of the interest on the canal revenue certificates as it falls due, and to the redemption of the principal of said certificates, &c. This bill is intended to be complete in itself, and does not contemplate any future legislation to carry it into full effect, in all its parts. We are to test its constitutionality by an examination of its own provisions, without conjecturing what future Legislatures may, or may not do. With-

out a syllable of future legislation, a large share of the canal revenues will be paid out of the treasury under this bill, extending over a period of at least ten years, and probably of twenty-one years. It makes ample and minute provisions, in detail, for the receipt, investment, transfer and disbursement of the canal revenues, for the whole period that the revenue certificates, or any portion of them, shall run.

Sections three, four and five, of the bill, are in direct conflict with the eighth section of the Constitution, and cannot be upheld. The appropriations made by these three sections, are also obnoxious to the latter clause of this eighth section, no specific sum being appropriated, and the objects are too general and multifarious. I do not claim the right, and perhaps, in the language of Mr. Spencer, "it would not be respectful," in me to say, that this bill was obviously drawn to foreclose all future legislation in reference to the canal revenues, that it was probably suspected that some future Legislature, mindful of its constitutional obligation, might *neglect* to divert the pledged funds of the State, from their constitutional destination, and by that means fatally derange this mischievous scheme, that it was important so to frame the bill it could be carried out without the aid of the representatives of the people, and plunder the treasury *ad-libitum*, by the force of its own provisions, that if innocent individuals became public creditors, under its solemn guaranties, it would be thought to be a monstrous violation of the public faith, to interpose so ricketty an "obstacle" as the Constitution to their prejudice, and thus, from the necessity of preserving the public faith, the bill would be permitted to run its course without interruption. These considerations are always potential with governments, and they become doubly so when the strong bonds of interest encircle the sinews of labor, and the leprous distilment of public corruption has penetrated all classes of the commonwealth.

If this bill shall pass, in all human probability, \$9,000,000 of bank bills, resting on the funds represented by these "revenue certificates" for their basis and security, will be scattered broad-cast over the State, and will be found in the hands of the people, who receive money in small amounts and pay it out for daily subsistence, as well as in those of the more active and enterprising, who mould public opinion to their purposes and direct it by exciting the apprehensions

of the less intelligent. When such a combination of interests, much of it honest but ill-directed, and much of it knavish and corrupt, shall be brought to bear on this question, who will be found to stand by the Constitution and breast the storm? Who will be found with courage commensurate to the crisis, to stand up in the Legislature of the State and oppose the authority of the Constitution to the daring and flagitious robberies of this bill? History answers, no man. No, not one!

5th. It is submitted that the 10th section of this bill cannot be constitutionally adopted, at this time. Whether it can be in 1854, depends on a contingency that cannot now be known, and the present Legislature can make no disposition of the revenues which may or may not be diverted to supply the deficiencies of the general fund, until the period has arrived when it may be determined that the unappropriated revenue will not be sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the government. The Legislature can make no binding provision on that subject until the year 1854. Although this section is not a very important one, nevertheless it is an attempt to do what cannot be constitutionally done.

I have examined all the provisions of this bill, which the time allowed me by the Senate has permitted, and I have come to the conclusion, unhesitatingly, that the whole scheme is a direct, open and palpable infraction of the Constitution. The sections examined in detail, are harmonious parts of a system, and I hesitate not to say, a system of bold and daring aggression upon the rights of the people, and one which deserves the condemnation and reproach of all just men. The battle for financial integrity was fought in this State in 1842, and again in 1846, and resulted in the triumph of sound and correct principles. The war is again renewed by this bill, but a new and deeply interesting element mingles in the contest. The preservation of a constitutional government is involved in this issue; and although it is by no means the first attempt which has been made to overleap the barriers set by the people to protect themselves against the rapacity of irresponsible power, it is the last effort which can be made in behalf of the fundamental law.

The breach made by this bill is too wide to be closed or defended, and when the pledged funds of the State can be invaded in very con-

tempt of the Constitution by which they are surrounded, and should be protected, and that too by the men who have solemnly sworn to guard this trust and respect the instrument which declares it to be "sacred," our hopes of the future perish within us, and our confidence in the fidelity of the representative, and in the power of the Constitution by which he is created, withers and dies. I have the consolation of being able to reflect, that during the whole of this struggle, I have been upon the ramparts, and stood firmly by the right, and now again I am cheered by your indulgence. Your kindness has permitted me to declare my opinion of this measure. I have done so boldly, but I hope respectfully. I have done what I have conceived to be a solemn duty, and I have an abiding conviction, that come what will, yours will be done also.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. CHATFIELD,

Attorney-General.

State of New-York.

No. 69.

IN SENATE, APRIL 14, 1851.

REPORT

Of the majority of the committee on canals on the Assembly bill to complete the enlargement of the canals of the State.

Mr. Upham, from the committee on canals, to which was referred the bill from the Assembly entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals,

REPORTS:

The measure referred to the committee has already engrossed so much of the public attention, and been so fully discussed, as to render it unnecessary for your committee to enter into a full investigation of its merits. Certain positions seem to be so universally conceded, that your committee will content themselves with doing little more than stating them.

1. That the Constitution is imperative on the Legislature to apply all the surplus revenues of the canals after deducting the specific appropriations to the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals.

2. That these surplus revenues expended only as received, will not be sufficient to complete those works in less time than from twelve to fifteen years.

3. That in the meantime there is great danger that the trade and commerce now carried on through the Erie canal, will be diverted into other channels to the great injury of the State at large, and calculated seriously to reduce our canal revenues.

This diversion of trade into other channels has already commenced and is increasing. The cause of it is the greater cheapness of transportation to market by other channels. This cheapness depends upon the price of freight or transportation. Experience has demonstrated precisely what that price must be, to afford a remuneration to forwarders, with the present capacity of the canals. That price has been found so high with the lowest practicable rates of tolls, as to have induced producers and their agents to seek and use other channels.

Competition is springing up in every direction and must be successful unless some measures are adopted to give our canals a preference.

4. That the immediate completion of the enlargement of the Erie canal will give that preference, increase our trade, and enlarge our revenues.

It is not the intention of your committee to repeat the statistical facts so carefully compiled from official documents and so clearly exhibited in the report of the canal committee of the Assembly, which has been printed and laid on our tables; but they take from that report one single comparison that is decisive on this subject. The expense of moving a barrel of flour from lake Erie to Albany is $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents; upon the enlarged canal it would be $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Making all allowance for errors of calculation, it may safely be affirmed that the expense would be reduced one half. The effect of a corresponding reduction in the charge of freight, which must result in not only retaining the present business of the canals, but in bringing back what has been diverted, and in inviting a vast addition from the whole region of country which would find it profitable to avail itself of these cheap freights, can not be estimated, but it must be enormous.

5. That until the enlargement is completed, the money expended upon it is unproductive, inasmuch as the revenues cannot be increased by its expenditure until the whole canal is ready for use by boats of the largest size. By a table annexed to the report of the Assem-

bly committee, it is shown that the interest on the annual surpluses which would be thus applied from year to year, amounts to five millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; a sum equal to about one-half of the whole expense of the enlargement. There will then be a dead loss to the State of this amount, unless the enlargement can be expedited.

6. That the present surplus revenues of the canals, and the accumulated surplus created by the enlargement, will afford abundant means for the completion of that enlargement within three or four years, if they can be anticipated so as to be made available within that time.

The estimated cost of completing the canals, to which the surplus revenues are pledged by the Constitution, is \$11,000,000. By table B, annexed to the same report, it will be seen that the aggregate surpluses up to 1866, will be \$19,628,756, leaving a margin of more than eight millions of dollars. But the bill proposes to anticipate \$9,000,000. The surplus revenues until and including 1854, being by the bill left to be expended at once on the canals, they should not be included in the means of reimbursing the sum anticipated. These amount to \$2,932,713, deducting that sum from the above gross revenues (\$19,628,756,) and we have left to reimburse the \$9,000,000 anticipated, \$16,695,043, leaving a margin of more than seven millions. Your committee will not repeat the reasons for the estimates of future surpluses, as they are given much at large in the report of the Assembly committee, and have not yet been assailed from any quarter. The principles adopted in making those estimates have been so remarkably verified by experience, that they may be as implicitly relied upon as any law of political economy.

It affords your committee great satisfaction to observe that these positions have not been seriously questioned in any quarter entitled to respect, and so strongly have they impressed the minds of all with the indispensable necessity of some measure to expedite the completion of the enlargement, that the proposition has been advocated by members of the Assembly living remote from the canals, and having interests adverse to them, to raise by a tax on the people the necessary sums for the prompt execution of the work. In the judgment of your committee this proposition was wisely rejected. It

would be oppressive to collect by general tax nine millions of dollars, when there are other and abundant means, as has already been shown, to accomplish the same purpose. And it now remains for your committee to inquire whether it is within the competency of the Legislature to anticipate those revenues by procuring means on their credit exclusively for that purpose.

The argument in favor of the constitutional power of the Legislature to issue certificates redeemable out of the surplus revenues stated above, to sell those certificates with an express declaration that they involve no other obligation than that imposed by the Constitution, of applying those revenues to the completion of the canals mentioned, and to apply those revenues as ascertained in each fiscal year to the redemption of the certificates, has been so elaborately presented in the report of the Assembly committee and the appendix thereto, that it cannot be necessary that your committee should repeat it. They concur in and adopt fully and entirely the conclusions of the Assembly committee.

The bill referred to your committee was also by a vote of the Senate subjected to the examination of the Attorney General, and he was requested to report, "whether in his opinion the bill conflicts with the provisions of the Constitution?" His report has been communicated and read. Notwithstanding the previous convictions of the committee, they deemed it their duty to examine, and candidly and fairly weigh and consider the views presented by the Attorney General, and see whether there was so much of a doubt raised by him respecting the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass the bill as to induce them to withhold their recommendation of its passage to the Senate. They have done so and are more satisfied than they were previously of the soundness of the conclusions to which they had arrived. The whole style and tone of the report show that ingenuity has been racked to discover some plausible ground of constitutional objection. The author avows that he considers any effort to expedite the enlargement, in conflict with the policy of himself and his friends, and seems to boast of his consistency in now persisting under circumstances so different, in the policy of delay and procrastination which he claims to have long maintained.

With such feelings and prejudices, it may be assumed that nothing

which his own mind could discover, or which could be suggested by those who concur with him, to obstruct and defeat the passage of the bill, would be overlooked or omitted. If then it be found that the report presents nothing but what has already been considered and answered, or what the able and ingenious men who have so amply discussed the question, have deemed utterly unworthy of consideration and of their characters and stations; we shall have the strongest reasons for increased confidence in the soundness of our positions. For this purpose the committee propose to examine the leading and principal points of the report. Of course they will not be expected to reply to the inflammatory partizan appeals and declamations with which it abounds. The Attorney General was called upon for an official opinion upon a constitutional question, not for a political essay, and still less for one reflecting in the coarsest terms upon the large majority of the House of Assembly which passed this bill, by stigmatizing it as containing "daring and flagitious robberies," and as being an open and daring aggression upon the rights of the people, and sanctioning "the plunder of the treasury *ad libitum*." Any further notice of these vituperations, and others of a similar character, than this statement of them, would be inconsistent with the sense which this committee entertains of the duties and proprieties of the occasion. As to the gentleman whom he so rudely assails, for giving an opinion in compliance with the request of members of the Legislature, his best defence will be found in a comparison of the opinion which he furnished, with this report of the Attorney-General.

There is one allusion, however, to the past history of our canals, which is so glaringly erroneous, and so unjust to the public officers who are traduced by it, that common justice requires its correction. The report speaks of the "false promises of visionary men having stimulated a superabundance of stock," in 1838, '39, and '40. This refers to the committee on ways and means of the Assembly in 1838, of which Mr. Ruggles was chairman, and to the report of the Canal Board in 1840, in which estimates were furnished, of the probable amount of the tolls of the canals in future years. These reports were made in the discharge of public duties, and the latter, that of the Canal Board, in obedience to a resolution of the Assembly, moved by one of the same class as that in which the Attorney-Gen-

eral glories in being enrolled, which pointedly required an estimate of the tolls for the then ensuing seven years. That estimate was made, conforming substantially to that previously made by Mr. Ruggles, and was extensively circulated. Its accuracy has excited the astonishment of all who have compared it with the actual results. That comparison was made in the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, the present year, (Assembly Document, No. 27,) and is embodied in the report of the committee of the Assembly, so often referred to. Indeed, to be ignorant of the results of the comparison between those estimates, and the actual receipts, would betray such incapacity as ought not to be ascribed to any public officer. The wonderful coincidence between "the promises," and the realization, has been the theme of remark by all men who have paid the slightest attention to public affairs. The report of Mr. Ruggles, although not founded on arithmetical calculation, as the other was, but more upon general views and calculations, has proved equally accurate in all its estimates and "promises." Indeed, the actual receipts of the tolls have exceeded his predictions. It is therefore astonishing, that a public officer at this day, should, in the face of an intelligent community, and in an imperishable public document, pronounce these "promises" false, and the men who made them, "visionary."

The report of the Attorney-General commences by the discussion of a point that was not referred to him. The resolution of the Senate, obviously referred to "the provisions of the Constitution" of this State. But he has endeavored to show that the bill conflicts with that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which forbids any State to emit bills of credit. And yet after five pages of remarks on the subject, he concludes by saying that he "has not examined the question with sufficient care, to pronounce definitely upon it!"

To counteract, however, what erroneous impressions those remarks may have produced, the committee will notice the reference to Ch. J. Marshall's opinion, 4 Peters, 431, and some other observations in the report. It is unfortunate that in transcribing the quotation from Ch. J. Marshall, a sentence in the middle of a paragraph is omitted, while the preceding and succeeding sentences are retained, and that the sentence omitted should be that which seems fatal to the

objection made. The omitted sentence is as follows: "The word 'emit' is never employed in describing those contracts by which a state binds itself to pay money at a future day for services actually received, or for money borrowed for present use; nor are instruments executed for such purposes in common language denominated 'bills of credit.'" Then follows in the original the sentence quoted in the report: "To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the mind the idea of issuing paper intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes as money, which paper is redeemable at a future day. This is the sense in which the terms have been always understood." Another passage in the same opinion seems still more decisive: "The term has acquired an appropriate meaning, and 'bills of credit' signify a paper medium intended to circulate between individuals, and between government and individuals, for the ordinary purposes of society." In the case of the Bank of Kentucky, 11 Peters Rep., 314, the definition given by Judge McLean, delivering the opinion of the court in that case, is, "a paper issued by the sovereign power containing a pledge of its faith and designed to circulate as money." In the same case, at p. 381, justice Story says, "a bill of credit, then, issued by a state is negotiable paper designed to pass as currency and to circulate as money."

The certificates authorised by this bill are not so designed, and cannot pass as currency, or as a circulating medium. By the second section of the bill, they are to be issued, signed, &c, precisely as the State stocks regulated by the act of 1831, chap. 320. So that if they are bills of credit, all our State stocks are of the same character; a conclusion to which no one has yet arrived, or probably ever will.

The Attorney General seems to think that their being made receivable for banking associations gives them the character of bills of credit. This is an incident wholly disconnected from their legal character. They may be good securities for others to issue bills of credit upon, but that cannot change their character and make them bills of credit. Our ordinary State stocks are receivable for the same purpose as securities; as are bonds and mortgages. But this does not make them bills of credit to circulate as money. The only difference which we understand the Attorney General to make between them (and in this we may be mistaken, for the language is

obscure,) is that the State stocks are better secured and more valuable.

But we have already spent more time on this question than it is worth. The practice of every State in the Union has settled the point forever that stocks of any kind issued by a State "for a past debt, or to obtain money for present use" are not bills of credit.

The Attorney General then proceeds to consider the question submitted to him. He makes a series of general observations preparatory to his specific objections, the most important of which will be noticed. It would seem that the Attorney General had been considering the bill appended to the report of the Assembly committee, instead of the one passed by the House. The bill so appended is the one introduced into the House by the member from Orleans county which authorizes the receiving of deposits. From the frequency with which the report speaks of deposits and certificates given upon them, we are led to think that the latter bill was that which was in the mind of the Attorney General. It is difficult to account for many of his observations in any other way. It is hardly necessary to say that the bill before the committee says nothing about deposits, but authorizes a sale at auction of the certificates. The main question is whether these certificates create a debt against the State? A moral or religious obligation is a duty, and in a loose sense may be called a debt. But constitutions and laws deal with the relations of men in society. And it is impossible for us to believe that our Constitution by declaring that, "no debt shall be contracted by or on behalf of this State," meant any thing more or less than such obligations to pay money as could be enforced against individuals if made by them: such a contract as would impose upon the State a legal obligation to impose a tax for its payment if necessary. Although the State cannot be sued by a claimant for services rendered under proper authority or for property taken by its officers in the discharge of their duties, yet there exists a legal obligation to pay wholly distinct from that general and indefinite equity, which appeals to sympathy or an abstract sense of right. This distinction is daily recognized by our committees on claims, and by the Legislature in the mode of passing bills for the relief of individuals.

If the claim be not a legal obligation such as could be enforced against an individual, then the law satisfying it is considered as an appropriation of public money or property for a private purpose, and requires a vote of two-thirds. But if the claim be a legal debt, such as might be maintained in a suit at law if the State could be sued, then the law satisfying it, may be passed by a majority. This is a practical exposition of the meaning of a debt by the State, with which every member of the Legislature is familiar ; and it shows that something more than moral obligation is essential to constitute it. The Attorney General's definition of a debt, that it is a legal or equitable obligation to pay is well enough if the term obligation is construed according to the above principles. But it is inapplicable to a case where a specific fund is set apart for the satisfaction of the demand and placed in the hands of a trustee, who is responsible only for the faithful application of the fund. No one would consider that responsibility a debt of the trustee for the demand. And it can make no difference whether the party setting apart the fund constitutes a third person the trustee, or assumes the trust himself. There would be an obligation to pay as a trustee, but not as a debtor. Hence the committee entirely dissent from the proposition of the Attorney General that, "it is no matter whether the payment is to be made from a general or particular fund." It is precisely that difference that the demand is to be satisfied from a particular fund and in no other way, which changes the whole character of the contract and converts the party holding the fund into a trustee. That is exactly the case with the contract proposed by the bill. The surplus revenues constitute the fund set apart for the enlargement of the Erie canal by the Constitution. The State is the trustee of that fund for the specific purpose, and it engages to apply that fund, as it is bound to do, to the enlargement, by applying it to the redemption of certificates issued in anticipation of it, and which are substituted for it and represent it. There is no mortgage created by the bill, as the Attorney General seems to suppose, but there is a pledge remaining, that created by the Constitution, and the bill merely recognizes it and gives it a more speedy operation. The cases of mortgage and pledge, to which allusion is made in the report, were referred to obviously because in them the principle was declared that there could be no debt without a general undertaking to pay. The Attorney General says those cases only decide that there was no *remedy* beyond the specific property pledged,

and that therefore it was a question of remedy remedy. But the remedy is the vital and real question. For if there be a debt, there must be a remedy; and the absence of it is the best evidence that there is no debt. There is no remedy against a trustee beyond the property in his hands, and of course there is no debt of his. It seems therefore to your committee quite clear, that the acts of the Legislature, carrying into effect "in such manner as it shall direct," the pledge of the surplus revenues made by the Constitution, cannot create a debt. If there be any debt, which is denied, it is created by the Constitution.

The Attorney-General says that by the bill the State throws its credit into the market, and covenants that the fund provided for the certificates shall be sufficient. That this is an entire misconception of the provisions of the bill, every one knows who has read it, and is to be accounted for only by the fact stated by the Attorney-General, of his want of time sufficiently to consider the bill. There is nothing in the whole bill having the slightest resemblance to such a covenant. It renews the pledge of the Constitution, that the surplus revenues of the canal, whatever may be their amount, shall be applied to the enlargement in the manner which it prescribes, and does all that the case permitted to make those revenues sufficient, by a direction to the Canal Board in respect to the rates of tolls. This direction is of course subject to the action of any future Legislature, according to circumstances as they may arise. It is not in the power of the present Legislature to bind their successors by any such direction, and it has not been attempted. The direction in the bill is given as an evidence of the good faith of the Legislature towards those who shall purchase the certificates. The same good faith which now keeps up the rate of tolls to an amount sufficient to redeem the canal debt and the General Fund debt, will unquestionably preserve such a rate as shall be just to those who pay the tolls, while it secures the trade and commerce of the canals, and affords the means of reimbursing the certificates. Nor is it true that by the bill the State throws its credit into the market. The Constitution has itself recognized the difference between the "credit of the State" and the credit of a fund. The 9th section of the 7th article provides that "The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation." But the 5th

section of the same article recognizes the authority of the Legislature "to procure the means to satisfy the claims of the creditors of the State as they become payable," "on the credit of such fund," viz.: the canal revenues pledged to pay the existing debt. It seems to the committee that nothing can be more palpable than this distinction between the "credit of the State" and "the credit of a fund." It is the latter which the bill proposes to throw into the market and not the former.

The error of the Attorney-General seems to arise from his mistake of an important and controlling fact. He says that the "remainder of the revenues pledged for the redemption of the certificates" is the people's property, and any lien upon it becomes a debt which the property of the people must pay. The remainder or surplus revenues of the canal is *not* the property of the people. It is set apart and pledged to a specific purpose, the enlargement, &c., and cannot be otherwise disposed of without an amendment of the Constitution. The State, or the Legislature as its representative, is the trustee of that fund, and has no more authority or right to divert it from the specified object than it has to misapply the Bank Safety Fund, or the ordinary revenues pledged for the payment of the existing debt. The State has the administration of that fund, but has no other property in it than an executor may be said to have in the assets of his testator. He is the legal owner for the purpose of protecting them, but he is the mere agent and trustee of those creditors, legatees and next of kin to whom these assets belong. And this is precisely the same kind of ownership which the State has in this "remainder" of the revenues.

It is equally incorrect to say that the bill creates a lien on this "remainder." The lien is created by the Constitution, which says it "shall" be applied to the completion of the enlargement, &c. The same error is repeated in another form, when the Attorney-General says that "it is a solecism to say that the State shall engage to pay principal and interest out of its property, and yet no debt is created." Would it be a solecism to say that an executor did not create a debt against himself by engaging to pay a demand against the estate out of the assets in his hands? If so, it is a solecism which has the repeated sanction of the courts of this and every other State in the Union.

It seems to your committee that the forgetting or overlooking the fact that these surplus revenues are already pledged by the Constitution to the very purpose to which the bill applies them, has caused all the difficulty on the subject. Without now admitting that an original pledge of future revenue, unaccompanied by other obligation, would create a debt, it is sufficient answer to those who think it might be a debt in some indefinite sense, to say that this bill creates no original pledge, but carries out and executes the pledge made by the Constitution, and that therefore even in that indefinite sense there is no debt created by this bill.

The second objection under our State Constitution urged by the Attorney General, is founded on that clause in the 3d section of article 7 which says that the "remainder" of the canal revenues "shall in each fiscal year be applied in such manner as the Legislature shall direct," to the enlargement, &c. He concedes that this means *used* or *employed*, but contends that these revenues can be used only by being expended annually. So much has been said on this point already, that it must be unnecessary to multiply words respecting it. It is a question that appeals to every man's common sense, whether a direction that the "remainder," when ascertained, in each fiscal year, shall be applied to reimburse an advance made for the completion of the canals on the credit of that remainder, is or is not an *application* of that remainder in the manner selected by the Legislature, to the completion of the canals; that it is merely necessary to state the terms of the proposition to enable every one to determine it. And if it be, as it most clearly is, *an application*, then the only question is whether this application may not be made by a previous general law, or whether it must be by an annual law? It is not an appropriation, because that is already made by the Constitution; it is not a direction to pay out of the treasury, which must be made at least every two years; but it is in pursuance of the authority given in the 3d clause above quoted, *an application* in such manner as the Legislature have thought proper to direct. Thus a law might provide that until the Black River canal was completed, all the remainder of the revenues should be applied to its completion. This would not be an appropriation within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution which requires one to be made once in two years; another law for the payment out of the treasury of specific sums would be

necessary; but the law which had applied the fund to the Black River canal would be an application in strict fulfilment of the 3d section.

The Attorney-General further objects under this clause that the pledge it contains is only until the Erie canal enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals "are completed," and that their completion would release the pledge, although the completion was effected by means procured on the credit of the pledge. To test the soundness of this view let it be applied to the proceeding recognized by the fifth section, the procuring means to satisfy the public creditors on the credit of the canal revenues, pledged and set apart for the payment of the existing debt. The Legislature has already authorized, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have borrowed upon the credit of those canal revenues thus pledged, money to pay portions of the existing public debt. But the 1st section, of the 7th article, appropriates and sets apart certain sums out of the canal revenues as a sinking fund, to pay the interest and redeem the principal of the canal debt, "until the same shall be wholly paid." The 2nd section makes a similar appropriation of other sums out of those revenues until the General Fund debt "shall be wholly paid." Now, according to the theory of the Attorney-General, the money borrowed in anticipation of those revenues, and upon their credit having been applied to and extinguished so much of the existing debt, the pledge of the revenues as to that portion of the debt so paid, is released, and if the whole debt were paid by a new loan in anticipation, the whole pledge would be extinguished. The persons who loaned their money upon the credit of the fund did not so understand the contract, nor will any one so construe it. It is a familiar principle of law that he or that which is substituted for another person or thing, has all the rights and remedies and is subject to all the obligations of the original. The ordinary case of a surety paying the debt, being substituted in all the rights of the creditor, is but an example of the principle. The new creditor in the case of the loans already made is substituted for the original creditor, and has all his rights. So the parties who purchase the certificates proposed, stand in the place of those who would be entitled to receive the "remainder" of the revenues for services performed in the completion of the enlargement. In fact the services will be rendered by those parties, by their money. If a contractor for the completion of the canal

should have a balance due him for work, which remained unpaid at its completion, would any one pretend that the fact of the completion liberated the "remainder" from the constitutional pledge, so that it might be diverted to other purposes than paying such contractor? Yet that will be precisely the condition of the purchaser of the proposed certificates.

The true and obvious reasoning of these expressions in the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections, "until the whole debt be paid" and "until their completion" is that the revenues shall not be diverted to other purposes until *they* shall have accomplished the specific objects enumerated. The Attorney General calls attention to the second paragraph of the 3d section of Article 7, which provides that after the expiration of eight years, the Legislature may apply \$350,000 instead of \$200,000 to defray the expenses of the government out of the "remainder" of the canal revenues and this he thinks shows a settled determination of the convention that the enlargement should not be completed in less time than the 8 years. Whatever the Attorney General may think proper to say for himself, it is not believed that other members of the convention will acknowledge themselves guilty of the gross absurdity of determining that the work should not be completed as soon as the means provided would allow. If the "remainder" had amounted to three millions annually for the first three or four years successively of the eight years, was it the "settled determination that" it should not be applied?

The paragraph referred to is but a qualification of the preceding one which had limited the sum to be applied to the support of government annually to \$200,000, and its object was simply to give the Legislature, in a probable contingency, the discretion to apply \$150,000 more, and it has no other operation than if the original provisions had been for \$350,000. The Attorney General admits that the Legislature may direct *how* the "remainder" shall be applied, but insists that *time* and *object* control the manner. We hope we have already shown that the *time* of actual application is when the "remainder" is ascertained in each fiscal year, and that the directions for such application at that time, may, and indeed must be, by a previous law. As to the *object*, there scarcely seems room for two opinions, that when the "remainder" is applied to reimburse an advance made and expended on the enlargement, it is applied to the *object* of the enlargement.

The Attorney-General contends that the convention intended to confine the Legislature to the necessities of *the present*, and denied it the power to bind the future. But it so happens that in this case it was the convention itself that bound the future by setting apart the "remainder" of the canal revenues to the completion of the Erie Canal enlargement, and other works. Surely the convention did not mean to deny to the Legislature the power of fulfilling one of the engagements of the Constitution! And in connection with this he remarks that article seven of the Constitution was intended to prevent the loading of posterity with burdens not its own. And yet the same convention loaded posterity with the expense of completing the enlargement, by setting apart the "remainder" of the canal revenues to that object until it was completed!

If that was the object of the article, which course of proceeding will be most likely to accomplish it—which will load posterity the longest time, and the heaviest amount, to carry on the enlargement at a rate of progress that will require twelve or fifteen years to finish it, will sink five or six millions of interest, and will keep the revenues at a reduced amount; or to complete it with all reasonable expedition, in three or four years, and thus save the interest on the revenues of eight or nine years, augment the trade and commerce, and double the revenues of the canals?

The third objection made by the Attorney-General is, that the bill violates the sixth section of article seven of the Constitution, which declares that the Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State, which he supposes refers not only to the ditch, but to all the incidents and fruits of the canal, including its tolls and revenues. This provision will be in force when the canals contemplated by the Constitution, are all completed and paid for, and the revenues thereby liberated. Of course the prohibition that the canals shall not be "otherwise disposed" of, will then be in force. What will the Legislature do with the canal tolls after that time, if they cannot dispose of them? Can they not be applied to the payment of services rendered by public officers, or work done on any new canal or enlargement, or other public enterprise, that may be authorised? And yet this would be a disposition of them. We much doubt a construction that would lead to such results.

But assuming that the prohibition includes canal revenues, the Attorney-General objects that the bill sells these revenues to the public creditors for 21 years. If indeed, it be a sale to pay out a fund, or to promise to pay it out for services rendered, or money advanced, then the Constitution itself has made the sale, for it declares that these canal revenues shall be employed, devoted, set apart exclusively, for the payment of work done in the completion of the enlargement.

The same answer is applicable to the Attorney General's remark that the bill *mortgages* the remainder of the canal revenues for 21 years. The mortgage, if it be one, the pledge as we would call it, is already made by the Constitution to devote them to the purposes of the bill. He remarks also in this connection that the bill prescribes conditions and limitations upon the management of the canals inconsistent with that legislative discretion which the Constitution meant to give. This is a very distorted view of the provision of the bill which direct the Canal Board what amount of revenue they are to raise by the rates of tolls. This direction is in its nature, subject to the future action of the Legislature, to be governed by circumstances as they arise. It no more violates the Constitution to give such a direction, than would a law directing the price at which the public lands should be sold.

A fourth objection of the Attorney General is, that the bill violates the 8th section of article 7 in appropriating money for more than two years in advance. The objection is met at once by the fact that neither the section referred to, nor any other section, prohibits the Legislature from appropriating for as many years as they please. The section speaks to the Comptroller and Treasurer and tells them they shall not pay any money out of the Treasury, "unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act." So that it may and does happen that an appropriation for one year not being called for until after the expiration of two years from the time it was made cannot be paid. It is entirely different in its language and terms from the 11th clause of the 8th section and 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that Congress shall have power "to raise and support armies, but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer time than two years." Here the prohibition operates on the appropriation

itself, while that in our State Constitution operates on payments under it. A law would be useless that directed a payment out of the Treasury three or more years after its passage ; but it would not be unconstitutional.

But the bill makes no appropriation for more than two years. The only appropriating clause is that providing for the payment of interest on the certificates and directing the payment of three millions, five hundred thousand dollars during the year 1851 and 1852 for the completion of the canals designated. The third section to which the Attorney General refers does not appropriate the canal revenues for the years 1851, 1852, 1853 and 1854 as he supposes. It reiterates the pledge of the Constitution and *applies* those revenues directly to the completion of the very canals specified in section 3 of article 7 in its own words. It then *applies* the "remainder" of the canal revenues after 1854 as a sinking fund to reimburse the principal and interest of the money advanced and substituted for that remainder and expended for the purpose to which it was devoted. It does not purport to be an appropriation ; it has none of the usual expressions of such a clause, and not a dollar could be paid out under it either now or at any future time.

All the patriotic indignation expended by the Attorney-General upon a scheme which he supposed he had discovered embodied in this third section, to continue beyond two years the work of the enlargement, and the reimbursement of the advances made for it, without the sanction of future Legislatures, is, therefore, unfortunately wasted by its entire misdirection.

A fifth objection of the Attorney-General is, that the 10th section of the bill cannot now be passed, as the appropriation which it contemplates of \$350,000 for the expenses of government cannot be made until after 1854. The most cursory reading of that section will show that it does not contain any appropriation or application of any money, revenues or fund whatever. The 8th section had *applied all* the "remainder" of the canal revenues to the completion of the specified canals. But as the second paragraph of the 3d section of article 7 of the Constitution had authorized the Legislature to increase the amount to be applied to the expenses of government \$150,000 after 1854, there would be an inconsistency between the bill and that provision, unless the bill was qualified. The only pur-

pose of the 10th section was to make that qualification by declaring that if the Legislature should apply that sum of \$150,000 to the expenses of government as authorized by the 3d section, then the amount of canal revenues so applied should cease to form any part of the fund provided by the 8th section.

This gross misapprehension of the plain meaning of the 10th section is another proof of the assertion of the Attorney General of his want of time sufficiently to consider the bill. But whether the apology for hasty and inconsiderate conclusions upon a subject of such deep interest to the public, and involving such important constitutional questions is calculated to strengthen confidence in the conclusions themselves, must be left for the determination of the Senate.

There are many fallacies in the report of the Attorney General which have not been noticed by the committee merely because it would require more time and space than can now be devoted to them. Those affecting principles of any consequence have been examined with the freedom which the occasion demanded. Those which are incidental and have not been specially noticed, are of the same general character with the specimens we have presented to the Senate.

Although the time to which the committee have been obliged to restrict themselves, in order to present a report in season for consideration during the present session, has been short, yet the discussions which have been going on for a month past on the various questions involved, have enabled them to form definite and satisfactory conclusions, and to be ready to present them at a very brief notice. These conclusions have not been weakened by the report of the Attorney General, but on the contrary, have been confirmed and strengthened by the total failure of that report to establish any one of its positions.

The committee have no hesitation in recommending to the Senate the passage of the bill; and they are confirmed in the opinion they have expressed above, of its constitutionality, by the following opinion upon that subject, given at the request of the chairman of the committee, by DANIEL WEBSTER.

A. S. UPHAM,
C. D. ROBINSON.

OPINION OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Doubts having been suggested of the constitutional power of the Legislature of the State of New-York to pass a bill, now pending before it, entitled "An act to provide for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black river canals," my opinion upon that point has been requested.

The first question I presume is, whether, by this bill, should it pass into a law, a debt would be contracted by or on behalf of the State of New-York, against the prohibition contained in the 12th section of the 7th article of the Constitution of that State.

That section declares that "no debt shall be hereafter contracted, by or on behalf of this State," unless for some single object, &c., and unless its reimbursement be provided for by a direct tax, &c., &c.

None of these conditions, or others made necessary by the section referred to, in order to render a law for the creation of a debt valid, are contained in this bill; so that the sole question, so far as respects this part of the Constitution, is simply this: Does this bill authorize the contracting of a debt by or on behalf of the State?

To contract a debt is, in the general sense of the phrase, to incur a liability for the payment of money.

This liability may be absolute or conditional; it may be accompanied by the joint liability of others, or it may rest on one alone; and it may or it may not be secured by pledges, hypothecations, or other collateral assurances.

And in this general sense the Constitution of the State of New-York is to be understood in this 3d section of the 7th article; because,

where the Constitution of a State gives the Legislature of such State an authority to contract debts, or imposes restraints on such authority, there cannot well be any doubt of what is meant by the use of the terms.

The Legislature of a State, except so far as constitutional prohibitions may prevent, may control and dispose of the property, income, and revenue of the State, and apply them to public objects, in its discretion ; and it may authorize loans or contract debts for proper objects.

But the contracting of debts by the Legislature for such objects may be restrained or prohibited, and by the Constitution of New-York it is prohibited, except under limitations and conditions, which this bill does not provide for.

Does this bill, then, propose to create a debt ?

In other words, will these certificates, provided for in it, establish an obligation against the State of New-York, constituting a debt, within the just interpretation of the prohibition of the Constitution ?

I think not. I think the certificates will amount to a transfer, assignment, or anticipation of certain revenues, and nothing more.

If the provision of the bill be clear, as it seems to me it is clear, that the certificates shall be received at the sole hazard of the receiver or his assigns, without any obligation on the part of the State, direct or indirect, in law or equity, to make any other provision for the repayment of the sums which may be advanced, I do not think the transaction amounts to the contracting of a debt, within the prohibition of the Constitution.

The second question arises under the 3d section of the same 7th article. The important words are : "The surplus revenues shall in each fiscal year be applied, as the Legislature shall direct, to the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black river canals, until they shall be completed."

I had at first some difficulty with this clause, from an apprehension that it might be supposed that these words make it imperative on the

Legislature to perform the legal act of application, in each fiscal year, successively ; but I am persuaded that that view is too narrow, and cannot be sustained.

The actual application of the money to its use, and not the legal declaration of its use, is the thing to be done in each fiscal year.

That is to say, the Legislature in its discretion is to make proper provisions, and may make them beforehand, for the application of the surplus revenues, as they arise from year to year, to the object to which they are destined.

The Legislature has, and should have, a reasonable latitude of discretion in the execution of this trust. It may select one of the three objects to be first accomplished, and then another to be second, postponing the third ; or, it may provide for carrying them all on simultaneously.

All this depends on its own enlightened judgment of what the public good requires.

One can hardly see how any judicious and economical execution of this authority by the Legislature could be performed, without previous contracts and stipulations for the doing of the work on the one hand, and the payment out of the fund on the other.

All such stipulations for future payments would be anticipations, or legal regulations in advance ; and I consider the provisions of this bill to amount to no more.

I am of opinion, therefore, on the whole, that the bill is not, in any of its provisions, repugnant to the Constitution of New-York.

DANL. WEBSTER.

Marshfield, April 11, 1851.

State of New-York.

No. 70.

IN SENATE, APRIL 14, 1851.

REPORT

Of the minority of the committee on canals, on the Assembly bill to complete the enlargement of the canals of the State.

The undersigned, one of the committee on canals, to whom has been referred the engrossed bill from the Assembly to provide for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, not being able to concur in the conclusion to which the majority of the committee have arrived, asks leave for himself to

REPORT :

That he regards the matters embraced in this bill, and the objects sought to be accomplished by its various provisions, as of greater importance, and more deeply affecting the interests of the people of this State, than any other subject that will be brought before the Senate for its action during the present session.

The bill seems to contemplate that the time has now arrived when the true interests of the State demand that the wise, prudent and safe system, supposed to have been established by the adoption by the people in 1846 of the present Constitution, for the completion of the Erie canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, should be repudiated and aban-

done, and the policy of the more speedy enlargement and of rapid and extravagant expenditure again to be entered on.

The undersigned will not attempt to examine or discuss the question whether the provisions of the bill are in conflict with the plain letter, as well as the spirit of the Constitution.

Assuming, but not conceding, that the Legislature has the constitutional power to borrow nine millions of dollars on a pledge of the remainder of the revenues of the canals, in each fiscal year, for the purpose of completing, more rapidly than can be done by the annual application of such remainder of the revenues, the enlargement and the Genesee Valley and Black River canals, the question properly arises, will the best interests of the State be permanently promoted by borrowing that amount of money in the manner proposed, and expending the same in the completion of the canals within the next three years?

The bill in question provides that the Comptroller shall sell, at not less than par, canal revenue certificates to the amount of three millions of dollars in one year after the passage of the act, three millions more in two years after the passage of the act, and such further amount within three years from the passage of the act, not exceeding three millions, as may be certified by the Canal Board to be necessary for the final completion of the enlargement and the two lateral canals.

These certificates may be issued in shares of \$50 or over, payable to the purchaser or his assigns, and may be delivered to the contractors with their assent, in payment of work done; or in other words, the Canal Board may make contracts for the work payable in these certificates.

One objection, in the mind of the undersigned, to the adoption by the State, of this policy, arises out of the difficulty of doing the work advantageously within so short a period of time, and maintaining and preserving the navigation of the Erie canal during the period the work is being done. The navigation must at all hazards and cost be maintained, or the revenues will be diminished, and the business of transportation seek other and unobstructed channels.

The enlargement was commenced in 1835, and has been in progress since that period, with the exception of the period during which the work was suspended for the want of means to prosecute it, as required by the act of 1842.

Since the commencement of the enlargement it appears by the reports of our State officers that there has been expended in the enlargement of the Erie canal to the 30th September last, \$15,634,095. Ten millions, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars of which has been borrowed, and to pay the interest of the money thus borrowed, transportation on our canals has been taxed, five millions two hundred and two thousand dollars. If the policy of the democratic party in 1835, of expending only the surplus revenues in each year, to enlarge the canal had been perseveringly adhered to to this time, the whole work of enlargement would now have been completed without borrowing one dollar for that purpose, and it would now have been in the power of the State to reduce the tolls or charges on property transported, to so low a rate, as to perfectly control the business against all rival routes, while at the same time the Treasury, now exhausted by the pursuit of a bad system of finance, would have been replenished with surplus canal revenues, amply sufficient to relieve the people from the direct tax that is now levied on them for the support of Government.

Since 1835 it appears that the canal revenues paid into the Treasury, amount to thirty-seven millions, sixty thousand, four hundred and fifty-one dollars, of which only a fraction over ten millions has been paid for repairs and superintendence during the same period, leaving over twenty-seven million of dollars that might have been used to complete the enlargement.

Since 1835 all the locks have been enlarged except six on the Montezuma level, and only 110 miles of the excavation of the trunk of the canal completed, 61 miles are now under contract and 188 miles are not yet commenced.

The estimated cost of completing the canals is ten millions five hundred and eight thousand, one hundred and forty-one dollars.

If the remaining 188 miles of section work not yet contracted on the enlargement, are all to be finished by the spring of 1854, as the bill contemplates, a large amount of the work must be done in the winter season, at great expense and disadvantage, and the work must consequently probably cost a sum much greater than the estimate, so that instead of completing the enlargement in this manner, and thus rapidly, the probability is that it will cost nearer twenty millions than ten millions.

The Assembly seem to have anticipated this result, for they amended the bill so that it now provides that the contracts for completing the whole work shall not exceed, by ten per cent. the sum of \$10,508.141 *except for structures or work not included in the specifications or estimates*; the exception being inserted by the Assembly in its passage through that body.

The Senate should remember that none of our canals have ever been constructed for the estimated cost of the work. The enlargement was originally estimated to cost about thirteen millions. It is now estimated that it will cost about ten millions yet to complete it; after sixteen millions has been expended, making the entire cost twenty-six millions instead of thirteen millions as originally estimated.

The Chenango canal cost more than double its original estimated cost.

The same will be the result in the Genesee Valley and Black River canals.

Both of these works will cost more than double the original estimate.

If estimates are made to legislate by, experience has proved that you must add about 100 per cent. to work by.

Judging by the experience of the past, as it is reasonable to believe the enlargement, if it is attempted to complete it in the next three years, will cost at least eighteen or twenty millions of dollars, instead of ten millions. If so great an amount of work is put under contract to be done in so short a period of time as three years, the price of labor and materials must necessarily rise.

There is, in the opinion of the undersigned, another objection to the adoption of the policy indicated by the bill under consideration. It arises out of the fact that a large amount of the work must be done during the period of the suspension of the navigation of the canals. The earth embankments necessarily made in the winter season will be more liable to be insecure than if made during the summer; and from that cause the navigation will be liable to great interruption by breaks in the embankments or other portions of the work, especially if the volume of water is increased to seven feet depth and seventy feet width on the surface.

There does not seem at present any pressing necessity of the speedy enlargement contemplated by the bill, to enable the canal to do the business that will be required to be done. All the locks are doubled, or rebuilt of the enlarged size, except six on the Montezuma level, and no complaints have of late been made, to the knowledge of the undersigned, by the forwarders on the canal of the want of capacity in the canal, in the present condition, to do all the business that is required to be done; and if the Erie canal is not of sufficient capacity to afford adequate means of transportation for the people, the excess of business can be done by the three railroads now going into competition with the canal; and if the canal does all the business that can be done on it in its present condition, we know that it will yield sufficient revenue in each year to comply with the constitutional appropriations for our State debt and leave ample surplus to finish the enlargement and the Genesee Valley and the Black River canals as fast as the Constitution contemplated, or as the people of the State have hitherto desired.

This strong desire for the speedy enlargement is of recent origin.

Prior to the Governor's message, delivered to the Legislature at the commencement of the present session, the people of this State have not, as far as has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, desired or expressed the wish to progress faster than the surplus canal revenues would warrant. No petitions were, during the last session, presented to the Legislature from any part.

If the remaining 188 mil
on the enlargement, are al
as the bill contemplates
done in the winter ser
and the work must
greater than the est
largement in this
that it will cost

sought to be estab
'ature, from the
in the Sta
enable t
ious r

.ed.
. is all that

The Assem
amended the
completing
sum of \$1
specificat
sembl
sufficient capacity to enable it to
ple, a plan has been suggested to enlarge
use the cost of transportation, which can be
rising cost compared with the cost of its final
the plan of the enlargement.

person formerly having charge of
that for \$735,560 the remaining
larged to five feet depth of water
bottom, and the six locks on the
ed so as to increase the tonnage of
10 as at present, and thus reduce
hem below the present cost, bring-
canal, exclusive of tolls, to as low
Hudson river.

It is virtually admitted by the canal committee in the Assem-
bly, who reported this bill, that this can be done. They say,
page 9 of report: "It should be observed that this sum, \$10,-
508,141, is sufficient to complete the canals and all their struc-
tures, bridges and basins, in the very durable and perfect methods
of the original plan, and it is well known that a far less sum might
suffice to enlarge the Erie canal and bring it into use sufficiently com-
plete for all the purposes of cheap transportation."

- If the plan suggested of increasing the size of the canal to five feet depth of water and thirty-five feet width of bottom should be adopted, the estimated cost of it, to wit: \$735,560, could be soon paid out of the surplus revenues and no loan would be necessary, and the Black River and Genesee Valley canals could also be speedily completed as has heretofore been contemplated.

To the undersigned, this seems a far wiser plan for the State to adopt, than to borrow and expend in the next three years, nine millions of dollars for the full completion of all the canals, in the very durable and perfect methods of the original plans.

If money is borrowed interest must be paid on it, and transportation on our canals must be taxed to pay it, for years to come.

This would compel the State to impose higher tolls than would otherwise be required, and in that way the farmers, merchants and manufacturers who use the canals will be taxed higher on their transportation than they would be if the canals are gradually completed in the way the Constitution contemplated.

The great obstacle now in the way on the canal is *high tolls*, and these high tolls cannot be reduced for years to come, if the bill under consideration is passed, and its provisions carried into effect.

The tolls are now greater than the cost of freight. The toll on a barrel of flour last year, from Buffalo to Albany, was 31 cents, and the charge for freight only twenty-five cents.

The undersigned cannot concur with the canal committee of the House, who reported this bill in their estimate as to the reduced cost of transportation on the enlarged canal when completed. That committee estimated the cost of freight on the enlarged canal, 364 miles, on a barrel of flour, from Buffalo to Albany, exclusive of tolls, at nine cents and one mill.

This may be a good estimate to legislate on, but it certainly cannot be a safe one, on which to do a freighting business, unless all past experience is a delusion.

If this estimate is reliable then the enlarged canal is to reduce the cost of transportation on it, exclusive of tolls, fifty per cent lower than the same business has ever yet been done on the Hudson river, which most forwarders will say is impossible.

The average cost of freight on a barrel of flour last year, on the Hudson river, from Albany to New-York, 150 miles, was 7½ cents; at the same rate it would be 18 cents for 360 miles; but according to the estimate of the canal committee in the Assembly,

it is to be carried 364 miles on the enlarged canal, at $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents, or half less than on the Hudson river.

For these reasons, the undersigned has come to the conclusion that it is the wisest policy of the State to go on with her canals as the people have, since the adoption of the present Constitution, desired; safely, gradually, and without contracting debt, or creating a necessity for high tolls to pay interest on money borrowed.

The estimated cost of completing the Black River canal is \$388,888. That sum could, in the next two or three years, be applied to that canal from the surplus revenues in each fiscal year, and the work of the enlargement and Genesee Valley be carried on as heretofore, or those portions of the Erie canal not yet enlarged, be increased to the size of 5 feet depth and 35 feet width of bottom, as hereinbefore suggested.

If the surplus revenues of the canals had been faithfully managed and applied since the Constitution was adopted in 1846, to the enlargement and Genesee Valley and Black river canals, as required by the Constitution, and not expended in violation of law in enlarging the Chemung, Oswego and Cayuga and Seneca canals, and in building bridges and docks on the Black river, far in advance of the progress of the work, the Black River canal could have been by this time nearly completed and in operation through its whole extent.

The undersigned is in favor of the speedy completion of all our canals; but he desires to have it done in the manner which the Constitution contemplated and prescribed, and rather than nullify the constitutional guarantees, he would prefer, if the public necessity required it, to submit to the people a law to raise money by a direct tax for the purpose of completing our canals more rapidly than can be done by the application of the surplus revenues.

For the reasons heretofore stated, and for the reason that, to the undersigned, the provisions of the bill appear to conflict with the financial provisions of the Constitution, he is of the opinion that it ought not to be passed into a law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALANSON SKINNER.

State of New-York.

No. 71.

IN SENATE, APRIL 12, 1851.

REPORT

**Of the committee on Literature on the condition of
Union College.**

The committee on Literature, to which was referred the reply of the Comptroller, dated February 7th, 1851, to a resolution adopted by the Senate, in relation to the condition of the funds bestowed by the State upon Union College,

REPORT :

That the Assembly of 1849 appointed a select committee under a resolution passed April 11th, 1849, in the words following, namely :

Resolved, That the committee on colleges, academies, and common schools be directed, during the recess, to examine into the financial condition of Union College, and into the situation of the various funds bestowed on said Institution by the State, and the various transfers of the funds and property of said college, that said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report to the next Legislature."

That a majority of said committee, consisting of four members, reported on the 19th day of March, 1850, (Assembly Doc. No. 146,) "that the financial condition of Union College was unsound and improper," and that the remaining member, the chairman of the committee, dissenting from the majority, presented his adverse report, dated March 23d, 1850, (Assembly Doc. 147.)

That on the 8th day of April, 1850, Union College, by Alexander Holland, its treasurer, submitted a report of six printed lines to the Legislature, in the words following, viz : (Assembly Doc. No. 190.)

“ That no change had been made in the securities in which the avails of the grant under the act of March 30th, 1805, (required by the act to be annually reported to the Legislature) have been invested, since the date of his report, submitted April 5th, 1849, in which report a schedule containing said securities is furnished.”

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)

ALEX. HOLLAND,

Treasurer of Union College.

Schenectady, April 1, 1850.”

To this report was appended a document entitled “ reply of treasurer to majority report,” extending throughout fourteen printed pages, and signed by him, which accompanied by extracts from correspondence with Hamilton college, and from the reports of the majority and minority of the select committee above named, occupies seventy-two printed pages.

The committee on literature find that a very brief and imperfect inspection was made by the select committee of 1849. The examination as set forth in appendix E., to the report of the majority, (Assembly Doc. No. 146,) although merely claiming to be memoranda made by A. Johnson, secretary to the committee, appears to throw considerable light upon the financial management of the College.

Although the treasurer complains that several “ mistatements of facts, erroneous deductions, unfounded imputations and insinuations,” have been introduced through some oversight, into the report of the majority, and regrets that the statements made therein, “ should, through the errors in their own minutes have been so confused, contradictory, and variant from the facts of the case,” the memoranda referred to, appear to be a true record of testimony so far as they extend. That a witness should contradict himself at different points of the same investigation is neither unusual nor surprising ; nor is it more remarkable that conclusions drawn from such “ statements” should be unsatisfactory to the parties examined.

The treasurer affirms (page 4 of Assembly Doc. 190,) that \$17,000 more was actually paid for the purchase of the several grants made in the lotteries to other institutions, than would have been paid on the principle of the usual rebate of interest, predicated on the time required for completing the lotteries as fixed by the Comptroller, but in his answer to the 24th question, (page 55, Assembly Doc. No. 146,) he stated under oath, that "the \$12,000 granted to the New-York Historical Society was sold for \$8,000 to Union College, and the other grants were discounted on the usual rule of rebate and premium."

At page 14 of the minority report, (Assembly Doc. 147 of 1850,) it is stated that "the bond of Yates & McIntyre, mentioned in schedule 6, had been paid at the time of said examination, and the amount except \$2,000 had been deposited in New-York, to the credit of the treasurer and bearing interest." The President stated to the committee that he proposed after giving satisfactory security to borrow the balance so deposited, for the purpose of improving property belonging to him in New-York, known as the Stuyvesant cove property, (see same page 14.)

The treasurer states, (Assembly Doc. No. 146, page 47,) under oath, that the bond of Yates & McIntyre, mentioned in shedule 6, with the mortgage collateral thereto, has been paid, and the moneys received therefrom with the exception of about \$2,000, which had been paid for interest, debts and expenses of the college, is deposited in New-York, to the credit of the treasurer of the college, and is on interest.

In reply to question 12, (Assembly Doc. No. 146, page 53,) which is in the following words, "the \$17,500 of the Yates and McIntyre, due with interest, belonging to the permanent fund of \$50,000 granted by the act of April 13th, 1814, for the assistance of indigent students having been collected May 5th, 1849, how has it been invested?"

The Treasurer answered—"It is not invested, but will be by bond and mortgage."

To Question 13, (of same Doc.)—"the Novelty works being the private property of Dr. Nott, for what reason has that money been employed to enable Hezekiah Bradford to make a dock there?"

The treasurer answered—"It is not employed at the Novelty works, but on the lands, at Stuyvesant Cove."

To Question 14, (of same Doc.)—Doctor Nott having stated that he is empowered by a resolution of the trustees of Union College, to direct the application of funds as he may think fit, that he often uses the funds for various purposes, but that he always replaces any moneys belonging to the college which he may take, with some security; what security has he given in place of the \$17,500 so employed by him, at Stuyvesant Cove as aforesaid?"

The treasurer answered—"It is not yet employed, but it is in the hands of the treasurer."

The contradiction between the replies to the last two questions, and the statement of the President in the minority report, although claimed to be an error, by the reply of the treasurer at (page 7, Assembly Doc.No. 190,) only shows a discrepancy of statements, which the following letters perhaps, may assist in explaining:—

(Copy.)

Union College, Schenectady, Feb. 10, 1849.

A. MOLTYRE, Esq., Albany.

Dear Sir—During my absence to Albany yesterday, Mr. Charles Yates called at my office and left word that he hoped to be able to make the first payment within the next ten days, and requested that the accompanying statement of the account with the bond should be sent to you. For ten days we will endeavor to struggle on without the money; but I see no possible way of waiting longer; we are two quarters in arrear to the officers of the college for salaries; which is their only dependence, and for which they cannot be asked to wait longer. Besides this we have other unavoidable payments to prepare for within that time. I mention these private matters to show more strongly than the mere general mention of the want of money, how we are situated, and to show that the money must be raised.

(Signed)

Very respectfully,

ALEX. HOLLAND.

(Copy.)

*Union College, Schenectady, 30th March, 1849.***ARCH. MCINTYRE, Esq., Albany :**

Dear Sir—Owing to recent calls on the College for the payment of large sums of money, which calls were submitted to the financial committee, I have been directed by them to inform Mr. Charles Yates that they would require within a very few days the payment of the balance of the bond of Yates and McIntyre and others, amounting with the interest to over \$17,500.

I have written Mr. Yates to that effect, and the object of this communication to you is to say, that in the event of having to proceed to collect this amount by a course of law, the committee decline resorting to the slow process of foreclosing the collateral mortgage of J. B. Yates, and would deem it their duty to look for it to the makers of the bond, any one of whom on payment thereof, could, if desired, have said mortgage transferred to them.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. HOLLAND,

Treasurer.

It appears to the committee on literature a somewhat strange application of so large a portion of the permanent fund of \$50,000 granted by the Legislature for the assistance of indigent students, to employ \$17,500 for the payment of professor's salaries, then two quarters in arrear. Perhaps, however, this is only a *discrepancy* or *error* on the part of the treasurer, or one of the "unfounded imputations and insinuations" so feelingly and indignantly spurned by him in his reply to the majority report.

The report of the minority is spoken of in terms of satisfaction by the treasurer in page 16 of his reply, (Assembly doc. No. 190.) Now it is claimed at page 21 of the minority report, that by a resolution of the board of trustees, the entire management and control of the funds of the College have for many years been placed in the hands of the finance committee, of which the president of the college is the chairman; "and the president mainly is entitled to whatever credit or liable to whatever censure may attach to the management of the finances of the college." The treasurer in his reply to question 7,

at page 52, Assembly doc. 146 of 1850, answers: "In reply to that branch of the question demanding, 'does not the president use the funds of the college as his own, interchangeably as occasion arises,' he never has done so to my knowledge."

How thoroughly conversant the treasurer was with the financial management of the college funds is evident from a legal document, dated December 20th, 1836, and purporting to be made between Howard Nott and Benjamin Nott, of the city of New-York, manufacturers and merchants, doing business under the firm of H. Nott & Co., parties of the first part ; and James Brown of the firm of Brown, Brothers & Co., James Hall of the firm of James Hall & Co., and John Delafield of New-York, parties of the second part ; from which instrument extracts are herein immediately after given, so far as applicable to the points of this investigation. And this instrument, among other matters, witnesseth, that whereas the said parties of the first part have been engaged for some time past in an extensive business, principally consisting of the manufacturing and sale of stoves, steam engines, and articles and machinery constructed from iron and other metals, and have now on hand a large quantity of materials in said line of business, portions whereof are in an imperfect and unfinished state, and require considerable expense, outlay, and some additions, to be rendered saleable in market, and are also possessed of other property to a considerable amount ; and whereas, they have become embarrassed in their said business, and are unable to carry it on and meet their debts, liabilities, and engagements, due and owing, and which are to become due and owing, by said firm ; and whereas, some of said liabilities have arisen and been incurred under circumstances which require from them full and prompt payment and satisfaction ; *now this indenture witnesseth* that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the above, and in further consideration of one dollar to them in hand paid by the said parties of the second part, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, conveyed, assigned, transferred, granted, and set over, and by these presents do sell, assign, convey, transfer, grant, and set over, unto the said parties of the second part, and the survivor of them, their heirs, executors, and administrators of such survivor, all their joint or partnership estate, as in said indenture further set forth ; to have and to hold, take

possess, receive, and enjoy the said estate, property, and effects, as therein set forth, in trust, to take possession of, recover, receive, and collect such property, and every part thereof, and to sell, convey, dispose of, and apply the same, as in the said indenture set forth. And, among other trusts, to redeem twenty-five thousand dollars in the capital stock of the Mohawk Bank at Schenectady, pledged to John Delafield, or the Phoenix Bank of the city of New-York, with the note or endorsement of Doctor Eliphalet Nott to secure the note of the parties of the first part for that sum. Also to redeem eleven thousand dollars of the capital stock of said Mohawk Bank, pledged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Also, to redeem ten thousand nine hundred dollars, or thereabouts, of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Troy, pledged to Prime, Ward, King & Co., or R. M. Blatchford of New-York. The stocks above named were the property of Union College, Schenectady, except \$1,000 of Mohawk Bank stock, which was the property of Alonzo Potter; and said stocks, together with the aforesaid note or guarantee, were received by the parties of the first part, and applied to their use and accommodation, and ought to be returned to the parties to whom they belong. In case the said stocks cannot be redeemed, then the parties hereto, of the second part, are to furnish or pay to the trustees of *Union College* and Alonzo Potter an equivalent in money or stock. In the fifth place, to pay a note of said firm of H. Nott & Co. for twenty thousand dollars, or thereabouts, now or formerly held by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and to secure the payment of which note said company received the note of Jonas Holland, treasurer of Union College, endorsed by Eliphalet Nott, upon payment of which said debt the said note of Jonas Holland, treasurer of Union College, to be delivered up to him, or his successor in office, it having been used for the accommodation and benefit, and not constituting any part, of the property of H. Nott & Co. And whereas, the firm of Howard Nott & Co. made a negotiation with the Phoenix Bank, or John Delafield, on or about the fifth day of December instant, for obtaining from said Delafield or said bank the sum of fifteen thousand dollars; and, as security for the payment of that amount, deposited with said Delafield notes and acceptances, the property of H. Nott & Co., to the amount of \$8,000 and upwards; also, the note of Doctor Eliphalet Nott, bearing date the said fifth day of December, for \$15,000; also, a bond and mortgage, executed by said Eliphalet Nott, conditioned for the payment of \$10,000, which said note and bond and mortgage of Eliphalet Nott were

borrowed. In the sixth place, to pay the balance of the said \$15,000, or as much as is chargeable upon said negotiation, after the application of the said \$8,000 of notes.

And, whereas, Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College, has from time to time placed in the hands of H. Nott & Co., certain funds, part whereof was the property of Union College; and, whereas, from the mode in which the transaction took place, there may be difficulty in tracing the specific funds of said college into our hands, the same having generally passed through the said Eliphalet Nott, and for which he is answerable to said institution; and, whereas, we have this day accepted E. Nott's order upon us to pay to the trustees of Union College the amount which we owe on both accounts, to the extent of his and our indebtedness to said college, as the same shall be found on the adjustment of the accounts relative to said funds.

In trust *seventhly*, to pay the trustees of Union College so much of the existing indebtedness of H. Nott & Co., whether the said indebtedness be to the said Eliphalet Nott, individually, or to Union College, as will pay the amount for which the said Howard Nott & Co., or Eliphalet, are found indebted to said college, for funds received from said college, or "on an adjustment of the accounts relative to said funds," and after the insertion of other clauses and provisions of trust, "signed and sealed by Howard Nott, and Benjamin Nott," and "signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Dudley Selden," and duly acknowledged before F. R. Tillou, com. of deeds, on the 22d day of December, 1836.

To the minds of the committee on literature it seems not to be an "erroneous deduction" from the preceding document, that in the words of the majority report, (page 52, Assembly Doc., No. 146,) "the president of Union College did use the funds of said college as his own, interchangeably as occasion did arise."

Another "discrepancy" invites attention. The treasurer's reply (Assembly Doc. of 1850, No. 190, page 5,) contains the assertion that an item of \$25,000, and another of \$1,500 had been "erroneously" represented in the majority report to have been added by the treasurer as an afterthought to the amount stated by him to have been received by the college. These sums are recorded in the minutes of testimony, and are recollected by Mr. Beekman and Doctor Button, members of the committee; and in this connection it is fitting to state

that Mr. Disosway authorised the signing of his name to the report of the majority, in the following letter :

Monday, 7 A. M., March 18, 1850.

Dear BEEKMAN—The day is too inclement for me to go to the city this morning ; I regret it. If I had been well I should have visited Albany and met the committee there. It is hardly worth the while for you to visit me, as you can say to the Doctor and to Mr. Johnson that you are authorised to sign for me any report that you three can agree upon. Let it be a just and righteous one. “Fiat justitia, ruat cælum.” I still hope to visit the capitol before the session terminates.

With kindest regards to yourself and your associates,

Yours, &c.,

(Copy)

GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY.

Mr. Disosway had previously interchanged views very fully with the select committee, and the report of the majority, when published, so far from exciting any regret on his part at its “discrepancies,” or “unfounded insinuations” or “oversights,” as suggested in the reply of the treasurer (page 5, Assembly Doc., No. 190,) has met his entire concurrence, as he now personally assures the committee on literature.

It is claimed in the reply of the treasurer that the total sum granted by the State to Union College (page 10, Assembly Doc. No. 190) is \$331,612.13, and this is the sum stated in the minority report, (page 3, Assembly Doc. No. 147,) always “*irrespective of interest.*” By several statements from the books of account of Yates & McIntyre, the managers of the lotteries, it appears that they paid in cash to Dr. Nott, the following sums :

Abstract of amounts received yearly by the trustees of Union College and Rev. E. Nott, from Yates & McIntyre.

From Mar. 31, 1823 to Mar. 31, 1824,	\$74,430 40	1st. year.
1824 " 1825,	39,286 85	113,717 25
1825 " 1826,	122,414 27	236,131 52
1826 " 1827,	46,436 60	282,586 00
1827 " 1828,	105,347 78	387,915 90
1828 " 1829,		
1829 " 1830,	70,037 88	457,955 78
1830 " 1831,	143,210 31	601,166 09
1831 " 1832,	116,548 82	717,714 91
1832 " 1833,	43,186 25	760,901 16
1833 " 1834,	16,340 23	777,241 39
Mar. 31, 1834 to June 15, 1834,	4,216 32	
Notes given by Yates & McIntyre, and } falling due up to 15th December 1835, }	20,865 57	
	<hr/>	
	\$802,323 28	

Int. at 7 pr. ct., to 31 Mar. 1825, being 1 year,.....	\$5,210 13
" " 1826, " 1 "	7,960 20
" " 1827, " 1 "	16,529 20
" " 1828, " 1 "	19,801 02
" " 1829, " 1 "	27,154 11
" " 1830, " 1 "	27,154 11
" " 1831, " 1 "	32,056 90
" " 1832, " 1 "	42,116 26
" " 1833, " 1 "	50,240 04
" " 1834, " 1 "	53,263 08
" " 1835, " 1 "	54,406 89
" " 1851, " 16 "	870,510 24
" " 1851, " 16 yrs. 9m. 16 ds.	4,944 84
" " 1851, " 15 " 3m. 16 ds.	22,359 99
	<hr/>
	\$1,233,707 02

Mr. J. B. Yates states that the amount paid to Union College and Doct. Nott was \$837,285.13.

As in addition to this sum, derived wholly from the profits of the lotteries, Union College admits (Assembly doc. No. 147, p. 2,) the receipt from the State alone, not from lotteries, of seventy-six thou-

sand, six hundred and twelve dollars and thirteen cents, "*irrespective of interest*," and from other sources, not lotteries, forty-one thousand six hundred thirty-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, (Ass. doc. No. 147, p. 16,) all *irrespective of interest*, amounting to \$920,572 64.

Union College, however, assumed to pay, and has discounted at heavy rebates to other institutions, and repaid Yates & McIntyre sundry sums, amounting (Assembly doc. No. 147, p. 18,) without deducting the discount, to..... 207,229 09

Leaving a balance "*irrespective of interest*," of... \$713,343 55

According to the minority report (Assembly Doc. No. 147, page 19,) no interest is computed on sums received or sums paid since 1820; and the report of the minority has certainly made an "erroneous deduction" in assuming that this is sufficiently accurate for the purposes of the enquiry with which the committee was charged, although there would be great difficulty in stating an interest account since that date, which should be consistent with the views of financial skill, which the minority report sets forth, and extols with so much complacency. To show how essentially the account would change front, it will be sufficient to compute simple interest at 7 per cent, on the sums paid by Yates & McIntyre, as herein before stated, from the time of payment, to the present year; and there will result a sum of interest amounting to \$1,233,707.02, which added to the balance above shown to have been received by Union College and Doct. Nott, amounts to the large aggregate of one million nine hundred and forty-one thousand seventy-nine dollars and fifty-two cents. As an offset to this, the trustees exhibit (page 63, Assembly Doc. of 1850, No. 190):

College buildings and grounds valued at cost,.....	\$296,485.36
Library and apparatus,.....	\$32,817.39
Furniture, horses, tools, &c.,.....	2,000.00
	<hr/> 34,817.39

(See page 56 of last mentioned Document.)

Fund for support of president and professors,.....	43,573.38
Fund for support of professors,.....	35,170.00
Fund for indigent students,.....	50,005.92
At the disposal of trustees,.....	144,288.56
	<hr/>
Total,.....	\$604,350.56

Deducting this amount from the sum of \$1,941,079.52, which includes simple interest upon the funds received from Yates and McIntyre alone, there is a difference to be accounted for of \$1,336,738.96. Were a strict interest account to be stated with the ordinary accuracy of pecuniary operations, the interest thereon would be yet more formidable.

The above computation has been made without taking account of the incomes from 300 acres of real estate, or of the receipts from tuition fees, room rents, and other charges derived from students.

From this difference, however, must be deducted the moneys claimed to have been paid by the college to other institutions and to Yates and McIntyre, amounting to \$207,229.09. These payments were not made for the full amounts claimed by the college as credits, because in the case of the New-York Historical Society, the discount was one-third of the whole sum granted; and in the other cases, there was a rebate of interest. But there being no dates of payment before this committee, an accurate calculation of interest becomes impossible. By a liberal estimate, however, assuming that the nett payments actually made amounted to \$200,000, which is improbable, and averaging the interest to have run twenty years, the aggregate would be \$480,000, which being deducted from \$1,336,738.96, leaves still a difference of \$856,738.96.

The current expenses of Union College were, in 1850, \$20,850, and they do not appear to have materially varied from that amount for a long series of years. During twelve years, from 1837 to 1848, the interest from the permanent fund was annually reported at the same amount *precisely*, viz: \$13,734.20. The tuition fees varied from \$8.077 to \$5,804.43. The average yearly income for the twelve years was \$20,578.59, as reported; while the yearly interest on the monies received from Yates & McIntyre alone, would have amounted, in 1833, to \$54,406.89. The college buildings were finished as early as 1819, and then occupied, while the very first payment from Yates & McIntyre was made in 1823.

It is claimed for the trustees of Union College (page 63, Assembly Doc. 190, of 1850,) that they exhibit an investment by a summary statement there made of \$604,340.56, and upon this claim that sum

has been deducted as aforesaid, as principal money, but from this amount it is proper to notice that there should be again deducted for Debts owing by Union College, (Assembly Doc. No.

147, page 12,).....	\$29,675 51
Bonds and notes taken from graduates for advances made, to enable them to complete their education, ..	18,366 86
Book accounts against graduates for similar advances,	25,082 47
Mohawk Bank stock, (Assembly Doc. 190 of 1850, pages 7, 8, 9, 10,) worth only 50 per. cent.,.....	16,700 00

Total deduction to be made, \$89,824 84
which taken from the sum claimed as invested by the trustees, leaves the whole available property, real and personal, in the keeping of the trustees of Union College, on the most liberal construction only \$514,515.72.

It is fair to state that none but an experienced accountant can fully unravel the intricacies of the money transactions of Union College. Your committee are satisfied that a critically correct balance sheet would show more astonishing results than those now set forth. There is little doubt then, that after the most liberal allowance for errors, the present balance against Union College, and for which the trustees of that institution are justly accountable, is very large, thus :

Received from the State, otherwise than by lotteries, (Ass. Doc. No. 147, page 2,) granted previously to 1803,.....	\$76,612 13
Interest thereon for forty years only, on the assumption that the money was not immediately paid when granted,	214,513 96
	<hr/> \$291,126 09
Received from Yates and McIntyre,.....	802,323 28
Interest thereon as above,.....	1,233,707 02
Funds received before the State grants were made, viz:	
Schenectady patent,	\$28,357 98
Difference on sale of old college,.....	21,399 00
Sale of old Academy,.....	571 89
Original subscriptions,.....	2,707 42
	<hr/> 53,046 29
Interest thereon for thirty yers,.....	111,397 20
	<hr/> \$2,491,598 88

The college is entitled to credit by,		
1st. Payments to other institutions and cash repaid Yates & McIntyre,	\$200,000 00	
Interest for twenty years,	480,000 00	
2d. Property of every kind now claimed to be in the possession of the Trustees,	604,340 56	
	<hr/>	\$1,284,340 56
Balance,		\$1,207,258 32

The items making up this property valued at \$604,340.56, were acquired at dates so widely spread, the latest being March 24, 1849, (an item of interest then due on investments,) and the earliest probably about 1815, that it is impossible to make even an approximate estimate of the interest to be allowed. A fair deduction however, for this cause, would still leave several hundred thousands of dollars unaccounted for.

By the legal document hereinbefore quoted it appears, that Doct. Nott, was largely indebted to the Trustees of Union College, on account of the loans made by him as President, out of the College funds to the firm of Howard Nott & Co., before the 20th day of December, 1836. The college had previously received, or Dr. Nott had received for its account, from Yates and McIntyre, \$802,323.28. It is stated in the majority report, (Assembly Doc. No. 146) Appendix C., that Union College received from Doct. Nott *without consideration*, N. Bliss's bond for \$75,000, afterwards exchanged for a deed of one undivided half of the Stuyvesant Cove property, that the other undivided half thereof came into the possession of the college on their paying the sum of \$58,632.15, in 1838. On the 21st July 1848, the whole Stuyvesant Cove property was conveyed by Union College to Dr. Nott for \$177,587.06. Hunter's farm was purchased by the college for \$104,800. Both these pieces of property (minority Report, Assembly Doc. No. 147, page 20,) were conveyed under a resolution passed July 22, 1848, to the president to cancel any cash balances that might be due the said president on a final settlement with him, and after such conveyance, the treasurer states that a balance still remained due Dr. Nott of \$41,340.57. These transfers and this indebtedness are certainly hard to understand and harder to explain in any of the ordinary modes of transacting business. The same Stuyvesant Cove property, one half of which Dr. Nott conveyed to the college for \$75,000 in 1834, cost him in

1832, only \$17,500. So that he transferred to his own college within two years after its purchase for \$17,500, the same property at a price of \$150,000.

The trustees in July 1848, admitted an indebtedness to Dr. Nott of \$323,727.63.

These transactions between the president of a college and the guardians of its property, although the treasurer appears to have regarded them as "erroneous deductions" and "unfounded imputations," appear in the judgment of the committee on literature entirely indefensible.

To show what a proper and judicious administration of such funds as have been long under the control of the president of Union College, (for his trustees seem never to have interfered with his financial designs) it will be instructive to look at the present condition of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. James Smithson, of England, left his entire property to the United States of America, to found at Washington, an institution which should bear his name, and have for its object the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The trust was accepted by the United States government, and an act passed August 16, 1846, organising the "Smithsonian Institution."

The endowment consists of the original sum of \$515,169.00, received September 1st, 1831, which is to remain forever as a permanent fund. The interest of this amount to 1846, when, by act of Congress the funds were placed in the hands of the board of regents, was \$242,129.00.

A very elegant edifice has been almost completed and paid for, and the building committee have lately paid back a surplus to the permanent fund out of the proceeds of the interest set apart for the building, for the larger endowment of the institution.

It is asserted in Assembly doc. No. 190, quoting the minority report, that the property of the college, including losses, exceeds the *amounts derived from the grants by the State*, by the sum of \$303,403.82.

Those amounts from the lotteries alone, irrespective of interest, have been shown to be \$802,323.28, and with simple interest as stated above, \$2,036,030.30. After making the most liberal allowance for sums paid other institutions and repaid Yates and McIntyre, with interest thereon, as also stated, it would appear that, instead of the

property exceeding the grants by the sum of \$303,403.82, the college has to account for many hundred thousand dollars over and above the present property of the institution, as now held, good, and indifferent.

The committee recommend that a skilful accountant be employed under the direction of the Comptroller, the Attorney General, Rev. John N. Campbell of Albany, one of the Regents of the University, to investigate the books of the college, and of Yates & McIntyre, and to report an accurate balance sheet to the next Legislature.

It is extremely doubtful how far the trustees had power to authorize their president either to claim as his own, so large a portion of the avails of the lotteries as \$111,343.44; or to permit him to draw from the college funds indiscriminately, as his own, while chairman of the finance committee, so as to bring them in debt to their president for the large sum of \$366,177.63, which had at various times been received in money or lands from Doctor Nott, without consideration (see appendix C., page 37, treasurer's reply, Assembly Doc. 1, 1849) while the professors' salaries were unpaid for two quarters, about the same time. Such powers are always dangerous.

No portion of the grants of the State was made to the president of Union College, individually, and all payments from Yates & McIntyre were called for as due Union College, according to the statement of Mr. Hemminway, the book-keeper of Yates & McIntyre.

Your committee consider that the present very inadequate remuneration from the means furnished by the State to this institution, calls for a legislative investigation in a thorough manner, as a warning to future financial presidents of learned institutions, and for the purpose of preserving, so far as possible, what may remain of the intended benefactions of former Legislatures.

The report of the majority of the select committee of Assembly, 1849, seems to be fully sustained by the facts of the case, and the committee on literature feel free to adopt the concluding words of that report, as their own, and to say, "that the financial condition of Union College is unsound and improper."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN
THOMAS B. CARROLL
SAMUEL MILLER.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Made to the Legislature, March 1, 1851.

ALBANY:
CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN, PRINTER TO THE LEGISLATURE.
.....
1851.

State of New-York.

No. 72.

IN SENATE, MARCH 1, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Regents of the University.

ALBANY, March 1, 1851.

To the Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate:

Sir—I have the honor to transmit the Annual Report of the Regents of the University as required by law.

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. Y. LANSING, Chancellor.

The following gentlemen composed the Board of Regents of the University, at the time of making the report herewith published. The dates of their appointment are prefixed to their names :

The GOVERNOR, *ex officio*.

The LIEUT. GOVERNOR, *ex officio*.

The SECRETARY OF STATE, *ex officio*.

1825, January 12, JOHN GREIG.
1826, January 26, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, LL. D.
1829, March 31, GERRIT Y. LANSING.
1829, March 31, JOHN K. PAIGE.
1833, February 5, ERASTUS CORNING.
1833, April 4, PROSPER M. WETMORE.
1834, April 17, JOHN L. GRAHAM.
1835, April 8, JOHN McLEAN.
1842, February 1, GIDEON HAWLEY, LL. D.
1842, March 24, DAVID BUEL.
1844, May 4, JAMES S. WADSWORTH.
1844, May 4, JOHN V. L. PRUYN.
1845, May 10, JABEZ D. HAMMOND, LL. D.
1846, February 2, JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN.
1846, February 2, ROBERT CAMPBELL.
1847, May 6, REV. SAMUEL LUCKEY, D. D.
1847, September 22, ROBERT G. RANKIN.
1849, February 6, PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER.
(One vacancy.)

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

GERRIT Y. LANSING, *Chancellor*.

JOHN GREIG, *Vice-Chancellor*.

T. ROMEYN BECK, *Secretary*.

Mr. Corning, Mr. Van Rensselaer and Mr. McLean were the committee to prepare the annual report.

REPORT.

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK:

The Regents of the University, in compliance with the duty required of them by law, respectfully present this their

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

They have received reports, during their present session, from eleven colleges and one hundred and sixty-six academies.

I. COLLEGES.

Reports have been received from Columbia College, Union College, Hamilton College, Geneva College and its Medical Institution, the University of the City of New-York and its Medical Department, Madison University, St. John's College (Fordham), Genesee College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New-York, Albany Medical College, and the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

All these are herewith submitted, with tabular statements showing the condition of the respective institutions under the divisions of literary and medical education.

The aggregate number of students in general literature and science, in the colleges reporting during the collegiate year, (which in these institutions ends at various periods, from July to October, 1850, and, in one instance, in December, 1850,) was 852, being a less number than that reported in 1850 by 96. The number of medical students in attendance was 949, being an increase of 101 on the number reported last year.

The comparative condition of these departments, during the three years, will be seen below :

	Literary Colleges.	Medical Colleges.	
Reported in 1849,	980	844	1
do 1850,	940	848	1
do 1851,	852	949	1

II. ACADEMIES.

The whole number of Academies at the date of this report, submitted to the visitation of the Regents, including the Grammar Schools attached to Columbia College and to the University of the city of New-York, and the Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, is 204.

The number reported by the Regents at the date of their annual report, was 195.

They have incorporated since the 1st of March, 1850, the following :

1. *Holley Academy*, at Holley, in the county of Orleans, on the 20th of March, 1850.

2. *Richburgh Academy*, at Richburgh, in the county of Allegany, on the 12th of April, 1850.

3. *New-York Conference Seminary*, at Charlotteville, in the county of Schoharie, on the 26th of October, 1850.

4. *Randolph Academy Association*, at Randolph, in the county of Cattaraugus, on the 24th of January, 1851.

5. *Prospect Academy*, at Prospect, in the county of Oneida, on the 24th of January, 1851.

6. *Halfmoon Academy*, at Halfmoon, in the county of Saratoga, on the 14th of February 1851.

7. *West Winfield Academy*, at West Winfield, in the county of Herkimer, on the 14th of February, 1851.

The Regents have also received under their visitation, the following academies, incorporated by the Legislature, in pursuance of requests made to them for that purpose :

1. *Jonesville Academy*, at Jonesville, in the county of Saratoga ; incorporated April 1, 1850 ; received October 26, 1850.

2. *Lockport Union School*, at Lockport, in the county of Niagara ; incorporated March 16, 1850 ; received October 26, 1850.

The total number at the present time, is thus 204. Of these 166 have reported, and 38 have not.

The following have not reported :

1. *Astoria Institute.*
2. *Auburn Female Seminary.*
3. *Avon Academy.*
4. *Batavia Female Academy.*
5. *Bridgewater Academy.*
6. *Brownville Female Seminary.*
7. *Clermont Academy.*
8. *De Lancey Institute.*
9. *Essex County Academy.*
10. *Fonda Academy.*
11. *Gaines Academy.*
12. *Galway Academy.*
13. *Hempstead Seminary.*
14. *Herkimer Academy.*
15. *Knoxville Academy.*
16. *Lancaster Academy.*
17. *Lewiston Academy.*
18. *Mendon Academy.*
19. *Moriah Academy.*
20. *New-York Conference Seminary.*
21. *Oysterbay Academy.*
22. *Perry Centre Institute.*
23. *Piermont Academy.*
24. *Poughkeepsie Classical School.*
25. *Redhook Academy.*
26. *Ridgebury Academy.*

27. Schenectady Academy.
28. Schenectady Young Ladies Seminary.
29. Steuben Academy.
30. Sullivan County Academy.
31. Syracuse Academy.
32. Waterford Academy.
33. Waterloo Academy.
34. Westtown Academy.
35. West Winfield Academy, (just incorporated.)
36. Whitesboro' Academy.
37. White Plains Academy.
38. Yates County Academy and Female Seminary.

Numerous schedules have been prepared, as in former years, to present a full view of the relative progress and condition of all the Academies reporting.

Number one, contains an alphabetical list of all the Academies reporting, (except such as were received at too late a period to be arranged,) with the cities, towns or incorporated villages and counties in which they are situated. The names of the principals or superintendents are also added.

Number two, exhibits the whole number of students in the respective Academies, at the date of their annual reports, and which are required to be the conclusion of the term or quarter nearest to the first of January in each year, and also the whole number taught during the year or part of the year, ending on the day just mentioned. This schedule also contains the number claimed by the Academies, as allowed by the Regents to be classical scholars or students in the branches of English education, as defined by statute; distinct columns are given for the number of male and female scholars, respectively, claimed, and the same are also given. They are as follows, for the three last years:

	Males.	Females.
In 1849,	7,356	7,756
1850,	8,205	8,346
1851, (present report,)	8,685	9,306

The average age of the students claimed whenever it has been returned by the Academy, will be found in a column in the same

The following abstract shows the result obtained in the present schedule, when compared with those of the preceding years :

	Whole No. attending during the year.	No. attending at the date of report.	Claimed.	Allowed.
Report of 1849,.....	27,077	13,888	15,115	15,043
1850,.....	28,941	15,000*	16,553	16,514
1851,.....	31,580	15,447	17,993	17,912

Numbers three and four, contain tabular statements of the relative condition of the Academies, as to their permanent endowments and other funds, their annual revenues and expenditures, together with the debts due by them ; the total amount of fixed capital in lots, buildings, libraries, philosophical apparatus, and in other property set apart for their support was,

In 1849,	\$1,467,061 00
1850,	1,606,064 00
1851, (the present year,).....	1,694,660 00

The debts chargeable on the above investments have increased beyond those of last year.

They were in 1849,.....	\$154,261
1850,.....	154,740
And the present year, 1851,.....	169,718

The annual income derived from tuition fees, and amount paid in salaries to teachers, for three years, may be thus compared :

	Tuition Fees.	Salaries of Teachers.
In 1849,.....	\$220,034	\$215,191
In 1850,.....	227,576	232,375
In 1851,.....	240,966	247,321

Number five contains a statement of the appropriations made by the Regents to various academies for the purchase of books and apparatus, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 1834, relative to the application and distribution of the revenue of the Literature Fund, and of the acts subsequently passed, containing a similar disposition. From this table, it appears that up to the 1st of January, 1851, the

* See Report of 1850, p. 117.

sum of \$42,441.40 has been granted by the Regents, and an amount raised by academies, making a total of \$84,882.80.

The ordinance passed by the Regents in February, 1849, requiring all academies, to whom moneys had been granted, to report the expenditure of those both raised and granted, in their next report, has been found to answer the objects in view in a most satisfactory manner, and they doubt not, to the great benefit of the academies immediately interested.

The amounts not accounted for,

Prior to January 1, 1850, is.....	\$4
And of grants during 1850,.....	2
	<hr/>
	\$7
	<hr/>

Number six, contains a statement of the number of teachers employed and the departments in each academy, of the periods exercises in composition and declamation, or both, are attended and also the number gratuitously instructed. It also presents, as it can be ascertained, from the reports, the number of instructors in each academy, that have expressed an intention to make teaching a profession.

The number they reported, for the last three years, have been as follows:

	No. of Teachers.	No. who intend to make it a profession.	Students gratuitously instructed.
1849, (155 academies,)....	667	473	2
1850, (160 academies,)....	695	504	4
1851, (165 academies,)....	739	508	5

Of these last (547), 286 were instructed at the New-York Academy.

Number seven, contains abstracts of the prices charged for tuition in the elementary branches of English education, in the same branches of the same, and lastly, in classical studies. To these are added columns, showing the price of board in each academy, and the number of volumes in its library. An additional column was also found, indicating whether the "Natural History of New-York

furnished by the Secretary of State, pursuant to provisions of law, remains in the academy library and continues to be its property. The Regents have in the last report, stated their reasons for requiring this return, and they are well satisfied that it has prevented alienations.

The volumes in the libraries have greatly increased during the last year, owing, among other causes, to the large amount raised and granted for this purpose—partly to the purchase by several of the “Natural History,” and again to donations from this board of works published by authority of the State.

	No. volumes.	Average number.
In 1849, 154 academies reported,.....	65,424	424
In 1850, 157 do do	66,442	423
In 1851, 164 do do	72,568	442

Numbers eight and nine exhibit the subjects of study taught, and the class or text books used for that purpose.

Number ten contains a few extracts from reports.

The Regents in their annual report of the last year made a statement of their action under the provisions of a law passed March 30, 1849, and which provided for the selection by them, of academies throughout the State, which should instruct a certain number of pupils in the science of common school teaching. In a communication made to the Legislature, a short time since, the Regents had the honor to exhibit the practical working of this system during the last year, and they only revert to the subject, in order to express a wish, that the schedule accompanying said communication, exhibiting the number of pupils instructed, their sex and age, with various particulars relative to the manner of instruction, may be allowed to form part of this report, and thus constitute another item of the interesting and important statistics of education of the commonwealth of New-York.

The Legislature by an act passed during the session of 1849, were pleased to direct that the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, for each of the years 1849 and 1850, be paid to the Regents of the University “to defray the expense of establishing observatories in academies and to supply them with thermometers, barometers, rain gauges and other instruments, and to pay a proper compensation to observers.”

is law, the remainder of the year 1850 was occupied in the construction of the project, which required to be compared and tested, with the great expense by the Smithsonian Institution. The arrangements to the establishment of the project have been reported in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, page 278. Since that time, Professor Brewster has been visiting every station selected, in the direction of the instruments and instruments, and in the proper manner of noticing the matter.

Now be deemed to be in operation. The report of Professor Brewster is a very interesting and interesting report of Professor Brewster, and which in every part bears testimony to his knowledge of the subject, and his practical knowledge, still in its infancy, and which is extended to an extent even at present but

and above, have been more than expenses. The expenses of the project, for his services and travelling, and the necessary instruments (and which were required a price higher than is usual for these instruments (many of them) at several appointed stations, and in the respective academies that were selected for the necessary erections.

Should the annual appropriations be continued for 1851 and 1852, no doubt the expenses incurred in advance can be allowed as contemplated by the act of Congress, and the resulting reports can be published, and committed to the press, and a sheet of a monthly report thus

knowledge the aid that in various ways the Smithsonian Institution, in promoting

great object in view. The State of New-York, however, commenced through its selected agents a quarter of a century since, the study of this most interesting science. In process of time its system of observations was found to be defective, and scarcely comparing with the discoveries that in the great centres of science, rapidly opened up to view. It is not too much to claim, that in our own country something has been thus done and accomplished.

With the law of 1849 and the new views thus developed, and the aid thus afforded, the State of New-York began its arrangement of an improved mode of making and comparing these silent but expressive testimonials of the changes in the atmosphere above and around us. Massachusetts has followed our example, in an enactment for the establishment of stations through its commonwealth. Canada has made prospective provision for the same, in her recent school law. Other States in the Union are moving in the matter, and it would appear, as it is sanguinely hoped, that it will only be necessary to spread the results already obtained in this State, before the American public, to ensure a gradual extension of the system, until it reaches throughout the whole of the wide domain of our country.

By order of the Regents of the University,

G. Y. LANSING, *Chancellor.*

T. ROMEYN BECK, *Sec'y.*

N. B.—A few communications of a scientific nature (principally bearing on Practical Astronomy and Meteorology), are transmitted with this report.

DOCUMENTS.

(A.)

COLLEGES.

*Reports of the several Colleges in the State, subject to the visitation of
the Regents, made for the year 1850.*

1. Report of Columbia College.
2. Report of Union College.
3. Report of Hamilton College.
4. Report of Geneva College and its Medical Institution.
5. Report of the University of the city of New-York and its
Medical Department.
6. Report of Madison University.
7. Report of St. John's College, Fordham.
8. Report of Genesee College.
9. Report of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city
of New-York.
10. Report of Albany Medical College.
11. Report of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.
- 12, 13. Tabular statements, showing the relative condition of the
Literary and Medical Colleges.

A COLLEGE.

ity of the State of New-York
omit the following report

day of October last, contain-
the progress and condition
of the said year, in respect
to wit :

ation of Professorships.

it report.

her college officers.

esignation of Nathaniel F.
ege, Charles King, LL. B.
his successor, and in con-
mediately entered upon his
augurated on the 28th Nov.

of Students.

raduates, during the year w
lated. The number on wh
nferred at the commencement
college during the year from
graduating class also, 70 st
y students in the college un

n of Students.

.....
.....
.....
.....

re Terms.

of Study.

d this year, was as follows :

The freshman class attended the Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin five days in the week, two hours each day, and read in *Greek*, the first three books of Homer's *Odyssey*, and the first book and a considerable part of the fourth book of Xenophon's *Memorabilia* of Socrates. In *Latin*, Cicero's *Treatises on Old Age and Friendship*, with the *Odes* and *Satires* of Horace, (a few excepted.) These studies were reviewed at the close of each session. The class pursued a course of *Ancient Geography* and *History* combined, partly from lectures and partly from Anthon's *Manual of Ancient Geography*, with examinations on Cramer's *Maps of Ancient Greece and Italy*.

In *Greek and Roman Antiquities*, the class studied from the abridged *Dictionary of Antiquities*, the articles relating to the military and naval affairs, the General Government, the public amusements, the coins, weights, measures and religious festivals of the Greeks and Romans. Weekly exercise was required in *Greek and Latin prosody*, *Greek and Latin composition*, and *Latin versification* from Anthon's *versification*. The same class attended the Professor of *Mathematics* three days in the week, and the course of instruction was similar to that reported annually for this class.

The same class attended the Gebhard Professor in *German* twice a week. They wrote 84 pages of the exercises in Eichhorn's *Practical German Grammar*, and read during the first term several pages of the exercises and translations in the same *Grammar*; and during the second term about 20 pages of Schiller's "*Geisterseher*." The Professor also required from this class, once weekly, an *English composition* on given subjects. These compositions are criticised by the Professor before the class.

The sophomore class attended the Jay Professor of *Greek and Latin* four days in the week, and read in *Greek* selections from the *Hecuba*, *Phoenissæ*, *Orestes* and *Medea* of Euripides, and in *Latin* the *Germany* of Tacitus, and the *Georgics* of Virgil. The class attended also weekly to *Ancient Geography*, *Greek and Roman Antiquities*, and *Greek and Latin composition* in prose and verse. The class attended the Professor of *Intellectual and Moral Philosophy*, *Belles lettres*, &c., four days in the week. During the first session they studied *Modern European History*, embracing the *Continental*

States. During the second session English History in detail, ample reference to original authorities; the manner of study notes taken in the lecture room, with daily oral examination, weekly examination of the notes and references. One day in each week is appropriated to English composition on subjects drawn from the course.

In the department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry studies are the same as heretofore reported.

In the department of Mathematics the instructions are the same as in the preceding years. The Professor in this department reports that the study of practical astronomy and Geodesy in the sophomore year will be greatly facilitated hereafter by a work on trigonometry, and its application to these and other branches, prepared by the Professor himself, and published just at the close of the year. It contains an exposition of the theory and use of every species of astronomical instrument employed on land or at sea, and every important method of determining the co-ordinates of the place of heavenly bodies and their transformation, their correction for instrumental error, refraction, parallax, &c., and a complete exposition of the *Vade Mecum* of the practical astronomer, the Nautical Almanac.

In German the class attended the Gebhard Professor once a week. They wrote a number of exercises in Baleke's German Grammar, and read during the first term the first two acts (40 pages) of Schiller's William Tell, and during the second term Schiller's *Schickspal*.

The junior class attended the Jay Professor of Greek and Latin four days in the week, and read in Greek the Olynthiacs and Epistles of Demosthenes and the Prometheus Vinculus of Æschylus. In Latin the Andria of Terence and the Epistles of Horace. A series of lectures was also delivered to them on Roman Literature, and examinations were had weekly upon each lecture. The class attended also, every week, to Greek and Latin composition, in prose and verse.

In the department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, the class attended four days in the week. During the first session, the mode of study was rhetoric in theory and practice, taking Whately as the guide, but with large reference to ancient and modern authorities.

Logic occupied the second session, following Whately as an outline, with special reference to Aristotle as the fountain head of analytic reasoning. During this session, one day in each week is dedicated to English composition, and another to a course of instruction in the History of English Literature. Daily oral examination and weekly examination give security to the student's attention.

In Mathematics, the course of former years has not been varied.

In Natural Philosophy and Chemistry no change from the course indicated in preceding reports.

In German, several of the students (the study being voluntary after the sophomore year,) attended the Gebhard Professor once a week, wrote a considerable number of exercises and read portions of Schiller's *William Tell* and *Spiel des Schicksals*.

The senior class attended the Jay Professor of Greek and Latin four days in the week, and read in Greek the *Ajax* of Sophocles and seven chapters of the *Gorgias* of Plato. In Latin they read the first book of Cicero *de Oratore* and selections from Catullus. They also attended a course of lectures on Greek Literature, and examinations were held upon each lecture. They also were practised weekly in Greek and Latin composition in prose and verse.

In the department of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, the class attended the Professor four days in the week. The course of study in the first session, embraced the History and Study of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, both historically and analytically pursued, with large reference to ancient and modern authorities, together with an extended study of the subject by the students at home.

The second session was occupied with the study of Political Economy, liberally pursued as an analytical science, with large and wide references. One day throughout the year, is weekly devoted by this class to the higher branch of the Evidences of Religion, natural and revealed, pursued not intellectually merely, but also as a spiritual and personal question coming home to their daily duties and highest interests, and the Professor is happy in thinking that it has not been without its influence upon their moral conduct. Another day, weekly, is devoted to English themes on subjects derived from the lecture room, these tending to mature and settle their judgment. Daily

oral examinations on the instruction of the day before, together with a weekly examination of notes is the guard of diligence.

In Mathematics and Astronomy, the class attended the Professor twice a week without change in the usual course.

In Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, nothing in addition to reports to communicate.

In German, several members (voluntarily) attended the German Professor once a week, writing a considerable number of exercises from Eichhorn's Grammar, and reading Schiller's *Verbrecher auf der Verlorner Ehre*.

Under the several heads of

7. *Exercises.*

8. *Examinations.*

9. *Mode of Instruction.*

10. *System of Discipline.*

The Trustees have no change to note, and nothing to add to the preceding reports.

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

During the year twenty students were receiving education in the College free from all charge of tuition, the College deriving no compensation whatever from them.

Under the several heads of

12. *Statutes and By-Laws of the College.*

13. *Description and value of College Buildings.*

14. *Description and value of other College property.*

15. *Revenue.*

The Trustees have nothing to add to their previous reports.

16. *Debts.*

The debt owing by the College at the end of the collegiate year amounted to sixty-eight thousand dollars.

17. *Income and Expenditures.*

The income of the College for the last year was as follows :

Balance from old account,	\$167 39
Student's fees,	8,055 00
Rent received,	9,984 09
Received from Grammar School,.....	900 00
Grammar School from Literature Fund,	477 18
	<hr/>
	\$19,583 66
Loans, including discount on note,	22,150 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$41,733 66</u>

The expenditure was,	
Salaries of President and Professors, including portion of student's fees,	\$14,506 20
Annuities,	2,000 00
Notes and bond paid,	17,254 00
Interest on notes and bond,	3,854 08
Allowance to Grammar School,	198 00
Expenses of commencement and inauguration,	255 66
Fuel,	137 50
Repairs,	402 04
Taxes on the property called the Botanic Garden, ...	633 45
Sundries,	159 04
Regulating College gardens, &c.,	1,750 17
Printing and advertising,	134 88
Observatory in 11th street,	90 11
Library,	130 02
Balance,	228 54
	<hr/>
	<u>\$41,733 66</u>

The Gebhard Fund remains as by last report.

18. *Price of Tuition.*

The matriculation and graduation fees, all that are payable, remain as heretofore.

19. *Close of the Report.*

The above report was adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees in the College on the 20th day of January, A. D., 1851.

In witness whereof, the said Trustees have caused their seal to be
affixed to the said report, and directed the same to be signed by
Chairman, Treasurer and Clerk.

[L. S.]

T. ROBINSON,
Chairman

2. UNION COLLEGE.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

The Trustees of Union College respectfully submit the following report for the collegiate year ending July 24, 1850 :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The professorships in said college during said year as established by the Trustees were the following :

A professorship of Moral Philosophy.

Greek language and Literature.

Mathematics, pure and applied.

Latin language and Literature.

Natural Philosophy; theoretical and practical.

Natural History and Chemistry.

Civil and Topographical Engineering.

French and other Modern languages and Literature.

Agricultural Chemistry and Chemistry as applied to the Arts.

Ancient History and Philosophy.

Modern History.

Law and Civil Polity.

Anatomy and Physiology.

2. *Faculty and other college officers.*

The Faculty of said College including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein during said year consisted of a president, seven professors, one assistant professor and other officers of instruction, as follows :

Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., President and acting Professor of Moral Philosophy.

Robert Proudfit, D. D., Emeritus Professor of Ancient Languages.

Tayler Lewis, LL. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

Isaac W. Jackson, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, pure and applied.

Thomas Reed, D. D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

John Foster, A. M., Professor of Natural Philosophy, theoretical and practical.

Jonathan Pearson, A. M., Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

John Nott, A. M., Assistant Professor of Rhetoric.

William M. Gillespie, Professor of Civil Engineering and Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

Hiram H. Perry, A.M., Fellow.

Alexander M. Vedder, A. M., M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

M. W. L'Amoreux, Instructor in the French Language and Literature.

The other officers or servants of said college charged with duties therein, other than those of public instruction, during said year, remain about the same as at the last report.

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of students under graduates in said college, during said year, was, 2

The number that left during the year was, 2

Of whom there were honorably dismissed, 2

left from causes unknown, 18

Number remaining at the close of the year, 2

The number of graduates at the last annual commencement,

July 24, 1850, 2

The whole number of students belonging to the institution at

the date of this report, (Feb. 1, 1851,) 2

There were no students under fifteen years of age. The average age of the graduating class was 22½ years.

4. *Classification of Students.*

The students who were under-graduates in said college during said year were classified as follows:

In the Senior class, 87

Junior class, 82

Sophomore class, 62

Freshmen class, 9

5. *College terms or Sessions.*

Substantially the same as last reported.

6. *Subjects or courses of Study.*

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.—In *Greek* this class studied Xenophon's *Anabasis*, (Owen & Cleveland's ed.,) with Mr. Perry, reading the first book and one half of the fifth book with compositions daily.

In *Latin*, *Livy*, (Folsom's) was studied, the class reading a large portion of the second and third books of the history. Written translations were also required.

In *Horace* the class read with Prof. Reed, the first, third, fifth, sixth and ninth Satires of the first book, the second and sixth Satires of the second book, the first epistle and the letter to Piso.

Second Term.—*Greek* was continued with Mr. Perry, reading fifty-seven pages of the extracts from Herodotus and Thucydides in *Græca Majora*, with written translations daily.

In *Latin*, nearly all the Odes and Episodes of Horace were read.

Algebra was commenced with Prof. Foster, using Davies' Bourdon, and going through the first four chapters.

Third Term.—In *Greek* the class read "Lysias, Isocrates and Demosthenes," in *Græca Majora*, to Mr. Perry, with written translations.

In *Latin*, the first and second books of Cicero de Officiis, (Dilway's ed.,) with daily written translations.

Algebra, from the square root to the n^{th} root was continued with Prof. Pearson.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term.—In *Greek* a division of the class studied with Prof. Lewis, fifty-six pages in the *Græca Majora*, being the extracts from the *Memorabilia* of Socrates and the *Crito* of Plato, with written translations. In the "mode of instruction" the aim was to accomplish as extensive reading as could be consistent with accuracy. As much attention as was possible was given to the grammatical elements, while great stress was laid upon elegance as well as accuracy

of translation, by requiring special notice to be taken of the varying idioms of both languages.

Geometry was commenced, using *Davies' Legendre*, the class reciting in two divisions to Prof. Pearson, going through the first four books.

Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy was studied by the class with Prof. Reed.

Italian was studied by a division of the class, with Mr. L'Amore, using the *Tesoretto dello Studente* of Sforzozzi as a text-book, with Graglia's grammar and dictionary, reciting over forty sections, with frequent lectures on the comparative philology of the Italian and other members of the Pelasgic family of languages.

Second Term.—In *Greek*, a division of the class read with Prof. Lewis, extracts in the *Græca Majora*, (Dalszel's) from Plato, Aristotle, Longinus, Theophrastus and Dionysius Halicarnassus. Lectures were given at the commencement of each author, on the subject, style, period, &c.

In *Latin*, four of the *Satires* of Juvenal (Leverett's ed.) were read to Mr. Perry. The *Andria* in Terence was also read to Prof. Reed.

In *Geometry*, the remaining four books were taught by Prof. Gillpie, with the principal examples in "mensuration" of the same books.

Paley's Natural Theology was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Nott, reading the whole work with occasional lectures. Written analyses were required from each student.

Third Term.—In *Greek* a division of the class read with Prof. Lewis the first and sixth books entire, and large portions of the third, fifth and ninth books of Homer's *Odyssey*, (Owen's ed.,) with lectures and critical observations on the Homeric style, language, &c., and the manners, &c., of the Homeric age.

In *Latin*, forty chapters of the first book of the "History," twelve chapters of the fifth book, the whole of the *Germania*, the first, twenty-fifth and last four books of the *Agricola* in Tacitus, were read to a division of the class with Prof. Reed. Another division read the *Germania*, *Agricola*, *De Oratoribus* and the fifth book of the history of Tacitus, with Mr. Perry.

Trigonometry, plain and spherical, with applications, Davies' Legendre being used as the text-book, was taught in two divisions by Prof. Jackson and Prof. Gillespie, going through the whole book.

Botany and Geology were taught by Prof. Pearson, using as text-books Wood's Botany and Hitchcock's Geology. All the physiological portion of the botany, about 225 pages, and 150 pages of the geology were studied.

A division of the class recited to Prof. Nott, in *Natural History*, Ware's edition of Smellie, going over about 300 pages, with lectures on the eye, ear, digestion, circulation, &c.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term. In Greek a division of the junior class read and reviewed the whole of *Edipus Tyrannus*, in Dalzel's *Græca Majora*, with Prof. Lewis.

A division of the class studied French with Mr. L'Amoureux, using De Fira's Elementary Reader as a text book; of which the first half was read with exercises in translation under rules of noun and verb; the method of teaching being partly synthetic, and partly analytic.

Conic Sections, (Jackson's,) were studied in two divisions, to Prof. Pearson, and to Prof. Gillespie, going through the whole work.

Algebra was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Gillespie, using Davies' Bourdon, and going through sections 209 to 272, inclusive, with many written exercises in addition.

In *Rhetoric*, the class recited to Prof. Nott, the whole of Blair's Lectures, with daily exercises in composition and declamation.

In the department of *Civil Engineering*, a division of the junior class commenced the course with geometrical draughting, comprising the use of instruments in the construction of geometrical problems, followed by the elements of descriptive geometry applied to the representation of objects by plans, elevations and sections, with examples from architecture, machinery, and the mechanical structure of engineering. The instruction was given three times a week in lectures, illustrated by models, and accompanied by sketches upon the black board, of the objects to be delineated. These sketches were

copied by the students by eye, without instruments, with notes of their dimensions. Geometrical drawings of them were subsequently made to scale, and inspected and corrected at the beginning of the succeeding lecture.

Second Term. In Latin a division of the class studied with Mr. Lewis, the first, third, and fifth books of the *Tuaculan questions* of Cicero, (Dillaway's ed.,) with frequent lectures on the subjects in the text.

In *Natural Philosophy*, the class studied with Prof. Foster a few pages of the *Cambridge Mechanics*, embracing the most important portions of statics and dynamics, with experimental lectures to illustrate the subjects coming under review; to develop more fully various points imperfectly treated in the book. A variety of problems were given involving the principles of the text book, and written solutions given by the class.

In *Chemistry*, the class recited to Prof. Pearson, using Dr. Dillaway's *Chemistry* as a text book, of which the class read from page 14 to 275, with lectures and experiments daily.

In *French*, the latter half (about 50 pages) of De Fira's *Elementary Reader* was studied with Mr. L'Amoreux, with exercises in translation under rules of adjective and verb.

In the department of *Civil Engineering*, draughting was continued by Prof. Gillespie, and the principles and practice of isometrical and oblique projection, natural perspective, shades, shadows, &c., taught in a manner similar to the first term course.

Third Term. In Greek, a division of the class read the whole of the drama of *Prometheus Vincetus*, (Woolsey's ed.) with Prof. Lewis, with written exercises in Greek verse; the students being required to render, with books closed, the text, from English to Greek, from Greek to English, and their attention was continually drawn to the Greek mythology, and to critical observations on the Greek drama and poetry.

Analytic Geometry was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Jackson, using about 150 pages of Davies. The recitations were accompanied by familiar lectures.

Natural Philosophy was continued with Prof. Foster, the class reciting 50 pages of the subjects of Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics and Pneumatics ; also the article on Heat, in Draper's Chemistry, about 50 pages, with lectures and experiments to illustrate the subjects treated of in the text book, and to supply its deficiencies ; the students taking notes of the lectures, which were subsequently written out and submitted, with drawings to illustrate the experiments, to the teacher for examination and correction.

In *Political Economy*, (Say's) the class recited in two divisions to Prof. Reed, the first nine, and the 21st and 22d chapters of the first book ; the 7th and following chapters of the second book, with the whole of the third book, were read. Frequent lectures were given by the teachers on subjects connected with the study, with occasional extemporaneous debates by the class on subjects suggested by the text book, and compositions by all the class on subjects assigned by the Professor. A thorough knowledge of the text book was also required.

In *German* the class recited in two divisions to Mr. L'Amoreux, using Adler's German Reader, and Adler's Ollendorf's Grammar as text books. In grammar, the noun and pronoun, adjective, preposition and verb were studied, and in the Reader to the 31st page ; besides which, occasional lectures were given.

In the department of *Civil Engineering* a division of the class studied surveying with Prof. Gillespie, using Davies' Elements as a text book of reference ; the main portion of the instruction being given by lectures on surveying with chain only, with chain and compass, on the variation of the needle, and on levelling, with plumb and water level, and examination on the lectures, alternated with frequent field practice, plats and calculations of the surveys, &c.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—This class recited to the President on *Psychology and the application of taste to the fine arts*. The text books made use of were Kames' Elements of criticism, of which the first vol. was read ; and Reid on the Intellectual and active powers of Man. Lectures were delivered almost daily on the subjects under consideration, and examinations had thereon, as well as on the portions of the text books

studied. Declamation was required twice a week, and composition once a week during the term.

The Differential and Integral Calculus was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Jackson.

Optics was studied with Prof. Jackson. Jackson's *Optics* was the text book used, of which 140 pages were read.

In *Natural Philosophy* the class recited in two divisions to Prof. Foster. The article on the *steam engine* in the *Cambridge Mechanics* was studied. *Acoustics* was studied with a printed syllabus and a text book. Lectures and experiments on *magnetism* and *electricity* followed.

In *Civil Engineering*, a division of the class studied higher surveying with Prof. Gillespie; comprising the use of the theodolite and sextant, the principles of topography, geodesy, maritime surveying, railroad curves &c., &c.

Second Term.—The second vol. of *Kames* was read and recited by the President. Besides frequent written and formal lectures, colloquial and familiar ones were delivered almost daily.

The study of *Moral Philosophy* was commenced with the President. Paley was used as a text book, and Wayland as a book of reference.

In *Greek*, a division of the class read with Prof. Lewis 60 chapters of Plato de Legibus, lib. X, with a lecture at every recitation on a subject in the text.

Astronomy was studied by the class in two divisions, with Prof. Jackson. Gummere's *Astronomy* was the text book used, of which 150 pages were studied.

Analytic Dynamics, with Boucharlat and Poisson for text book, was studied with Prof. Jackson.

Intellectual Philosophy (Stewart) was studied by the class in two divisions with Prof. Reed. About 200 pages of vol 1 and 100 pages of vol 2 were read. Ten lectures were delivered on subjects connected with the study, and compositions on subjects assigned by the Professor, were read by every member of the class.

Hebrew was studied by a division of the class, three times a week, with Prof. Lewis. The text books used were *Conant's Hebrew Grammar and Chrestomathy*, and the *Hebrew Psalter*. The grammar and nine of the psalms were read and analyzed.

In the *Civil Engineering course*, a division of the class studied with Prof. Gillespie, the theory and practice of the location and construction of roads and railroads, using as a text book *Gillespie's Manual of Road Making*, of which the whole was read. Another division recited in *Engineering Mechanics*. No text book was used.² Twenty lectures were given on the *strength of materials, their combinations in framing and application to bridges of wood and iron*. Problems were given and written solutions returned for examination and correction.

THIRD TERM.

The study of *Moral Philosophy* was continued with the President. Paley was still made use of as the text book. Those parts were read which respect moral duty and the principles of general jurisprudence, so far as the same were applicable to the United States. In the senior year the object is to teach young men to think and reason rather than to treasure up knowledge. Hence the lessons are usually short and the comments extensive.

Kent's Commentaries on American law was studied by a division of the class with Prof. Gillespie. The text book used was *Kent's Commentaries*, vol. 1, comprising the *Law of Nations, Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States, Statutes, Common and Civil law*.

The 1st vol., with the exception of lectures 15, 16 and 17, were studied with lectures and collateral illustrations.

Hebrew was studied three times a week by a division of the class with Prof. Nott.

Anatomy and Physiology were taught by Dr. Vedder, using *Magendie* as a text book. Lectures were given on the senses and nervous system generally, the muscular system, digestion, absorption, circulation, calorification, respiration and secretion, fully illustrated by anatomical preparations and drawings.

In the course on *Civil Engineering* a division of the class to Prof. Gillespie. Mahan's *Civil Engineering* was used as a book. The subjects of stone, lime, mortar, wood, metals, framing, bridges, &c., were studied, with lectures in addition on road curves, stone cutting, stability of walls, hydraulic foundations, &c., &c., with practice in field work, laying out and staking a road, running curves, &c., &c., and calculations of solidity of piers, culvert arches, &c., &c.

RECAPITULATION

Of the foregoing course of study, arranged according to rule.

GREEK.

Freshman year.—First term. Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

Second term. Herodotus and Thucydides.

Third term. Lysias, Isocrates and Demosthenes.

Sophomore year.—First term. Xenophon's *Memorabilia*, and *Crito*.

Second term. Plato, Aristotle, Longinus, and Dionysius.

Third term. Homer's *Odyssey*.

Junior year.—First term. Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannus*.

Second term.

Third term. Aeschylus, *Prometheus Bound*.

Senior year.—First term.

Second term. Plato de *Legibus*.

Third term.

LATIN.

Freshman year.—First term. Livy, and Horace *Satires*.

Second term. Horace, *Odes*, and *Epistles*.

Third term. Cicero de *Officiis*.

Sophomore year.—First term.

Second term. Juvenal and Terence.

Third term. Tacitus.

Junior year.—Second term. Cicero, *Tusculan questions*.

HEBREW.

Senior year.—Second term. Conant's Grammar and Chestemathy, Psalms.

Third term. Lectures.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Sophomore year.—First term. Italian—Sforzosi.

Junior year.—First term. French—De Fira.

Second term. French—De Fira.

Third term. German—Adler's Ollendorf and Reader.

MATHEMATICS.

Freshman year.—Second term. Algebra—Davies' Bourdon.

Third term. Algebra—Davies' Bourdon.

Sophomore year.—First term. Geometry—Legendre.

Second term. Geometry and Mensuration—Legendre.

Third term. Trigonometry—Legendre.

Junior year.—First term. Algebra—Davies' Bourdon. Conic Sections—Jackson.

Third term. Analytic Geometry—Davies'.

Senior year.—First term. Differential and Integral Calculus—Davies'.

Second term.—Analytic Dynamics—Boucharlat.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.

Junior year.—Second term. Statics and Dynamics—Farrar. Chemistry—Draper.

Third term. Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, Pneumatics, Heat.

Senior year.—First term. Optics—Jackson. Acoustics, Electricity, Magnetism.

Second term. Astronomy—Gassner.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Junior class.—First term. Geometrical Draughting; use of instruments, problems, perpendicular projection, elevations, and sections.

Second term. Draughting (continued), perpendicular, oblique, and isometrical projection, and linear perspective. Shades and Colors. Descriptive Geometry, with applications to stone cutting, &c.

Third term. Surveying, with chain and levelling. Engineering Mensuration, to bridges, culverts, &c.

Senior class.—First term. Higher Surveying; theodolite, topography, geodesy, maritime and mining surveys, curves, geographical mapping. Engineering Statics; stability of walls, arches, &c.

Second term. Roads, their location, construction, and improvement. Railroads, their motives, cost, &c. Strength of materials, applied to bridges, &c.

Third term. Engineering construction; masonry, carpentry; bridges, of stone and iron; canals, river improvements, wharves, and removal. Field Practice, in staking out, and estimating a road, and mechanical structures. Practical Astronomy, meridian, time, latitude, longitude.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHYSICS.

Sophomore year.—Third term. Botany—Wood. Geology—Cock. Natural History—Smellie.

Senior year.—Third term. Anatomy and Physiology—Mag.

INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Sophomore year.—First term. Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy.

Second term. Natural Theology—Paley.

Junior year.—First term. Rhetoric—Blair.

Third term. Political Economy—Say.

Senior year.—First term. Psychology, Æsthetics—Kames.

Second term. Criticism—Kames. Mental Philosophy—Stewart. Moral Philosophy—Paley.

Third term. Moral Philosophy—Paley. National and Constitutional Law—Kent.

7. *Exercises.*

The exercises in composition, declamation, and in extemporaneous debate, &c., with the exception of the opportunities afforded for practice in the weekly meetings of the "Senate" of the Senior class, the "House of Representatives" formed by the Junior class, and the several Literary Societies, are named in the preceding section in connection with the studies pursued.

8. *Examinations.*

There were three public examinations, one at the close of each term, conducted by a committee of gentlemen appointed for that purpose, who report the result to the board of trustees.

9. *Mode of Instruction.*

As last reported.

10. *Discipline.*

As reported last year.

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

The provisions for the aid of indigent students, remain as at previous reports. Seventy-nine students have been assisted within the year embraced in this report.

12. *Statutes or by-laws.*

Remain unchanged.

13. *Description and value of College buildings.*

See last report.

14. *Description and value of other College property.*

The funds for the support of President and Professors, under act of March 7, 1800, for the support of Professors, under the March 30, 1805, and for the assistance of indigent students, the act of April 13, 1814, remain invested according to law in and mortgages and stocks. The remainder of the funds, at the disposal of the trustees, continue invested in bonds, mortgages, book accounts, &c., &c., the description or value of which has materially changed since the date of the last report.

15. *Revenue.*

Amount charged for tuition and room rent during the year,	\$7,0
Rents,	
Interest on the permanent funds of the College,	19,7
	<hr/>
	\$21,6

16. *Debts.*

The debts of the institution on the 30th day of June amounted to \$25,747.76.

17. *Income and expenditure.*

The amount of income as above stated,	\$21,6
The expenses have been as follows:	
Officers, agents and servants,	\$10,5
Charity students,	3,4
Library and apparatus,	
Interest on debt,	3,8
Buildings and site,	
Botanic garden,	
Incidentals,	1,7
	<hr/>
	\$20,0

18. *Price of Tuition.*

Same as last report.

19. *Rem. &c.*

20. Close of Report.

It is made in accordance with a special resolution of the
 officers of Union College, passed July 1837, directing the
 to make out the annual report to the Regents, until other-

is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. HOLLAND,
Treasurer.

Regt. Jan. 30, 1854.

3. HAMILTON COLLEGE.

The Trustees of Hamilton College respectfully submit the following report to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York, for the last collegiate year ending August 15, 1850, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of the College during and at the close of said year, in respect to the several subject matters following, viz :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The Professorships in said College during the year were the same as heretofore stated, with these exceptions.

The Professorship of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry,* and Engineering, was substituted in place of the Professorship of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, while the two latter subjects, Geology and Mineralogy were added to the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy.

2. *The Faculty and Board of Instruction, and other College officers.*

The Faculty and Board of Instruction consisted of a President and six Professors, for a portion of the year, and five for the residue, besides tutors and a lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, as follows :

REV. SIMON NORTH, D. D., LL. D., President.

CHARLES AVERY, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Mineralogy, (from August 15, 1849, till January 1, 1850.)

CHARLES AVERY, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Civil Engineering, (from January 1, 1850.)

MARCUS CATLIN, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, (from August 15, 1849, until October of the same year.)

REV. JAMES R. BOYD, A. M., Professor of Moral Philosophy, Belles Lettres, and College Pastor, (until January 1st, 1850.)

OWEN ROOT, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy, Mineralogy, and Geology, (from January 1st, 1850.)

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, A. M., Maynard, Professor of Law, History, Civil Polity and Political Economy.

EDWARD NORTH, A. M., Dexter Professor of the Latin and Greek languages.

UPSON, A. M., Adjunct Professor of Rhetorical Elocu-

BRISTOL, A. M., Senior Tutor and Librarian.

LATHROP, A. M., Tutor.

HASTINGS, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

W. DWIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.

This year instruction in the German and French languages
to the Junior class, by members of the College Faculty.

vacancy occasioned in the Professorship of "Moral Philoso-
phy Letters" by the resignation of Professor Boyd, has
been filled.

3. *Number of Students.*

Number of undergraduates during the year, was...	151
Left college during the year for various reasons,....	10
Graduates at the last commencement,.....	37

Students were connected with the college who were not en-
gaged in the regular course of study. There were none under four-
teen years of age. The average age of the graduating class was 23.

4. *Classification of Students.*

Undergraduates in said college were classified as follows :

First class,	50
Second class,.....	49
Third class,.....	39
Human class,.....	13
	<hr/>
	151

5. *Collegiate Terms and Sessions.*

From the third Wednesday in September,	13 weeks.
To the first Wednesday in January,.....	13 do
From the fourth Wednesday in April until commence- ment,.....	13 do

6. *Course of Study.*

Following is a list of the studies pursued in the several classes,
the number of exercises in each study, and of the instructors
under whose direction such exercises took place:

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Volson's Livy,.....	72 exercises,....	Tutor Bristol.
Handeville's Elements of Reading and Oratory,.....	72 "	Prof. Upson.
Boomer's Algebra,.....	72 "	Tutor Lathrop.
Xenophon's Anabasis, (ed. Owen,).....	48 "	Tutor Bristol.
The Odes of Horace,.....	48 "	do
Xenophon's Symposium,....	48 "	Prof. North.
Boomer's Geometry,.....	72 "	Tutor Lathrop.
Xenophon's Memorabilia,...	48 "	Prof. North.
Class Exercises in Composi- tion,.....	36 "	Tutor Bristol.
Chapel Exercises in composi- tion and declamation,.....	75 "	Prof. Upson.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Homer's Iliad,	48 exercises,....	Prof. North.
Boomer's Geometry,.....	70 "	Prof. Catlin
		Tutor Lathrop.
Boomer's Mathematics, with field exercises in Surveying and Engineering,.....	72 "	Prof. Lathrop.
The Satires and Epistles of Horace,.....	48 "	Tutor Lathrop.
Demosthenes de Corona,....	60 "	Prof. North.
Fewman's Rhetoric,	48 "	Prof. Upson.
Cicero de Senectute et Amicitia, .	48 "	Tutor Bristol.
The Antigone of Sophocles,..	48 "	Prof. North.
Trigonometric Sections and Spherical Trigonometry,	72 "	Prof. Root.
Class Exercises in Composi- tion,	36 "	Prof. North.
Chapel Exercises in Composi- tion and Declamation,	75 "	Prof. Upson.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Differential and Integral Cal- culus,.....	48 exercises,....	Prof. Avery.
Terence's Andria, &c.,.....	20 "	Tutor Bristol.

.....	48	exercises,....	Prof. North.
Natural Philoso-			
.....	96	"	.... Prof. Avery.
y of Tacitus,....	48	"	.... Tutor Bristol.
ania and Agriculture			
us,.....	26	"	.... Tutor Bristol.
rammar and Rea-			
.....	72	"	.... Tutor Lathrop.
rammar and Rea-			
.....	72	"	.... Prof. Avery.
Rhetoric,.....	26	"	.... Prof. Upson.
Logic,.....	36	"	.... Pres. North.
ical Economy,...	48	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
Lectures,.....	24	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
cises in Composi-			
.....	36	"	.... Prof. Upson.
ercises in Compo-			
d Declamation,...	75	"	.... Prof. Upson.

SENIOR CLASS.

Intellectual Philoso-			
.....	72	exercises,....	Pres. North.
n Chemistry,.....	72	"	.... Prof. Avery.
ical Economy,....	10	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
Moral Science,...	48	"	.... Pres. North.
lines of Constitu-			
rw,.....	48	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
Astronomy,.....	50	"	.... Prof. Root.
's Commentaries on			
al Law,.....	80	"	.... Prof. Dwight.
on Chemistry, and			
to Agriculture and			
,.....	20	"	.... Prof. Avery.
on Anatomy and			
ogy,.....	30	"	.... Dr. Hastings.
ment,.....	26	"	.... Pres. North.
n the Evidences of			
nity,	12	"	.... Pres. North.
ercises in Oratory,	31	"	.... Prof. Upson.

Previous to the examination, at the close of each term, all the studies specified were thoroughly reviewed. Other lectures besides those mentioned in the above schedule were given in connection with the text books used in the various departments. In such cases, as in the courses of lectures above mentioned, the respective classes were examined upon the subjects thus presented.

As the Board of Regents, in their instructions, require particular information in regard to legal and medical studies, when pursued in college, it is deemed proper to say, that the *Law* professorship, as organised, a strictly under-graduate professorship, and designed to furnish instruction in the elements of law to the whole body of students; that the course of study pursued is a combination of lectures and recitations from text books, and that the students are examined as thoroughly upon the information conveyed by the teacher as upon that derived from the text of the author studied.

Medical Instruction is furnished by lectures to the whole Senior Class, upon which, as far as practicable, the students are examined.

7. *Public Exercises, Examinations, Modes of Instruction and Discipline.*
Are as heretofore stated.

8. *Gratuitious Aid.*

The College has no fund appropriated to the aid of indigent students. By a special resolution of the college corporation, however, the expenses of that class of students are diminished by a remission for the ordinary charges for tuition, and of the entire number of students between thirty and forty have claimed and received the benefit of this resolution.

9. *College Buildings and Property.*

The College buildings are the same and in substantially the same condition as at the date of the last report; with this improvement, that the building known as the College Boarding Hall has been thoroughly repaired, and that the part formerly occupied as a dining room has been converted into a hall for Geological and Mineralogical collections of the College. This hall is about forty-three feet long, thirty feet wide and twelve feet high, and has a lecture room attached, and the whole has been fitted up at an expense of about \$500.

for the annual expenditures of the Institution or the payments of liabilities.

10. *Amounts charged in Students' Term bills.*

The following table shows the amount of all charges against students, subject to some small variations which may be made on settlements :

	Tuition, Matriculation & graduation.	Room rent.	Contingent expenses.	To
Deductions to indigent students	\$3,439 25 1,214 47	\$900 25	\$1,147 26	\$2,191 98 1,214 47 \$4,406 45

The charge for tuition is \$30 a year; for room rent, \$9 a year which is added a charge for contingent expenses, which varies term to term.

11. *Income and Disbursements.*

The receipts of current funds for the past year, are as follows :

1. Students' term bills,	\$4,721 54
2. Graduates' notes and accounts, ..	54
3. Interest of Permanent Fund,	3,441 50
4. Interest of Maynard Fund,	1,371 50
5. Interest of Dexter Fund,	1,051 50
6. Rents,	14
7. State appropriation,	3,001 50
8. Bills receivable,	89
9. Miscellaneous,	63
Total of current funds received,	\$15,811 50

The Disbursements for current expenses for the same year, are as follows :

1. Salaries paid college officers,	\$9,571 50
2. Miscellaneous expenses,	2,501 50
3. Legal expenses,	71
4. Library,	5
5. Chemical department,	17
6. Cabinet,	38

rent,.....	145
s payable,.....	500
ance due counsel and agent,.....	630
arges on Maynard Fund,.....	
	<u>\$14,680</u>
h in the treasury,.....	1,138
	<u>\$15,818</u>

Receipts of fixed funds for the same time, are as follows :

al subscriptions to Permanent Fund,.....	\$50
payments of loans from do do	1,334
	<u>\$1,384</u>
ayment of loans from Maynard Fund,.....	1,150
	<u>\$2,534</u>
al of fixed funds received,	1,357
ance in the treasury at date of last report,...	
	<u>\$3,891</u>

Disbursements of fixed funds for the same time, been as follows :

bonds and mortgages taken,.....	\$3,774
	<u>\$117</u>

As amount in the treasury, there belongs:

Permanent Fund,	\$80 23
Maynard Fund,.....	37 39
	<u>\$117</u>

SUMMARY.

Receipts.

funds received,.....	\$15,818
unds in treasury at date of last report, \$1,357 50	
unds received,	2,534 12
	<u>3,891</u>
tal,	<u>\$19,710</u>

Disbursements.

Current funds paid out,.....	\$14,680 41	
Current funds now in treasury,	1,138 08	
	<hr/>	\$15,81
Fixed funds invested,.....	\$3,774 00	
Fixed funds now in treasury,.....	117 62	
	<hr/>	3,89
		<hr/>
		\$19,71
		<hr/>

12. *Indebtedness.*

The total indebtedness of the college is \$6,935.19, exclusive of interest for a part of the past year.

13. *Resources.*

The means of meeting this indebtedness is the *General Fund* described in article 9, which may finally yield \$5,000.00.

All which is respectfully submitted,

SIMEON NORTH,

Chairman of Executive Committee

OTHELIEL S. WILLIAMS,

Secretary and Treasurer of Hamilton College.

Hamilton College, Jan. 27, 1851.

GENEVA COLLEGE AND ITS MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

Trustees of the University of the State of New-York:

The Trustees of Geneva College respectfully submit the following report, containing a just statement of facts, showing the condition of said college for the year ending August 20, 1850:

1. *Faculty and other college officers.*

JAMIN HALE, D. D., President.

1. *Department of Arts.*

JAMIN HALE, D. D., Starting Professor of the Evidences of Christianity.

HENRY LORENZO LOW, M. A., Professor of Greek and Latin and of the Modern languages.

BATES DOUGLASS, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy.

Prof. Douglass died October 21, 1849, and *Prof. Low* on account of ill health, at the close of the first college year of the same year.

WILLIAM DAYTON WILSON, D. D., Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and History.

HENRICK METCALF, M. A., Professor of the Greek and Latin and Literature.

Professors Wilson and Metcalf entered upon their duties at the commencement of the third term in May, 1850.

HARRISON CLARK, B. A., Tutor.

TALMADGE McDONALD, M. A., Tutor.

ALCOLM DOUGLASS, M. A., Tutor.

JAMIN HALE, Jr., B. A., Tutor.

EDMUND NEELY, B. A., Tutor.

Rev. Mr. Douglass discharged the duties of a tutor during the first term, and *Mr. Hale* and *Mr. Neely* during a part of the second term. *Mr. McDonald* entered upon his tutorship at the beginning of the spring term.

Rev. R. O. PAGE, M. A., was elected Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Commencement, August 20, 1850.

2. *Medical Department.*

See second part of this report.

2. NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

Department of Arts.

Seniors,	.....
Juniors,	.....
Sophomores,	.....
Freshmen,	.....
Medical students,	.....
Theological students,	.....
Total,	.....

Graduates in the first degree in Arts,	.....
Graduates in Medicine,	.....

3. *College Terms.*

1. From 27th of September, 1849, to 19th December.
2. From 31st of January, 1850, to 26th of April.
3. From 23d of May, 1850, to 20th of August.

4. *Course of Study.*

SENIOR CLASS.

Butler's Analogy, through and part reviewed,	.....
History of Philosophy, part of vol. 2.,	.....
Wayland's Political Economy, through,	.....
Constitution of the United States,	.....
Discussions and exercises in declamation and composition,	.....
Tertulliani Apolloges ad. Gentes,	.....
Æschylus, Prometheus Vincit, through,	.....
Olmsted's Natural Philosophy, finished,	.....
Herschell's Astronomy, part reviewed,	.....
Chemistry recitations.	.....

lectures, about.....	40
lectures with Medical class,.....	No. not known.
, lectures,.....	13
and Geology, lectures,.....	18
izot's Hist. de la Civil. en Europe, through,.....	28
llendorff's Grammar and Adler's Reader,.....	21

JUNIOR CLASS.

rhetoric, part reviewed,.....	41
psychology, through, reviewed most of it,.....	43
Elements of Morality, through vol. 1 and pp. 311 of	60
sciences,.....	29
Geometry, 2 chapters,.....	15
n's, finished and reviewed part,.....	33
atural Philosophy, through and 238 pages reviewed,	117
k IV., History 46 chapters, reviewed about 30 ch.,..	30
Cicis, book I. and reviewed,.....	31
book I., 46 section from 100th, reviewed part,....	22
s, the clouds, through and reviewed 1,200 lines,..	35
de Corona, 70 sections, Champ. ed. 50, reviewed,	14
tory, in different parts,.....	27
discussion, composition and declamation,.....	24

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

logic, through books II. and III. reviewed, written Leslie's "Short Method with Deists,".....	44
Philosophy of Rhetoric, books II. and III,.....	32
endres' Geometry, books 7-9 and application of Alg. ry,.....	43
y, plane and sph., finished and reviewed,.....	31
, Davies' and reviewed,.....	16
lytical Geometry, 5 books and reviewed,.....	46
eying, Levelling and Navigation, through and prin- reviewed; exercises in surveying, levelling, &c., in	37
hed,.....	48
e Andria and Adelphi,.....	27
phitruo, 3 acts,.....	10
ad, 2d, 4th and 5th books: book 3d reviewed,.....	42

Euripides, *Alcestis*,
 Sophocles, *Antigone and Electra*, reviewed 750 lines,
 Greek Testament, Rom. Eph.,
 Exercises in declamation and composition,
 French,

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, through 214 pages, the first part twice
 reviewed, the latter once,
 Davies' Legendre's Geometry, 6 books and reviewed to problem
 in 4th book,
 Ovid's *Fasti*, books 5th and 6th twice,
 Adam's Latin Prosody twice.
 Livy, book 1st twice,
 Horace, Odes, Epods and Carm. Sec., reviewed 2 books odes.
 Bojesen's Roman Antiquities, through.
 Xenophon's *Anabasis*, book II. and 30 sections of book III.
 viewed 2 chapters book II.,
 Herodotus, book I, ch. 95—131, and 141—170, part reviewed
 Homer's *Iliad*, 6th, 7th and 8th books, reviewed book 6,
 Greek Testament, Acts of the Apostles,
 Greek Antiquities, Bojesen's,
 French, Ollendorf's Gr. and Gil Blas, 3 chapters,
 Exercises in elocution and declamation,
 Exercises in composition,

5. Examinations.

1. Dec. 12, 1840, to Dec. 19,
2. April 22, 1850, to April 26,
3. August 12, 1850, to August 17,

6. College buildings and other property.

Buildings as in the report of 1849.

Libraries and Cabinets as in the same report, but constantly
 slowly increasing.

Bonds and mortgages.

Notes.

Receipts from Aug. 1849, to Aug. 20, 1850.

Balance from the preceding year,

Term bills,

rate from Hobart prof. fund,.....	10 76
.....	85 00
professorship,.....	6,573 67
fellows, on allowance of the State of New-	
.....	1,083 52
ot. Episc. Soc.,.....	500 00
the treasurer,.....	197 09
	<hr/>
	\$9,408 02
	<hr/>

Expenditures.

,.....	\$1,862 67
.....	331 68
Hobart professorship,.....	5,900 00
.....	140 00
lty,	500 00
band Aug. 20, 1850, to be invested for Ho-	
ssorship,.....	673 67
	<hr/>
	\$9,408 02
	<hr/>

Debts.

aculty,	\$2,916 83
. Low,	575 47
or,	130 00
ost house,.....	1,000 00
Tillman,.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,562 30
	<hr/>

PART II.

The second part of this report consists of a report made by the Medical Faculty of this College to the Trustees, and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY TO THE TRUSTEES OF GENEVA COLLEGE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JANUARY 23d, 1851.

The Medical Faculty of Geneva College respectfully presents to the Trustees the following report of the Medical Institution :

1. Number and description of Professorships.

The Professorships in said Institution for the last year, were as follows, viz :

1. Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
2. Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence.
3. Anatomy and Physiology.
4. Chemistry and Pharmacy.
5. Principles and Practice of Surgery.
6. Materia Medica and General Pathology.

2. Faculty and other College Officers.

The Faculty of said Medical Institution, including all persons employed with the duty of giving public instruction therein, during the year, consisted of one professor for each of the professorships enumerated in the preceding article, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy. The officers and servants charged with duties therein, other than those of public instruction were, a Board of Curators, a Dean, Registrar, Treasurer, Librarian and Janitor.

The names of the several persons respectively holding said offices or places, and the contingent salaries of professors by way of fees, were as follows, viz:

CHARLES A. LEE,	Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology,
C. B. COVENTRY,	Treasurer and Professor of Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children and Medical Jurisprudence,

WEBSTER,	Professor of Anatomy and Physiology,	10
DLEY,	Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy,	12
SWEETSER,	Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine,.....	10
VAN,	Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery,.....	10
FIELD,	Demonstrator of Anatomy and Librarian, who receives a fee of \$5 from each student who takes the dissecting ticket.	
BING,	Janitor, who receives \$16 per month during the lecture term.	

Names of curators see printed circular herewith transmitted.

3. *Number of Students.*

Whole number of students who attended the regular courses during the said year, was 101.

Number of graduates at the commencement in June, 1860, The number at the August commencement was 3; making number of graduates for the last year, 32.

As of the students attending during the said year, were in less than 18. None of the graduates were under 21 years of age. The average was about 24.

4. *Classification of Students.*

Students attending said Medical Institution were classified as follows:

Attending their first course of lectures,	56
Attending their second course of lectures,	29
Attending their third course of lectures,	13
Graduates in medicine,	3
	<hr/>
	101
	<hr/>

5. *College Terms, or Sessions.*

There has been one term, or session, during said year, which began on Wednesday of March and ended on the 25th day of June.

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

The course of instruction consists of daily lectures, and examinations on preceding lectures, by the several professors in their respective departments, averaging five lectures daily.

A dissertation on some medical subject is required of the candidate for graduation, who is privately examined by the faculty, and afterwards by the faculty and curators, on whose recommendation a degree is conferred by the trustees.

7. *Discipline.*

There are no established rules of discipline. General propriety and decorum are required of the students.

8. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Four students have received free tickets of admission to the lectures, on the recommendation of the censors of the State Medical Society, in compliance with a provision of the Legislature endorsing the Institution.

Those who have attended two full courses of lectures are entitled to gratuitous tickets; and, during the past year, 13 students have availed themselves of this privilege.

9. *Statutes and By-laws of the Institution.*

Same as heretofore reported.

10. *Description of College Property.*

For description of building, see former reports; and for description of college property, see report of 1850.

Value of lot and building,	\$16,04
Library,	1,30
Anatomical museum,	2,83
Chemical apparatus,	1,05
Materia medica collection,	12
Microscope,	20
	<hr/>
	\$21,55
	<hr/>
There remains due on bond of trustees,	3,57
Other debts due to the institution, estimated at,	40
	<hr/>
	\$3,97
	<hr/>

11. *Revenue.*

on bond of trustees,
 ion fees collected,
 a fees collected,

12. *Debts.*

debts against the institution amounting to

13. *Income and Expenditure.*

income of the institution, as stated in article
 ants to
 ble expenditure of the last year is as follows.

f anatomical department,	\$182 49
expenses,	116 51
.....	88 26
clinique,	48 50
d advertising,	135 73
ment expenses, diplomas, &c.,	102 52
building,	18 85
ages,	64 00
ots,	381 3
id for microscope,	200 0
	<hr/>

h is respectfully submitted.

C. A. L

Dean of the Medical

ve report has been prepared by the undersig
 ces of Geneva College, and is respectfully a

BENJ. HALE,

DAVID HUDS

5. UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

The annual report of the council of the University of the city of New-York, for the last collegiate year, ending the 26th of J^{an} 1850.

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D., Chancellor and Professor of Moral and Political Philosophy and Rhetoric.

CYRUS MASON, D. D., Professor of the Evidences of Revelation and Religion and lecturer on Political Economy.

—————, Professor of the Greek language and literature.

E. A. JOHNSON, A. M., Professor of the Latin language and literature.

C. S. HENRY, D. D., Professor of Intellectual Philosophy, History and Belles Lettres.

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

ELIAS LOOMIS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

P. M. W. REDFIELD, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics and instructor in Greek.

Professors of Modern Languages :

M. GIRAUD, Professor of the French language.

FELIX FORESTI, Professor of the Italian language.

G. I. ADLER, A. M., Professor of the German language.

F. I. VINEUT, Professor of the Spanish language.

The salary of the Chancellor is three thousand dollars per annum and of the professors one thousand dollars each per annum, and a hundred dollars for each paying student, making somewhat over thirteen hundred dollars. Professor Mason is not included in this statement whose professorship is endowed and produces in salary nine hundred dollars a year. There is no other officer connected with the University in government or instruction. There is a janitor at a salary of five hundred dollars a year.

Number of Students.

Number attending the regular course of instruction during said
one hundred and fifteen.

Number of graduates at the last commencement was thirty-one.

Commencement was held on the twenty-sixth day of June,

and no student is received into college under fourteen years of age.

Classification of Students.

Seniors,	34
Juniors,	28
Sophomores,	31
Freshmen,	22
	<hr/>
	115
	<hr/>

The year is divided into three college terms, viz :

1. From the third Wednesday of September to the 24th Decem-

2. From the first Monday of January to the first Monday of

3. From the third Monday of April to the last Monday of

vacations are the week of the holidays; two weeks in April,
months of July and August, and up to the third Monday of

of

Mode of Instruction.

The mode of instruction is chiefly by analysis and recitation from
texts. In chemistry the course of instruction combined a text
lectures, the students taking notes, with weekly examina-
tions in natural philosophy, astronomy, and criticism; and
in natural theology, moral and political philosophy, lectures
frequently given during the year, blending with the recitation
the use of a text book.

Discipline.

The discipline is conducted upon the principles of parental govern-
ment heretofore reported; with reports sent out each term, of the

nts and standing of each student. A yearly record of, merit of each student for the year, is entered by the faculty kept for that purpose. Three recitations a day are required for each, from the several classes, except on Saturday, when all classes meet together, for public declamations, in the chapel.

Gratuitous Aid.

Number on free scholarship through the year amounted to 50.

By-laws of the University remain unchanged as reported last year.

Real estate of the University is the College edifice on Washington Square, valued at,	\$260,000
Philosophical Apparatus,	10,000
Library,	7,000
	<hr/>
	\$277,000

University has no other property.

Revenue.

October 1, 1849, to October 1, 1850.

From State, balance of appropriation for previous year,	500
From State, appropriation for year ending August 1,	2,500
Fees of Medical students,	2,060
Undergraduates,	4,532
Undergraduates of previous year,	110
.....	4,603
From previous year,	782
From conditional subscriptions,	2,111
Total of subscriptions,	8,400
Amount applied to reduce debt,	3,900
Amount next year anticipated,	1,183
Amount on hand at date of last report,	160
	<hr/>
	\$23,044

Debits.

Permanent debt is,.....	
debt,.....	
Total,.....	

amount does not include the endowment of the
 Evidences of Revealed Religion of fifteen
 hundred dollars secured by mortgage at six per cent. to be paid
 annually; and which is met and liquidated by the
 hundred dollar paid to Professor Mason in the

debt, forty thousand dollars have been sub-
 scribed at the whole debt is raised. Of these sub-
 scriptions four hundred dollars have been paid, and the
 amount of twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars
 from their subscriptions for five years from

was,.....	
Expenditures were,	
Salaries,	\$10,64
on debt,	5,18
reduction of debt and purchase of	
endowment of professorship of Evidences	
of Revealed Religion,.....	5,30
for lights, insurance, fuel, gas, repairs, &c.	1,906
	<hr/>

The classes regularly attended to weekly decla-
 mations by the Chancellor. The higher classes have
 exercises in writing with Professor Henry
 and attended to declamation with Professor
 Room.

Seniors and Juniors write and speak their o-
 riginal literary societies held as usual their weekly
 discussions, speaking and English composition
 daily religious service in the chapel for half
 year was punctually attended.

All the classes were publicly examined in March and June last.

The Medical Department maintains its reputation, as will appear by its report to the council, hereto annexed.

The Grammar school enjoyed its accustomed share of patronage, its annual report to the Regents will fully explain.

The price of tuition is eighty dollars a year, and ten dollars incidentals, payable half-yearly in two equal payments.

General Remarks.

The conduct of the students the past collegiate year was orderly and diligent. There was no serious case of disorder. The modern languages are taught by competent Professors provided by the Council, to all students who may wish to learn them.

The Senior Class read Paley's and Wayland's Moral and Political Philosophy ; Story on the Constitution of the U. S., and Whately's Rhetoric with the Chancellor ; Rauch's Psychology with lectures on Natural Theology and Æsthetics with Professor Henry : Draper's Chemistry, Lyell's Geology, and Henslow's Botany with Professor Draper.

The Junior Class read Olmsted's Astronomy and Natural Philosophy with Professor Loomis : Whately's Logic, History in Trollope's Manual and Guizot, and Rauch's Anthropology with Professor Henry : Cicero de Oratore, books 1 and 3, with Professor Johnson : Paley's Evidences of Revealed Religion, and Mill's Political Economy with Professor Mason.

The Sophomore Class read the Satires and Epistles of Horace, Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia, and the Andria and Adelphi of Terence with Professor Johnson : Loomis' Geometry and Conic Sections, Trigonometry, plain and spherical, and surveying, with Professor Loomis ; Herodotus, book 2d. ; and the Medea of Euripides, the Antigone of Sophocles and the Prometheus of Æschylus with Professor Redfield.

The Freshman Class read Cicero, Horace and Livy with Professor Johnson ; Homer's Odyssey, and Herodotus, with Professor Redfield, and with the same Professor, Loomis' Algebra and Geomet

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY TO THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Medical Faculty respectfully present to the council the following report of the Medical Department:

1. *Number and descriptions of Professorships.*

1. Professorship of the principles and operations of Surgery, Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
2. Professorship of General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.
3. Professorship of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
4. Professorship of Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
5. Professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
6. Professorships of Chemistry and Physiology.

2. *Faculty and other College Officers.*

The Faculty of the Medical Department including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein, are

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

MARTYN PAINE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M. D., Professor of Midwifery.

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology.

ELISHA BARTLETT, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

SAMUEL D. GROSS, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

3. *Number of Students.*

Whole number of students during the present session,

Number of graduates since the last report,

It is believed that none of the students are under the age of 18 years. The age of the graduates being required by law to be 21 years, none have been admitted to the degree under that age.

4. *Classification of Students.*

There is no classification of students.

5. *College term or Session.*

for study begins on the last Monday in October and ends the last day of February. Daily instruction in Practical Anatomy begins on the first Monday in October to the first of April, a term of six months. Clinical lectures are also given three days in each month throughout the year.

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

The mode of instruction is by lectures, and the only examinations for admission to the degree. They take place at the beginning of the winter session, and also in the month of May.

7. *Discipline.*

There are no special rules of discipline. General propriety and good conduct are required. No punishments have been inflicted.

8. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Students are annually admitted as beneficiaries, on the payment of a sum of twenty dollars.

9. *Statutes or by-laws.*

There are no statutes or by-laws of the Medical Department.

10. *College buildings and other property.*

The building was purchased, unaided by the State or public, the building was a way, which they occupy as a college. The expense of purchasing and putting it in suitable condition was about \$60,000; but there were mortgages still remaining on it to the amount of \$47,000, at interest at 7 per cent. per annum. This purchase was made when the Faculty found it impossible to carry on dissections and instruction generally, in a rented edifice. It involved them in so seriously oppressive that the Faculty, in 1844, applied to the Legislature for a grant to enable them to pay the interest on the mortgages. This grant, although no part of it has been applied to the purchase and improvements, has contributed greatly to the relief of the Faculty, and has operated as a substitute for that provision of a Medical School which is almost invariably supplied by the State towards the support of Medical schools.

11. *Revenue.*

The revenue consists of

A matriculation fee from each student,	\$5,0
A graduation fee,	30,0
Fees for one full course of lectures,	105,0

The annual grant from the Legislature expired in August, 1848, and has not since been renewed. Of the graduation fee \$20 are paid to the Medical Faculty to the Council of the University.

12. *Debts.*

The debt upon the college property] is \$47,000, as stated in the 10th article.

Remarks.

Patients laboring under surgical and medical diseases, and who are unable to pay for professional advice, are received at the college buildings three days in the week throughout the year. These clinics are under the immediate charge of the professors, who attend personally, and prescribe for the poor who may apply for aid. The patients are provided with medicines at the expense of the Medical Faculty. About 150 persons are prescribed for every week. There is connected with the University a lying-in-charity, under the care of Dr. Bedford; nearly four hundred poor women are attended annually, in their confinement, free of charge.

By order of the Medical Faculty,

JOHN W. DRAPER, M. D.

Secretary.

6. MADISON UNIVERSITY.

Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

Trustees of Madison University respectfully present the following report for the academic year, ending August, 1850, under

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

2. *Faculty and other college officers.*

have nothing to notice since the last report except that the Philology resigned his place at the close of the preceding

3. *Number of Students.*

Whole number of undergraduates during the year was, ..	75
Were dismissed during the year,	25
Number remaining at the close of the year was,	50
Number of graduates at last commencement,	30
Whole number of graduates from college,	260

4. *Classification of Students.*

Seniors there were,	32
.....	12
Juniors,	19
.....	12
Freshmen,	—
.....	75
Average age of the members of the graduating class was	25

5. *Subjects and Course of Study.*

Seniors received instruction as follows: In Intellectual Philosophy, (Upham;) Moral Philosophy, (Wayland and Paley;) Evidence of Christianity, (Butler;) Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, (Olmsted;) under Professor Eaton.

Seniors also received instruction in Greek, (Hesiod, Pindar, Sophocles, Euripides, Menophon's Memorabilia, and in the German language and literature under Professor Kendrick. In the Hebrew language and literature, (Roediger's Gesenius' Grammar and Hebrew Bible, under Professor Conant. In Chemistry and Geology under Dr. Wm.

JUNIORS.

In Astronomy under Professor Eaton. In Natural Philosophy, Logic, (Whately,) under Professor Raymond. In Horace's Satires and Epistles, Roman Literature and German, (Adler and Willems,) under Professor Richardson. In Sophocles' Electra, Antigone and Oedipus, Greek Literature and French, under Professor Kendrick. In Chemistry and Geology, under Dr. Mather.

SOPHOMORES.

In Demosthenes' Life and Orations, under Professor Kendrick. In Terence, Virgil's Georgics and Tacitus, under Prof. Richardson. In Heights, Distances, Surveying and Navigation, under Prof. Raymond. In Conic Sections and Natural Philosophy, Prof. Spear.

FRESHMAN.

In Homer's Iliad and Greek Antiquities, through the year, Professor Kendrick. Livy, two terms, Virgil's Aeneid, one term, Roman Antiquities, Prof. Richardson. Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Mensuration, Prof. Spear.

6. Exercises.

The time for study and instruction embraced forty weeks. Commencement occurred on the third Wednesday in August, following which was the fall vacation of eight weeks, then a session of twenty-seven weeks, extending to the third Wednesday in April, then the spring vacation of four weeks, and finally the summer term of thirteen weeks.

Each class had three recitations daily during five days of the week, and the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes had exercises in Elocution, Declamation and Composition, on Saturday forenoon.

The two Literary Societies, Aeolian and Adelphean had meetings weekly in their own halls for exercises in Composition, Criticism, Orations and debates. Besides this, each society had public meetings in the University Chapel for each session of the year, and a general anniversary in the middle of the winter session, under the name of the Junior exhibition.

7. Examinations.

There was one examination at the close of the winter session, and the studies of the two preceding terms, another at the close of

session on the studies of the year, and an examination of the
 four weeks before commencement, on the studies of the
 college course, with a reference to their degrees.

the several heads of

8. *Mode of instruction.*
9. *System of discipline.*
10. *Gratuitous aid.*
11. *Statutes and by-laws.*

stees have nothing to add to former reports.

12. *College buildings and other property*

were in all three buildings for the immediate use of the Uni-
 of stone and substantially built. The western edifice, 100
 ar stories high, contains a spacious chapel, three recitation
 rary room, reading room, museum, and rooms for students
 ble apartments to accommodate about fifty. The eastern
 0 by 56, four stories high, contains two neatly finished
 he literary societies, two recitation rooms, and students'
 th double apartments to accommodate about one hundred

The cottage edifice contains three lecture rooms, and
 the philosophical apparatus and laboratory. There were
 use a philosophical apparatus that cost about \$1,600, and a
 ce library of about 8,000 volumes, mostly philological, his-
 d scientific; a large portion of which was imported to order
 pe, and are works of great value, the whole worth about

There was besides an income of about \$500, from certain
 funds. All the above property is owned by the Education
 at first founded the institution, but by terms of arrangement
 nto under the University charter the University has the
 d free use of it.

a the above, there is a boarding house and two professors'
 the premises erected and owned by the Education Society,
 e convenience of the University.

a the foregoing property has its title in the Education Soci-
 s it is for the free use of the University as though it did own
 proper to state that in a report prepared for the Regents in

the spring of 1817, (though not presented,) in which the provision committee of the University and the Faculty concurred, the value of the property was estimated at a little over \$40,000. Its present value is about the same as then except the wear by natural use.

We mention under this head that a subscription of \$60,000 for a partial endowment, expressly to sustain the departments of instruction is at the date of this report nearly or quite filled up, with the prospect of carrying it up to at least \$80,000. These subscriptions range from \$3,000 down to \$25, and are made by some of the most substantial friends of the University.

13. *Revenue and debts.*

There were received into the Treasury, during the last financial year, as follows:

By appropriation from the State,	\$2,500
Donations and contributions of patrons,	1,875
Diploma fund,	260
Interest on Ed. Soc. permanent fund,	48
Tuition of beneficiaries per Ed. Soc.,	64
Tuition and room rent from paying students,	85
Loans,	1,853
Sum total,	\$8,480

There were expended as follows:

In professors' and tutors' salaries,	\$7,030
Treasurer's salary,	23
Repairs and incidental expenses,	27
Interest and discount account,	5
Expense of agency,	15
Dr. Mather's lectures,	11
Defence of right to remove, to H. Harris, counsel, Albany,	62
	\$8,480

The University owes \$1,853; to meet which, there is nearly cash due on tuition and diploma fund.

The price of tuition is \$30 per year.

At a meeting of the corporation of Madison University, held on the 6th day of February, 1851, this report was unanimously adopted, and it was ordered that it be signed by the President and Treasurer of said corporation, and forwarded to the Regents of the University of the State of New-York.

[L. S.]

HENRY TOWER, *Pres. and Treas.*

7. ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Reports of the University of the State of New-York :

Officers of St. John's College, Fordham, in compliance with the resolution of the Regents of the University, submit the following report for the last collegiate year, ending on the 15th day of July, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the present condition of said college, in respect to the several subjects following, viz :

Number and description of Professorships.

Faculty and other College Officers.

Faculty of St. John's College, including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein during the year, were a President, Vice-President, eleven Professors and three other officers charged with duties other than those of instruction, during the year, were a Chief Disciplinarian and a Warden, watching constantly day and night over the pupils.

Names of the several persons holding offices or places in the college during the year, with the offices or places held by them, are as follows, viz :

J. THERIAUD, President.

E. S. MURPHY, Vice-President, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

JOSEPH DAUBREUILLE, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics.

EDWARD O'REILLY, Professor of Greek and Belles Lettres.

JOSEPH POTTSCHKE, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics.

JOSEPH DURANQUET, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

JOHN McDONNELL, Assistant Professor of English Literature.

JOSEPH MARECHAL, Professor of French.

CHARLES MALDONADO, Professor of Spanish.

E. DOUCET, Professor of Latin.

JOHN HUDON, Assistant Professor of Latin and Greek.

J. M. GRAVES, Tutor in Greek, Latin, English and Arithmetic.

JOSEPH ARCHAMBAULT, Tutor.

Mr. HECTOR GLACKMEYER, Tutor in Preparatory class.

JAMES WEGER, Professor of German.

Rev. A. REGNIER, Chief Disciplinarian, with six Prefects.

Messrs. ANDRE and MASSÉ, Professors of Music.

Mr. WM. RODRIGUE, Professor of Drawing and Penmanship.

These gentlemen, with one or two exceptions, being associated from conscientious motives, and devoting their time and exertions to the cause of education, live together, receive no salary, and are contented with their ordinary expenses being paid by the treasury. These are estimated by him, in the aggregate, at \$4,000.

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of students, undergraduates, in the College was sixty-eight, of whom six left during the year; remained at the end of the year, sixty-two. There were nine graduates at the last annual commencement.

Of other students not undergraduates, there were during the year

1st. In the grammar classes,	80
2d. In the preparatory classes,	39
Undergraduates as above,	68
	<hr/>
	187

Several students, of the grammar and preparatory classes left during the year, so that the average number was 170.

The number of students at the date of this report, is 184.

4. *Classification of Students.*

The students, undergraduates, were classified as follows, viz :

First class, or Philosophy,	1
Second class, or Rhetoric,	1
Third class, or Belles-Lettres,	1
Fourth class, or Classics,	2

This division corresponds to the distinctive appellations of Senior, Junior, &c., elsewhere adopted.

5. *College Terms*

There was but one term or session for study in the College, during the year, beginning on the first Monday in September, 1849, and ending

th day of July 1850, with a recess of a week at Christ-

1851.

6. *Subjects or Courses of Study.*

graduate course of study in each class, during the year,
was :

1st. *Class, or Philosophy.*

se of Moral Philosophy, comprised Logic, Metaphysics
every week, besides seven lectures of one hour, on these
spectively, delivered by the Professor ; there was also a
re of one hour on the History of Philosophy. Moreover,
matter of the course was repeated and discussed twice by
each in turn stating it, and the others arguing against
ent ; but constantly under the direction of the Professor.

ures were delivered in latin, and the students, besides a
sed the notes they had taken, and were allowed to ask
, but always in the Latin language.

minations on the matter previously explained, ensured
nd proficiency.

essor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics taught du-
six times a week. In Natural Philosophy, the students
h Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Mag-
Optics. The lessons of the Professor were not confined
imental branches merely, but embraced also the demon-
Mathematics, of the most important laws.

attended the Professor four hours every week, through-
r for instruction in Mathematics. After reviewing briefly
theory of Equations, the whole of Davies' Calculus, Dif-
l Integral, was read.

r of Botany was carried on, as last year, during the proper
lectures in the conservatory and garden attached to the
d by herborization in the Bronx valley. The foreign
has been increased by purchases and presents of choice

osophers, with the rhetoricians, form an academical society,
superintendence of the Professor of English literature. In

their weekly meetings various specimens of elocution are furnished by debates on subjects previously assigned, or by extempore discussions. To these exercises it was the aim of the mode to give a precise and practical direction. The most apt speakers were appointed to hold public debates on the Washington and its anniversaries; and on both occasions they acquitted themselves to the evident satisfaction of numerous audiences.

2d Class or Rhetoric.

This class attended the Professor of Chemistry twice a week throughout the year. It was the constant aim of the teacher to render the study of chemistry as practical as possible. With this view he dwelt in a particular manner on such matters as are directly connected with phenomena of daily occurrence, with the arts and manufactures, with medicine and domestic economy; omitting only things of little or no use, save to a professional chemist. Thus, for instance, treating of carbonic acid, he developed fully its action on the vegetable and animal kingdom.

Towards the end of the year a series of lectures was given on physiology. The admirable views of Liebig on respiration and circulation of the blood, were thoroughly explained.

During the whole course questions were dictated to which answers, chiefly in writing, were required of the students.

This class attended the Professor of Mathematics five times a week, and went through Legendre's trigonometry, and first six chapters of Davies' analytics.

The number of exercises devoted to the classics during the year was as follows:

Tacitus, <i>Agricola</i> , <i>De Oratoribus</i> , &c.,	10
Quintilian, (Leipsic,)	10
Conciones or Harangues of Livy, Sallust, &c.,	10
Demosthenes,	10
Euripides and minor poets,	10
Latin exercises,	20

Four lessons of French weekly.

This class attended the Professor of English literature, during the year, for four hours eight times a week. All the recitations, explanations

exercises were directed to proficiency in composition and public speaking. Besides the English models, those of antiquity were read in special reference to this twofold object. Lectures of a practical nature were read occasionally instead of the ordinary text book. Written translations of the choicest passages of the ancient writers were frequently required and carefully compared, not only with the originals, but with published versions. The advantages of this exercise are seen at a glance. In short, English rhetoric classically taught, was the aim and range of this course of study.

3d Class or Belles Lettres.

Number of classical exercises during the year :

Cicero's Orations,	60
Livy,.....	55
Horace,	90
Thucydides,.....	56
Homer,	60
Sophocles' <i>Antigone</i> ,.....	52
Latin and Greek exercises prose and verse,	150

Of every line written by the students from the above mentioned authors, a written translation was handed in to the Professor. The first literal version was carefully corrected day by day, and then rendered into more elegant and flowing English.

Three times a week, besides the recitation of the most approved treatises by the students, lectures were delivered with a practical application of principles, by the Professor. English composition, except in oratory, was made the first object of the student's attention throughout, and with the happiest result.

The course of Modern History embraced the period elapsed from the accession of Constantine the Great, to the opening of the 17th century. Besides the text book in the hands of the students, and the recitation and analysis that took place three times a week, two weekly lectures were given by the Professor on every point that could present to the mind a complete picture of events, progress and manners in modern nations.

This class attended the assistant Professor of Mathematics five times a week, Legendre's Geometry was read, and Algebra reviewed.

There were, moreover, five lessons of French weekly, besides grammatical exercises, compositions were written twice a week, choice extracts committed to memory. The Professor also read a treatise on the *principles of French literature* compiled from approved authors in that language.

4th. Class or Classics.

Classical exercises during the year :

Virgil.	{	Eclogues,	
		Georgics,	
		Æneid,	
Sallust,			
Cicero's Orations,			
Xenophon,			
Theocritus, }	{	Leipsic Edition,	
Bion, }			
Moschus, }			
Anacreon, }			
Greek Exercises,			
Latin Exercises,			

English History, Elementary Astronomy, Mythology, &c. were read in English composition, with five lessons of French, weekly, completed this course of study.

This class studied Algebra under the assistant Professor of Mathematics; Davies' Bourdon was the text book. The course consisted first: Rules, fractions, equations of the first degree, with one or more unknown quantities; indeterminate equations; theory of positive quantities; inequalities; extraction of the square root; of radicals; complete equations of the second degree; discussion; extraction of the square root of binomial surds; equations of 2d degree with two or more unknown quantities; Arithmetic; Geometrical proportions, progressions and series.

7. Exercises.

Besides the rhetorical exercises belonging to the two first classes as has been already reported, there was in the other classes exercises of elocution and composition. Parker's work was used for the latter purpose. In the grammar and preparatory classes, particular attention was paid to pronunciation, spelling, and letter-writing as well as to the study of French, Grammar, and conversation.

8. *Examination.*

was in the College, as usual, a general examination previous to the annual commencement. To prepare for it, half of the year during the last two months, is devoted to the general review of the most important branches studied during the year. The examination embraces only such matters as have been reviewed in the classes.

9. *Mode of Instruction.*

has been sufficiently stated in the details given on the course of study.

10. *Discipline.*

reported last year.

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

reference is made to last year's report.

12. *Statutes or By-Laws.*

reported last year.

13. *Description and value of College Buildings.*

see report.

14. *Other College property.*

15. *Revenue.*

The principal source of revenue is the amount paid by the students at the rate of \$200 for board, tuition, and washing.

16. *Debts.*

The amount of \$35,000, stated in last report, has not been reduced.

17. *Income and Expenditure.*

As the College being a large establishment, where about 300 persons, including professors, students, officers and servants, are supported, it would be too long to give in detail the expenses necessary to maintain the aggregate. From what has been stated of the number of students during the year, and of the only source of revenue enjoyed by the college, the income may be inferred. There remained

this year a surplus of \$2,500. With this sum a building was commenced, (since completed) of which mention shall be made in the next report.

Price of Tuition.

Already reported.

A draft of the report was read at a meeting of the Trustees of John's College, held on the 30th of January. The report in the present form was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, were commissioned to have it transcribed, to be signed and to affix the corporate seal thereto.

[L. S.]

P. A. HARGON

Chairman

W. S. MURPHY

Secretary

J. MARSHALL,

Treasurer

8. GENESEE COLLEGE.

of the University of the State of New-York:

ees of Genesee College, in compliance with a requisition
ts of the University, submit the following report for
egiate year, ending the twenty-fifth day of December,
ning a just and true statement of facts, showing the
condition of said college during and at the close of said
ect to the several subject matters following, viz:

number and description of professorships. The professors
college during said year, as established by the trustees,
owing:

Greek Language and Moral Philosophy.

Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Latin and Modern Languages and Literature.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

7.

2. *Faculty and other Officers.*

y of said college, including all persons charged with
giving instructions publicly therein during said year,
a president and six professors.

officers or servants of said college, charged with duties
than those of public instruction during said year, were a
treasurer, a register, and steward.

s of the several persons holding offices or places in said
ng said year, with the offices or places held by them
and the salaries or annual compensation for official
ved to each of them, were as follows:

s of Persons.

Professorship or other Office.

W. F. TEFFT, D. D.,

President.

C. HOUGHTON, M. A.,

Professor of Greek and Moral
Science.

VERSON, M. A.,

Professor of Mathematics and
Civil Engineering.

Names of Persons.	Professorship or other
REV. GEORGE C. WHITLOCK, M. A.,	Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.
REV. JAMES DOUGLAS, M. A.,	Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
REV. GEORGE LOOMIS, M. A.,	Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
HON. FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, M. A.,	Professor of Law.
WM. H. DE PUY,	Librarian.
DANIEL C. HOUGHTON,	Treasurer.
LOCKWOOD HOYT,	Register.
DAVID HALE,	Steward.

The specific salaries of the officers have not yet been fixed. They have been paid, in the aggregate, \$3,000.

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of students, undergraduates in said college, during said year, was forty-eight; seven of these have been dismissed.

4. *Classification of Students.*

The students who were undergraduates in said college, during said year, were classified as follows:

Freshmen,.....	1
Sophomores,.....	1
Juniors,.....	1
Scientific course,.....	1
Total,.....	4

5. *College Terms, or Sessions.*

The terms, or sessions for studies in said college, during said year, were the following:

The college year commenced the first Wednesday of September, and the first term closed the fourth Wednesday of December. The second term commences the first Wednesday of February, and closes on the fourth Wednesday of April.

The third term commences on the first Wednesday of May, and closes the second Wednesday of July. There were twelve days of vacation.

6. *Subjects or course of Study.*

graduate course of study in each class in said College during the year, was as follows :

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term—This class studied in Greek, the 7th book of Herodotus accompanied with lectures. In Mathematics, the class accompanied Bourdon's Algebra. In English, Jamieson's Rhetoric. Second Term—In Latin, the class read two books of Livy. In Mathematics the class commenced Davies' Geometry. In English, Synonymes.

Third Term—In Latin, read of Tacitus, Germania, Agricola and one Annals. In Mathematics, Geometry and Algebra completed exercises in English.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

First Term—In Greek, seven books of Homer's Odyssey. In Mathematics, continued Eudorff's course. In Mathematics, Trigonometry, Nautics and Conic Sections.

Second Term—In Mathematics, Conic Sections continued, Projection and Navigation. In Latin, one book of Quintilian. In Greek, one book of Thucydides, Arnold's and Pütz's Ancient

Third Term—Mathematics, Calculus Differential and Integral. In Natural Science, Mineralogy and Geology. In Latin, Horace completed. In Greek, Thucydides finished.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term—In Latin, Horace finished, one book each, Odes, Satires and Epistles. In Greek, Demosthenes de Corona. In Natural Science, Chemistry. Mathematics, Smith's Mechanics, Statics and Dynamics.

Second Term—In Latin, the Andria of Terence. In Greek, the Orestes of Euripides. Lectures on Galvanism, Electro Magnetism and Electricity. In Mathematics, Hydro-Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

Third Term—In Mathematics, Jackson's Optics also Hydro-Dynamics. In Natural Science, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History. In Latin, Prometheus Vinculus of Æschylus.

7. *Exercises.*

Students were weekly exercised in composition, declamation and extempore speaking.

Names of Persons.

Rev. GEORGE C. WHITLOCK

visions.

use of each study, by

Rev. JAMES DOUGLAS, M

and a committee

of the studies

Rev. GEORGE LOOMIS

visions are

Hon. FREDERICK

ation.

WM. H. DE P

es, &c., accompanied

DANIEL C. H

an extensive apparatus. The

LOCKWOOD

aree.

DAVID H

10. Discipline.

The s

have been during the year has been on the parental and pre-
 scription. Those plain rules of politeness, honor and religion,
 are binding upon every free, and virtuous community, are
 to be enforced upon all students.

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Our plan of endowment gives to every one subscribing and pay-
 ing \$100 a perpetual scholarship for himself, his heirs and assigns,
 entitling the holder to free tuition, for one scholar at a time, in per-
 petuity. The plan proves feasible and safe, and in its practical op-
 erations makes education free to all.

12. *Statutes or By-Laws.*

The statutes and by-laws are now in press and will be forwarded
 as soon as convenient.

13 *Description and value of building.*

At present a part of the buildings of the Genesee Wesleyan Semi-
 nary is used for College purposes. A building is under contract
 and partially erected, one hundred and twelve feet by sixty, three
 stories high, at an expense of \$15,000. The trustees purpose to
 erect another building of the same dimensions as soon as prac-
 ticable. The estimated value of the real estate, aside from the
 buildings, is \$4,450, the number of volumes, of libraries to which
 the students have access, is about 3,000. The total value of the
 College library and philosophical and chemical apparatus is estima-
 ted at \$4,036.

Remarks.

Though our collegiate year regularly commences on Wednesday of September, the College opened on the first of September, 1850; and we have accordingly included the entire year's report. We had only two classes up to September last, viz. Freshman and Sophomore. We have given the studies of the year as far as they have been pursued. Accompanying this report we forward a synopsis of the entire course for the four years.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,—ANNUAL REPORT.

to the Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

The Board of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York, in compliance with a requisition of the Regents of the University of the State of New-York, submit the following report for the last Collegiate year, ending on the 31st day of December, 1850, containing a just and accurate statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of said College during and at the close of said year, in respect to the several matters following, viz :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The Professorships during said year in said College, were the fol-

lowing:—
 1. Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

2. Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

3. Professor of Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.

4. Professor of Juris Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

5. Professor of Zoology and Botany.

6. Professor of Anatomy.

7. Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

8. Professor of Medical Anatomy and Operative Surgery.

2. *Faculty and other College officers.*

The Faculty of said College, including all persons charged with giving public instruction therein, during said year, consisted of the President, who is also Emeritus Professor of Surgery; one Professor for each of the eight professorships enumerated in the preceding list, and a Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Other officers and servants of said College, charged with duties other than those of public instruction, during said year, were:—a Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Librarian, a Curator, and a Steward.

The names of the several persons holding offices or places in the College during said year, with the offices or places held by them respectively, and the salaries or annual compensation for official services allowed to each of them were as follows :

Names of Persons.	Professorships or other offices held.
ALEX. H. STEVENS, M. D.,	President and Emeritus Professor of Surgery.
Prof. JOSEPH M. SMITH,	Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine,
" WILLARD PARKER,	Principles and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy,
" JOHN TORREY,	Chemistry and Botany,
" CHANDLER R. GILMAN,	Obstetrics and diseases of women and children,
" JOHN B. BECK,	Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence,
" ROBERT WATTS,	Anatomy,
" ALONZO CLARK,	Physiology and Pathology,
" VALENTINE MOTT,	Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery,
CHARLES E. ISAACS, M. D.,	Demonstrator of Anatomy,
THOMAS COCK, M. D.,	Vice-President.
FLOYD SMITH, Esq.,	Treasurer.
GURDON BUCK, jr., M. D.,	Registrar.
CHARLES E. ISAACS, M. D.,	Curator of the College Museum,
JOHN J. HIGGINS, M. D.,	Acting Librarian.
JAMES KNOX,	Janitor,

3. *Number of Students.*

The whole number of matriculated students, undergraduates attending the regular course of instruction during said year, was 56. The number of graduates at the last annual commencement in 1894 was 49 ; at the fall commencement, 7. Total 56. The ages of the students attending during said year were over 18, and generally over 21 years. The ages of the graduates being required by law to be over 21 years, none have been admitted to the degree under that age. The average age of the graduates at the last commencement was 21 years.

4. *Classification of Students.*

Students attending said College are not classified.

5. *College Terms or Sessions.*

There is only one term or session in each year in the said College sub-graduate course, which commenced the past year on the 1st of October, 1850, and will continue until the 12th day of October, 1851.

In addition to the regular course, a preliminary free course of lectures commenced on the 30th of September, and continued until the 1st of October, embracing the following subjects:

Anatomy, by Dr. SMITH.

Diseases of the Heart and large vessels, by Dr. WATTS.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, by Dr. PARKER.

Clinical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Thorax, by Dr. CLARK.

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

The mode of instruction in said college, is that of public lectures by several professors, on the subjects of their respective professions.

Several of the professors examine the members of their classes on the subject of the preceding lectures, which is designed rather as a means of instruction than as a test of the acquirements of students.

In the latter description of examinations, candidates for degrees are required to submit to two, one before the professors, the other before the trustees, who thereupon decide respecting the qualifications of the candidate.

7. *Discipline.*

There are no established rules of discipline. General propriety and good conduct are required.

8. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Gratuitous students are not admitted by us of right, but students of theology and missionaries are allowed to attend all the lectures.

Indigent medical students are admitted under peculiar circumstances, on easy conditions.

The matriculation fee of five dollars, which is the property of the college, is required from all students, except such as have already paid for three matriculation tickets.

9. *Statutes and By-Laws of the College.*

The by-laws and regulations of the college, are those approved by your honorable body, on the 28th of February, 1814, a copy of which was transmitted with the annual report of 1847.

10. *Description and Value of College Buildings.*

The College building situated in Crosby street, near Spring street, is seventy-five feet in width, by seventy-five feet in length, three stories high in front, and four in the rear, and contains all of the accommodations for the different departments of instruction.

1. The building and ground pertaining thereto, may be valued at \$30,000.

2. The college library contains about 1,200 volumes, valued at \$1,500.

The College also possesses a valuable cabinet of materia medica, the gift of Professor John B. Beck, anatomical preparations, and plaster models, drawings, &c., the value of which, with the rest of materia medica, is not less than \$3,500. Total amount of above values \$35,000.

11. *Description and Value of other College Property.*

The College possesses no other property or funds besides what is enumerated in the last preceding article.

12. *Revenue.*

Grant from Legislature, in 1849,	\$1,000 00
Admission fees collected,	1,090 00
Donations,	1,395 00
.....	287 18
Temporary loan, payable in March next,	400 00
Balance from last year,	862 41
	<hr/>
	\$5,034 61
	<hr/>

13. *Debts.*

Mortgage to Wm. W. Fox, Esq., (7 per ct.,)	\$12,500 00
do Dr. Albert Smith, do	3,000 00
Temporary loan, payable in March next,	400 00

14. *Income and Expenditure.*

The income of the college, collected and collected as stated in Article 12, and amounts to	\$4,172 18
With the balance on hand, at the commencement of the year, of	862 41
	<hr/>
Makes a total of	\$5,034 61
	<hr/>

Whole expenditure of the past year amounts to \$4,458.79, and of the following items, viz:

On bond and mortgage to Dr. A. for \$5,000,	\$2,000 00
On mortgages and temporary loan, ..	1,149 73
....., \$168; registrar, \$50; curator, \$50, ..	268 00
Salary, \$250.00; collecting rents, ..	
10.27,	260 27
Insurance, \$67; gas lights, &c., \$175.- ..	
.....	242 65
Librarian, \$5; postage, \$2.71; disbursements, ..	
\$6.67,	14 18

Anatomical drawing and bottles for cabinet, .	9 50	
Advertising, \$118.12; annual circulars, &c., \$129.05,.....	247 17	
Repairs—carpenter's work, \$75.03; mason's work, \$16.12,.....	91 15	
Cleaning, &c., \$55 28; stoves, &c , \$26.14, .	81 42	
Painting and glazing, \$58.74; sundries, \$15.- 77,.....	74 51	
Glass case for anatomical museum,	20 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,458

Leaving a balance in favor of the college, at the date of the treasurer's report, January 28, 1851, of \$575.88.

15. *Price of Tuition.*

Matriculation fee,.....	\$5
Graduation,.....	25
Full course, by all the professors,	96

16. *Remarks.*

The trustees rejoice to state that the efforts made in this institution for many years past, to elevate the standard of medical education are as they believe truly appreciated by the profession. The number of students is, as the Regents will remark, not only larger than the past year, but larger than has ever before received instruction at the college. The general attention and orderly behavior of the class has been worthy of all commendation. The duties of the professors have been regularly and faithfully discharged by the several professors.

The return of Professor Mott to the institution, has been, as the trustees believe, eminently pleasing to the profession, by whom he is so much respected, and his instruction duly valued by the students.

17. *Close of Report.*

an annual report having been submitted at a special meeting of the trustees of the college, held January 29, 1851, by a committee appointed for the purpose, was adopted, and ordered to be added to the Regents, with the signatures of the president and registrar, and the seal of the college affixed to it.

s.] ALEX. H. STEVENS, *President.*

DON BUCK, JR., M. D., *Registrar.*

-York, Jan. 31, 1851.

10. ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 21, 1861.

The Trustees and Faculty of the Albany Medical College re
as follows to the Regents.:

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The Professorships in said college during said year, as establi
by the trustees, were as follows:

A Professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

- do of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- do of Materia Medica.
- do of Obstetrics and Natural History.
- do of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
- do of Anatomy.
- do of Institutes of Medicine.
- do of Medical Jurisprudence.

2. *Faculty and other College officers.*

The Faculty of said college, including all persons charged
the duty of giving instruction therein during said year, were
individuals holding the above eight professorships.

The names of the several individuals holding places in said co
during said year, with the offices held by them respectively, and
salaries or annual compensations for official services allowed to
of them, were as follows:

	Per An
ALDEN MARCH, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery,	\$1
JAMES MCNAUGHTON, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine,	1
T. ROMEYN BECK, Professor of Materia Medica,	1
EBENEZER EMMONS, Professor of Obstetrics and Natural History,	1
LEWIS C. BECK, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, ..	1
JAMES H. ARMSBY, Professor of Anatomy,	1
THOMAS HUN, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine,	1
AMOS DEAN, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence,	1

3. *Whole number of Students.*

Whole number of students attending lectures during said year,
For the names of said students, the trustees respectfully
accompanying printed catalogue.

Number of graduates at the close of the collegiate term, ending
1851, was 24.

Students were above 15 years, and the great majority
from 19 to 21 years of age.

4. *Classification of Students.*

There is no classification of students, further than that some are
in their first course, some their second, and some their third
or fourth course of lectures.

5. *College Terms or Sessions.*

Term or session for students in said college during said year,
began on the first Tuesday in October, 1850, and ended with
the first of January, 1851.

6. *Subjects or Courses of Study.*

1. 2.

7. *Exercises.*

Applicable.

8 and 9. *Examinations and courses of Instruction.*

Mode of examination is by lectures. The professors daily ex-
amine the students as desire it, on the subject of the lectures
preceding day.

Students for graduation are examined by each professor on the
subject which he has taught. They are also examined before the
Faculty and Curators.

10. *Discipline.*

Faculty exercise the power of expulsion for crimes or other
offences of any description. The students are also liable to ex-
pulsion on account of any improper conduct during attendance on

11. *Gratuitous Aid.*

Four students have recieved tickets on the recommendation of the Censors of the State Medical Society, in compliance with the wishes of the Legislature endowing this institution.

12. *Statutes and by-laws of the College.*

The trustees have enacted by-laws for the government of the institution. The regulations contained in the accompanying catalogue relate to the admission of students.

13. *Description and value of college buildings.*

For a description of the college buildings the trustees refer to the reports of previous years. Their value is about \$30,000.

14. *Library.*

The library consists of 2,258 volumes, as appears by the catalogue appended to this and previous reports. Their value is estimated at \$6,200. The chemical apparatus has cost about \$2,775. The collection of the Materia Medica, in consequence of numerous additions, is estimated at \$350, the cost exceeding this.

The museum contains a large collection of specimens of healthy and morbid anatomy; a set of pathological anatomy, by Dr. Thomas and a number of models of healthy anatomy, by Dr. Auzoux. It contains also specimens of comparative anatomy and zoology, and a large collection of minerals. Its value is about \$20,000.

Value of Library,	\$
Chemical apparatus,	
Materia medica collection,	
Museum,	20,000
	<hr/>
	\$26,200

The trustees have also on hand a balance of State appropriation amounting to \$4,000, which has been appropriated but not expended.

15. *Revenue.*

The revenue is derived from the sale of tickets, and from matriculation and graduation fees.

From the sale of tickets during the past year there has been collected and is still collectable, about,.....	\$4,200
Received for graduation fees,	480
Received for matriculation fees,..	406
	<hr/>
	\$5,085
	<hr/>

16. *Debts.*

None.

17. *Expenditures.*

The whole expenditure for fuel, lights and attendance as near as can be ascertained is \$900.

No appropriation has been received from the Legislature during the last year, but the unexpended balance of previous years has been used in making additions.

IRA HARRIS,

*President of the Board of Trustees.*GEO. DEXTER, *Secretary.*

**CATALOGUE OF BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY
THE ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE DURING
YEAR 1850.**

- Number of volumes reported in the last annual report, . . .
1368. The Scalpel, vol. 1,
1369. Carriere La Climat de l' Italie,
1370. Annuaire de Chimie, 1848 and 1849,
1371. New-York Journal of Medicine, vols. 13, 14, 15,
1372. John and Charles Bell's Anatomy and Physiology,
1373. Works of Hippocrates, translated, vol. 2, Sydenham
Society,
1374. Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. 32,
1375. North-Western Med. and Surg. Journal, vol. 2, N. S.
1376. Gmelin's Hand Book of Chemistry, vol 3, Cavendish
Society,
1377. Churchill's Collect of Essays on Puerperal F., Sydenham
ham Society,
1378. Catalogue of the New-York State Library, 1850,
1379. Forbes' Medusæ, Ray Society,
1380. Transactions State Med. Soc., 1849 and 1850,
1381. Amer. Journal Med. Science, N. S., vols. 19, 20,
1382. Doc. History State of New-York, vols. 1, 2, 8vo,
1383. American Journal of Insanity, vol. 6,
1384. Boston Med. and Surg. Journal, vols. 41, 42,
1385. Buffalo Medical Journal, vol. 5,
1386. First, Second and Third Annual Reports, Regents
S. on State Cabinet,
1387. Dublin Quarterly Journal of Med. Science, vol. 9,
1388. American Journal of Pharmacy, vols. 21, 22,
1389. Western Journal of Med. and Surgery, vol. 21, 22, 23,
Third Ser., 5, 6,
1390. New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journal, vol. 6,
1391. The Scalpel, vol. 2,
1392. The British Amer. Journal of Med. Science, vol. 5,
1393. Pharmaceutical Journal, vol. 9,
1394. Culpepper's Herbal, printed probably in 1650. Presented
by Thomas W. Blatchford, M. D.,
1395. Iatrica seu Praxis Medendi, by Wm. Salmon, 1688.
Presented by do,

Heister's Institutions of Surgery, 1743. Presented by do	1
Dean's Principles of Med. Jurisprudence,	1
Beck's Elements of Med. Jurisprudence,	2
Christison's Dispensatory, 2d Edt., by Griffith,	1
British and Foreign Medico Chirurg. Review, 5, 6, ...	2
Bowman's Hand Book of Medical Chemistry,	1
Stewarts' Billard on Diseases of Infants, 3d Edit.,	1
Northern Lancet, vol. 1	1
Bulletin de L'Acad, Nationale de Med., vol. 14,	1
Frick's Renal Affections,	1
Transactions Amer. Med. Association, vol. 3,	1
Feuner's Southern Medical Reports,	1
H. G. Clark on Ship Fever. Presented by Thomas H. Webb, M D.,	1
The Medical News, 1850, vol. 8,	1
Silliman's Journal, New Series, vols. 9, 10,	2
Lawrence's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy,	1
Drake on Diseases of Interior Valley of N. America, ..	1
Dr. Reece's New-York Med. Gazette, vol. 1,	1
Plumbe on Diseases of the Skin,	1
O'Callaghan's Doc. History of New-York, vol. 1, 4to	1
The Medical Examiner, vol. 13, new series, vol. 5, ...	1
B. B. Cooper's Surgical Essays,	1
do of vols,	<u>2274</u>
Total of volumes,	<u>2274</u>
These, deduct the publications of the Ray Society, sold to New-York State Library	16
Total number of volumes reported,	<u><u>2258</u></u>

11. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

The Council of the University of Buffalo in compliance with the requisition of the Regents of the University, submit the following report for the last collegiate year, ending the fourteenth day of June, 1850, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of the Medical Department of said University, (this being the only department yet organised,) during and at the close of said year, in respect of the several subject matters following, viz :

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

The Professors in the Medical Department of said University as established by the Council, are the following :

1. Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence.
2. Pathology and Materia Medica.
3. General and Special Anatomy.
4. Obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
5. Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
6. Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
7. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

2. *Faculty and other College Officers.*

The Faculty of the Medical Department of said University, including all persons charged with the duty of giving public instruction therein during said year, consisted of individuals holding the aforementioned seven professorships, and the Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The names of the several persons holding offices in the Medical Department of said University, with the offices held by them respectively, and the salaries or annual compensation for official services allowed to each of them, were as follows :

1. CHARLES BRODHEAD COVENTRY, M. D., Dean and Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, ticket,... \$9 00
2. CHARLES ALFRED LEE, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica, ticket..... 9 00
3. JAMES WEBSTER, M. D., Professor of General and Special Anatomy,..... 9 00
4. JAMES P. WHITE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of women and children, ticket..... 9 00

5. FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, ticket. . . 9 00
6. AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, ticket. . . 9 00
7. GEORGE HADLEY, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, ticket. 11 00
8. CORYDON LA FORD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, ticket 5 00

3. *Number of Students.*

The number of students attending the regular course of instruction during said year, was one hundred and fifteen. For names, residences &c. of said students, the Council respectfully refer to the accompanying printed catalogue.

The number of graduates at the close of the collegiate year, ending June 14th, was twenty-seven.

All the students were above the age of sixteen, and the great majority were from eighteen to twenty-four years of age.

No one was admitted to graduation before completing the twenty-first year of his age. The average age of graduates was probably not far from twenty-three years.

4. *Classification of Students.*

There is no classification of students, except that some are first course students, and others have attended one, two or three previous courses. A few were practitioners of medicine and graduates.

5. *College Terms or Sessions.*

The terms or sessions for studies in the Medical Department of said University, during the said year, were the following :

A preliminary term, devoted to dissections and lectures on special subjects, commenced on the 10th of October, and continued four weeks.

The regular lecture term commenced on the 7th of November, and continued sixteen weeks.

6. *Mode of Instruction.*

By lectures, demonstrations, clinical illustrations and recitations in the sciences of Medicine and Surgery and the collateral sciences.

Public lectures are given in the various branches of medical instruction. The students are not required but recommended, generally to take notes, and examinations on the subjects of the previous lecture are usually had before commencing each lecture.

7. *Discipline.*

The Faculty consider themselves at liberty to exercise the power of expulsion for crimes or immoral conduct. No occasion for the exercise of this power has occurred. No discrimination of relative merit, as regards scholarship or conduct was made.

8. *Gratuitous Aid.*

No provision for gratuitous aid exists in this University.

9. *Statutes and By-Laws.*

The Regents are respectfully referred to the accompanying circular for the general regulations of the Medical Department of the University.

10. *Description and Value of College Buildings.*

The building occupied by the Medical Department of the University is a stone edifice, situated on the corner of Main and Virginia streets, and is 54 feet in width by 100 in depth, four stories in height, and contains ample and convenient rooms for dissections, museums, lectures, and all the different departments of medical instruction.

About \$14,000 have been expended in the construction of the building. Of this sum, above \$10,000 was contributed by the citizens of Buffalo; \$2,000, in two annual appropriations, from the State, and \$1,050 by the Faculty.

11. *Description and value of other College Property.*

The Library contains a few hundred volumes. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, &c., is the property of the Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. The Anatomical and Pathological Museum is valued at about \$400. This does not include private property of the several Professors deposited in the College Museum.

12. *Revenue.*

Graduation fees,	\$480 00
Matriculation fees collected,	328 00
	<hr/>
	\$808 00

above is exclusive of the amounts received by the Professors tickets.

13. *Debts.*

is due on the lot on which the building is erected, secured mortgage, \$2,300.

14. *Income and Expenditures.*

Income, derived from the matriculation and graduation fees, expended in the payment of incidental expenses, as fuel, light,

15. *Price of Tuition.*

Total amount of Professors' ticket fees,.....	\$65 00
Matriculation ticket,	3 00
Graduation ticket,.....	5 00
Graduation fee,	20 00

16. *Remarks.*

Medical and Surgical Dispensary, previously established, was held during the session of 1850. Patients were prescribed for the class, and surgical operations performed; medicines being furnished to those unable to pay for such services and medicines.

Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity is situated a few rods from the College building. This institution is capable of receiving one hundred patients, and additions nearly completed will enable it to afford relief to the indigent sick. The Professors of Medicine and Surgery are the attending medical officers of the hospital from the month of October to the month of April of each year. College students are permitted to visit the hospital twice weekly, under the supervision of the attending medical officers, on the payment of a fee of five cents for the benefit of the hospital. By this arrangement, ample advantages are offered to students attending lectures in the Department of the University. About sixty students attended the hospital during the session of 1849-50.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted by the undersigned, (in behalf of the Council of the University of Buffalo,) being a committee appointed expressly for that purpose.

T. BURWELL,
JNO. D. SHEPARD,
O. H. MARSHALL.

Income from other sources,	22,317	97	1,673	846	5,844	3,993	.....
Appropriation from the Legislature, ..	.....	.....	3,000	1,084	3,000	2,500	.....
Appropriation to grammar school, ...	477	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endowments, .....	.....	.....	.....	6,574	.....	.....	.....
	<u>\$41,733</u>	<u>21,677</u>	<u>15,818</u>	<u>9,408</u>	<u>23,044</u>	<u>8,484</u>	<u>5,000</u>
<i>Annual expenditure.</i>							
Salaries of professors and tutors,	16,506	10,509	9,575	1,863	10,641	7,148	.....
Interest on debts, loans repaid,	21,108	3,874	145	640	10,497	59	.....
Repairs, &c.,	2,152	716	.....	.....	.....	{ 1,277	.....
Incidental expenses,	1,607	2,275	4,352	331	1,906	.....	.....
Library and apparatus,	130	33	608	.....	.....	.....	500
Charity students, .....	.....	3,402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endowments, .....	.....	.....	.....	6,574	.....	.....	.....
	<u>\$41,505</u>	<u>\$20,850</u>	<u>\$14,680</u>	<u>\$9,408</u>	<u>\$23,044</u>	<u>\$8,484</u>	<u>\$5,300</u>

* Not including Medical Professors.

13. TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing the relative condition of the several Medical Colleges and Medical Departments of Literary Colleges, subject to the visitation of the Regents, taken from the preceding reports.

	College of Physicians & Surgeons, New-York.	Medical Institution of Geneva College.	Albany Medical College.	Medical Department University, city of New-York	Medical Department University, Buffalo.
Number of professors,	8	6	8	6	7
Number of students, term, 1849, or 1849-'50,	230	101	92	411	115
Value of college buildings and ground,	30,000	16,049	30,000	60,000	14,000
Value of library,	1,600	1,300	6,200	.....	Not stated.
Value of apparatus and museum,	3,500	4,208	23,125	.....	400
Total value of the above,	\$35,000	21,557	59,325	.....
Other college property,	None.	3,974	4,000	.....
Value of the whole,	\$35,000	\$25,531	\$63,325	.....
Debts,	\$15,900	400	None.	\$47,000	3,300
<i>Annual revenue.</i>					
Grants from the State,	1,000	None.	None.	None.	None.
Matriculation fees,	1,090	267	405	.....	328

Income from other sources,.....	1,262	500	.....	.....	.....
<i>Annual expenditure.</i>					
Library and museum, &c.,	\$5,034	\$1,387	\$885	.....	\$808
Interest,	29	200	See report.	.....	.....
Repairs and incidentals,	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debits paid,	1,279	757	900	.....	808
	2,000	381	.....	.....	.....
	\$4,458	\$1,338	\$900	.....	\$808

NUMBER GRADUATED.

College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, sessions of 1849-'50,	56
Geneva Medical Institute, year ending June, 1850,	32
Albany Medical College, session of 1850-'51,	24
University of the city of New-York, session of 1849-'50,	111
Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, year ending June, 1850,	27
	250

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Received March 27, 1851.

[Here inserted by direction of the Senate Committee on Literature.]

To the Regents of the University of the State of New-York:

The New-York Medical College, in compliance with a requisition of the Regents of the University submit the following report for the last collegiate year, ending February 28th, 1851, containing a just and true statement of facts, showing the progress and condition of said college during and at the close of said year, in respect to the several subject matters following:

1. *Number and description of Professorships.*

There are six Professorships, as established by the trustees of said college, defined as follows :

One of Theory and Practice of Medicine,

“ Surgery.

“ Anatomy and Physiology.

“ Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

“ Midwifery and the diseases of women and children.

“ Chemistry.

2. *Faculty and other College officers.*

The Faculty of said college consist of

HORACE GREEN, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

ABRAM L. COX, M. D., “ Surgery.

J. H. WHITAKER, M. D., “ Anatomy and Physiology.

B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D., “ Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children.

E. HAMILTON DAVIS, M. D., “ Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., “ Chemistry.

The officers of the Faculty are a President and Dean. Professor Green occupies the former and Professor Doremus fills the latter.

ALEX B. MOTT, M. D. is Prosecutor of Surgery.

E. M. BRUNDIGE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

E. W. BLAKE, Chemical assistant and instructor in Practical Chemistry.

BARNARD TAGGART was Janitor.

Mr. N. WILSON superintended the business of the college and has since been elected Janitor at a salary of \$450 per annum.

There were servants for cleansing the rooms, &c.

3. Number of Students.

The number of students attending the regular courses of instruction during said year, was sixty, (60.)

The number of graduates at the commencement held February 23th, 1851, was twelve, (12.)

The ages of the students attending during said year were in no case less than 18 years.

The ages of the graduates being required by law to be 21 years, none have been admitted to the degree under that age, and the average age of the graduates at the last commencement was probably 25.

College Term or Session.

The term or session for study in said college, during said year, was four months.

Mode of Instruction.

The mode of instruction adopted in said college was public lectures, practical instruction and recitation.

There were six lectures delivered on three days of each week, of an hour each; on the several topics before mentioned, and five lectures on two days of each week.

There were two clinics held each week, one on surgery and one obstetrics and diseases of women and children. These are continued throughout the year.

Admirable advantages were offered for the study of practical anatomy.

In the Obstetrical Department, the second and third course were furnished with numerous opportunities of becoming acquainted with practical midwifery.

In the Chemical Department, the graduating class were allowed to attend the practical instruction on chemistry, gratuitously. The necessary conveniences for studying analysis, for making toxicological examinations and for investigating the fluids of the body were provided.

The graduating class were examined repeatedly, during the month of the session.

The students of said college were also permitted to attend the lectures in the Institution, before the college of Pharmacy, Chemistry, on Materia medica and Pharmacy, and on Botany.

Recitation toward the close of the hour, was adopted by the Professors.

The examinations were conducted in the presence of the Professors, medical practitioners, appointed by the trustees. Dr. Johnston, Wm. Power, and W. H. Dudley, on whose recommendation together with that of the professors, the trustees conferred the degree of doctor of medicine. (A copy of their certificate is herewith submitted.)

Discipline.

The students were gentlemen.

Gratuitous Aid.

"Five students from the Free Academy, who shall have a certificate of the Professors of that Institution of their having superior scholarship, and who are in restricted circumstances, shall be admitted, without charge, to the lectures of this College, paying the fees of Matriculation." Copied from the charter.

Statutes or By-Laws of the College.

The By-Laws are yet under consideration.

The transactions of the year.

A charter was granted by the Legislature in the month of January, 1850.

Applications for the several chairs were publicly called for. The present occupants were elected.

A lot of ground in East Thirteenth-street, between the 3d and 4th Avenues, was purchased, 80 feet front by 103 feet in depth, at an expense of \$11,500.

Plans for a modification of the circular brick building, occupying the site, (formerly used as a reservoir) and for an entirely new edifice, were designed.

The latter was approved and adopted.

The ground was cleared and the foundation for a structure, 50 feet front by 80 in depth, was laid by the last of July. The ceremony of laying the "corner stone" was performed, and an address delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., August 30th, 1850.

The College was completed by the 16th of October, at an expense of about \$30,000.

The edifice contains three large commodious Lecture Rooms; the lowest of these arranged with furnaces, a large "Sand Bath," and other conveniences for chemical lectures, together with suitable cases for apparatus.

A room adjoining is adapted with proper apparatus for instruction in practical chemistry, such as the making of analyses, &c., &c.

A room for the reception of visitors, for Faculty meetings, and for the finer pieces of chemical and philosophical apparatus, occupies the same floor.

Above is the room for the Materia Medica, a private room, a suitable hall for a museum, rooms for dissection, occupying the whole of the upper story, with every convenience of light, water, etc., and with convenient arrangements for raising the subject, removing it to the Anatomical theatre, &c., &c.

In the basement are sitting rooms for students, apartments for the Janitor, furnaces, &c.

A space of 30 feet by 103, lies on the west of the building part of the lot purchased as before mentioned,) which, in connection with an adjoining piece of property belonging to the city, the Trustees desire to appropriate for the erection of an hospital.

Professor Cox, in consequence of illness, requested the Faculty to supply his place for the three closing weeks of the session ; in consequence of which Dr. J. M. Carnochan was requested to terminate the surgical course.

The college is not in possession of a library at present, but through the generosity of the president of the faculty, a foundation for one has been laid—the income from his first course of lectures having been offered for this purpose.

The articles of the materia medica requisite for the illustrative lectures on this subject are in the possession of the college valued at \$500.

The chemical and philosophical apparatus, belonging to the professor in this department, consists of the most modern German and French chemical instruments.

Apparatus for illustrating the imponderable agents, pneumatic, such as large electrical machine, large air pump, &c., of American manufacture.

Estimate of the value, in the aggregate, between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

Revenue.

The total amount of the revenue cannot be stated, as each professor disposed of his own ticket. The faculty were not aware within a few days, that such a statement was required.

Price of Tuition.

The tickets for the surgical, the anatomical, and the chemical lectures are \$20 dollars each ; for the lectures on theory and practice of medicine, obstetrics, and materia medica, are \$15 each.

Fee for matriculation, \$5 ; fee for examination, \$30. Ticket for demonstrator of anatomy, (which is optional,) \$5.

No charge is made for room rent, light, or fuel.

Remarks.

The trustees and the faculty of this institution intend that instruction in each department be given as practically as possible ;

anatomy is taught in the dissecting room, *chemistry* in the laboratory, *obstetrics* in the lying-in room, and *surgery*, in part, at the clinics, so the *practice of medicine* may be thoroughly taught by the bedside, the after treatment of the surgical cases witnessed, and the compounding of drugs studied in the pharmacy attached to the *hospital* which they are desirous of erecting (on the lots before mentioned as adjoining the college.)

A petition is now before the Legislature for assistance in its construction and maintenance.

Experienced instructors in medicine are aware that (in this county), unless the hospital is convenient to the college, students cannot, in the multiplicity of their duties, between six lectures per diem—practical anatomy and practical chemistry—make time to attend; and, as our city is and has been for years in need of more extensive conveniences for the sick and suffering, and as such an hospital would be especially useful, from its proximity to the college, in medical instruction, the Trustees and the Faculty of the New-York Medical College would feel obliged if the Regents of the University would aid in the furtherance of their plan.

The foregoing report was drawn up by a committee appointed by the faculty.

The desire of the Regents, as expressed in their "Instructions," "that it be made at a regular meeting of the trustees" or "by a committee appointed by that body," not having reached us in time to go through this formality and yet present our report as early as mentioned in the note of the Secretary to the College.

From want of information as to the requirements of the Regents moreover, many questions cannot be answered, the accounts not having been kept for this purpose.

All of which is

Very respectfully submitted,

R. OGDEN DOREMUS,

*Sec'y of the Board of Trustees, and Dean of
the Faculty of N. Y. Medical College.*

B. FORDYCE BARKER, M. D.,

*Committee appointed by the Faculty of the
New-York Medical College.*

March 25th, 1851.

[Senate, No. 72.]

A copy of the Certificate of the Curators for 1850 and '51.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed Curators of the *New York Medical College*, have attended the examination of the following students,

(Names of candidates.)

and feel perfectly satisfied of their qualifications, and would recommend them to the Trustees for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

We further add, that they have done their professors much honor by the responses to the questions in the various departments.

(Signed.)

F. U. JOHNSTON, M. D.

WM. POWER, M. D.

W. H. DUDLEY, M. D.

Being a catalogue of the Academies reporting in 1851, with the towns or incorporated villages and counties in which they are situated, and the names of the Principal of each.

ACADEMIES.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
1. Academy at Little Falls,.....	Rockton,.....	Herkimer,.....	Rev. Avery Briggs, A. M.
2. Addison Academy,.....	Addison,.....	Stesben,.....	John Stacy, A. B.
3. Albany Academy,.....	Albany,.....	Albany,.....	Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D. D.
4. Albany Female Academy,.....	Albany,.....	Albany,.....	L. Sprague Parsons, A. M.
5. Albany Female Seminary,.....	Albany,.....	Albany,.....	Emerson F. Carter.
6. Albion Academy,.....	Albion,.....	Orleans,.....	Peres Brown, A. M.
7. Alfred Academy,.....	Alfred,.....	Allegany,.....	William C. Kenyon, A. B.
8. Amenia Seminary,.....	Amenia,.....	Dutchess,.....	Gilbert Haven, A. M.
9. Ames Academy,.....	Ames,.....	Montgomery,...	George W. Newcomb, A. B.
10. Amsterdam Female Seminary,.....	Amsterdam,.....	Montgomery,...	M. P. Cavert, A. M.
11. Argyle Academy,.....	Argyle,.....	Washington,...	Robert Cruikshank.
12. Auburn Academy,.....	Auburn,.....	Cayuga,.....	William Hopkins, A. M.
13. Augusta Academy,.....	Augusta,.....	Oneida,.....	Sophia E. Wilson.
14. Aurora Academy,.....	Aurora,.....	Erie,.....	C. Littlefield, A. B.
15. Ball Seminary,.....	Hoosick Falls,.....	Rensselaer,.....	Albert M. Pratt, A. B.
16. Bethany Academy,.....	Bethany,.....	Genesee,.....	Charles Ray, A. B.
17. Binghamton Academy,.....	Binghamton,.....	Broome,.....	Alonzo Phelps, A. B.
18. Brockport Collegiate Institute,.....	Brockport,.....	Monroe,.....	John G. K. Truair, A. M.

No. 1.--(Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
19. Brookfield Academy,.....	Brookfield,.....	Madison,.....	Myron M. Goodenough, A. B.
20. Brooklyn Female Academy,.....	Brooklyn,.....	Kings,.....	Alonzo Crittenden, A. M.
21. Cambridge Washington Academy,...	Cambridge,.....	Washington, ..	Charles S. Robinson, A. B.
22. Canajoharie Academy,.....	Canajoharie,.....	Montgomery,...	Elias B. Glen, A. B.
23. Canandaigua Academy,.....	Canandaigua,.....	Ontario,.....	Marcus Willson, A. M.
24. Canton Academy,.....	Canton,.....	St. Lawrence,...	Franklin Wood, A. B.
25. Cary Collegiate Seminary,.....	Caryville,.....	Genesee,.....	Rev. Bela Fancher, A. B.
26. Cayuga Academy,.....	Aurora,.....	Cayuga,.....	Isaac Gray.
27. Champlain Academy,.....	Champlain,.....	Clinton,.....	Daniel D. Gorham, A. B.
28. Cherry Valley Academy,.....	Cherry Valley,.....	Otsego,.....	Charles G. Haseltine, A. M.
29. Chester Academy,.....	Chester,.....	Orange,.....	Rev. Phineas Robinson, A. M.
30. Clarkson Academy,.....	Clarkson,.....	Monroe,.....	Rev. Jeremiah Butler, A. B.
31. Claverack Academy,.....	Claverack,.....	Columbia,.....	Isaac Wortendyke, A. B.
32. Clinton Academy,.....	East Hampton,.....	Suffolk,.....	Charles S. Williams, A. B.
33. Clinton Grammar School,.....	Clinton,.....	Oneida,.....	Joseph W. Hubbard, A. B.
34. Clinton Liberal Institute,.....	Clinton,.....	Oneida,.....	Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D.
35. Cortland Academy,.....	Homer,.....	Cortland,.....	Samuel B. Woolworth, A. M.
36. Cortlandville Academy,.....	Cortlandville,.....	Cortland,.....	L. S. Pomeroy, A. M.
37. Coxsackie Academy,.....	Coxsackie,.....	Greene,.....	Avery J. Smith, A. B.
38. Deaf and Dumb Institution,.....	New-York,.....	New-York,.....	Harvey P. Peet, LL. D.
39. Delaware Academy,...	Delhi,.....	Delaware,.....	Merrit G. McKoon, A. M.
40. Delaware Literary Institute,.....	Franklin,.....	Delaware,.....	Rev. George Kerr, A. M.
41. De Ruyter Institute,.....	De Ruyter,.....	Madison,.....	Gurdon Evans, M. A.

42. Dutchess County Academy,	Poughkeepsie,	Dutchess,	Rev. Peter S. Burcham, A. B.
43. East Bloomfield Academy,	East Bloomfield,	Ontario,	S. W. Clark, A. M.
44. Elmira Academy,	Elmira,	Chemung,	E. N. Barbour.
45. Erasmus Hall Academy,	Flatbush,	Kings,	Rev. Rich'd D. Van Kleeck, A. M.
46. Fairfield Academy,	Fairfield,	Herkimer,	Monroe Wood, A. M.
47. Falley Seminary,	Fulton,	Oswego,	Edmund E. Bragdon, A. M.
48. Farmer's Hall Academy,	Goshen,	Orange,	David L. Towle, A. M.
49. Fayetteville Academy,	Fayetteville,	Onondaga,	Arnon G. Williams, A. B.
50. Fort Covington Academy,	Fort Covington,	Franklin,	George A. Atwood.
51. Franklin Academy,	Malone,	Franklin,	Daniel D. Gorham, A. B.
52. Fredonia Academy,	Prattsburgh,	Steuben,	Seth B. Cole, A. M.
53. Fredonia Academy,	Frederia,	Chautauque,	Charles A. Seely, A. B.
54. Friendship Academy,	Friendship,	Allegany,	Jeremiah Hatch, Jr., A. M.
55. Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	Lima,	Livingston,	James L. Alverson, A. M.
56. Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,	Alexander,	Genesee,	Norman F. Wright, A. B.
57. Genesee Academy,	Genesee,	Livingston,	Franklin B. Francis.
58. Genesee Academy,	Genoa,	Cayuga,	Marvin M. Baldwin, A. B.
59. Gilbertsville Acad. and Co. Ins.,	Gilbertsville,	Otsego,	Ivory Chamberlain, A. M.
60. Glens Falls Academy,	Glens Falls,	Warren,	William McLaren.
61. Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,	Gouverneur,	St. Lawrence,	William W. Clark, A. B.
62. Grammar School of Columbia Col.,	New-York,	New-York,	Charles Anthon, L. L. D.
63. Grammar School, Univ. city of N. Y.	New-York,	New-York,	E. A. Johnson.
64. Granville Academy,	North Granville,	Washington,	Eli T. Mack.
65. Greenbush and Schoelack Academy,	Greenbush,	Rensselaer,	Rev. William Waterbury.
66. Greenville Academy,	Greenville,	Greene,	John W. Round, A. M.
67. Groton Academy,	Groton,	Tompkins,	Mrs. D. E. Sackett.
68. Half-Moon Academy,	Half-Moon,	Saratoga,	E. W. Capron, A. B.
69. Hamilton Academy,	Hamilton,	Madison,	Lucian Osborn, A. B.

No. 1.—(Continued.)

ACADEMIES.	TOWN.	COUNTY.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
70. Hartwick Seminary,	Hartwick,	Otsego,	Rev. George B. Miller, D. D.
71. Hobart Hall Institute,	Holland Patent,	Oneida,	Arnold Petrie, A. B.
72. Holley Academy,	Holley,	Orleans,	Chandler T. Ford, A. B.
73. Hubbardville Academy,	Hubbardville,	Madison,	Samuel Bush, A. M.
74. Hudson Academy,	Hudson,	Columbia,	P. A. Studdiford, A. B.
75. Ithaca Academy,	Ithaca,	Tompkins,	S. D. Carr, A. B.
76. Jamestown Academy,	Jamestown,	Chautauque,	Edward A. Dickinson, A. B.
77. Jefferson County Institute,	Watertown,	Jefferson,	D. M. Linsley, A. M.
78. Johnstown Academy,	Johnstown,	Fulton,	William G. Lloyd.
79. Jonesville Academy,	Jonesville,	Saratoga,	Hiram A. Wilson, A. M.
80. Jordan Academy,	Jordan,	Onondaga,	Hugh B. Jolly, A. M.
81. Keeseville Academy,	Keeseville,	Clinton,	I. N. Gregory, A. M.
82. Kinderhook Academy,	Kinderhook,	Columbia,	Alexander Watson, A. M.
83. Kingsboro' Academy,	Kingsboro',	Fulton,	Horace Sprague, A. M.
84. Kingston Academy,	Kingston,	Ulster,	William McGeorge, A. M.
85. Lansingburgh Academy,	Lansingburgh,	Rensselaer,	Rev. Cyrus Bolster, A. B.
86. Le Roy Female Seminary,	Le Roy,	Genesee,	Mrs. E. E. Ingham Stanton.
87. Liberty Normal Institute,	Liberty,	Sullivan,	John F. Stoddard.
88. Lockport Union School,	Lockport,	Niagara,	Frederick R. Lord, A. B.
89. Lowville Academy,	Lowville,	Lewis,	Daniel P. Mayhew, A. M.
90. Macedon Academy,	Macedon,	Wayne,	Rev. Samuel Center, A. M.
91. Manlius Academy,	Manlius,	Onondaga,	Ira W. Allen, A. B.
92. Mayville Academy,	Mayville,	Chautauque,	Caleb B. Crumb, A. M.

93. Mexico Academy,	Mexico,	Oswego,	Abner Davison, A. M.
94. Middlebury Academy,	Middlebury,	Wyoming,	David Burbank, A. M.
95. Millville Academy,	Millville,	Orleans,	S. P. Barker, A. B.
96. Monroe Academy,	Henrietta,	Monroe,	Ellery S. Treat.
97. Montgomery Academy,	Montgomery,	Orange,	S. S. Harman, A. B.
98. Moravia Institute,	Moravia,	Cayuga,	William Paret, A. B.
99. Mount Pleasant Academy,	Ossining,	Westchester,	C. F. Maurice, A. M.
100. Munro Academy,	Elbridge,	Onondaga,	John H. Wilson, A. M.
101. New Berlin Academy,	New Berlin,	Chenango,	Samuel Wright, A. B.
102. Newburgh Academy,	Newburgh,	Orange,	Rev. Baynard R. Hall, D. D.
103. New Paltz Academy,	New Paltz,	Ulster,	Rev. Calvin Butler, A. M.
104. New-York Free Academy,	New-York,	New-York,	Horace Webster, LL. D.
105. North Salem Academy,	North Salem,	Westchester,	John F. Jenkins, A. M.
106. Norwich Academy,	Norwich,	Chenango,	William K. Paddock, A. M.
107. Nunda Literary Institute,	Nunda,	Livingston,	H. G. Winslow, A. B.
108. Ogdensburgh Academy,	Ogdensburgh,	St. Lawrence,	Roswell G. Petibone, A. B.
109. Oneida Conference Seminary,	Cazenovia,	Madison,	Rev. Henry Bannister, D. D.
110. Onondaga Academy,	Onondaga Valley, ..	Onondaga,	James M. Burt, A. M.
111. Ontario Female Seminary,	Canandaigua,	Ontario,	E. G. Tyler, A. M.
112. Ovid Academy,	Ovid,	Seneca,	George W. Franklin, A. M.
113. Owego Academy,	Owego,	Tioga,	William Smyth, A. M.
114. Oxford Academy,	Oxford,	Chenango,	John Abbott, A. B.
115. Peekskill Academy,	Peekskill,	Westchester,	Albert Wells, A. B.
116. Phipps Union Seminary,	Albion,	Orleans,	Mrs. Caroline P. Achilles.
117. Plattsburgh Academy,	Plattsburgh,	Clinton,	John S. D. Taylor, A. M.
118. Poughkeepsie Female Academy, ..	Poughkeepsie,	Dutchess,	Jacob C. Tooker, A. M.
119. Prattsville Academy,	Prattsville,	Greene,	Henry Gallup, A. M.
120. Randolph Academy Association,	Randolph,	Cattaraugus,	Samuel G. Love, A. M.

No. 1.—(CONTINUED)

ACADEMIES.	Town.	County.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.
121. Red Creek Union Academy,.....	Red Creek,	Wayne,	Rev. John B. Van Pelten, A. B.
122. Rensselaer Institute,	Troy,	Rensselaer,	B. Franklin Green.
123. Rensselaerville Academy,	Rensselaerville, ..	Albany,	William W. Allen, A. B.
124. Rhinebeck Academy,	Rhinebeck,	Dutchess,	William R. Harper, A. M.
125. Richburgh Academy,	Richburgh,	Allegany,	Herman Perry, A. B.
126. Riga Academy,	Riga,	Monroe,	John B. Taylor, A. B.
127. Rochester Collegiate Institute,	Rochester,	Monroe,	N. W. Benedict, A. M.
128. Rochester Female Academy,	Rochester,	Monroe,	Miss Araminta D. Doolittle.
129. Rome Academy,	Rome,	Oneida,	Rev. S. R. Brown, A. B.
130. Rutgers Female Institute,	New-York,	New-York,	Charles E. West, A. M.
131. Sag Harbor Institute,	Sag Harbor,	Suffolk,	George W. Goolale, A. B.
132. St. Lawrence Academy,	Potsdam,	St. Lawrence, ..	William F. Bascom, A. M.
133. Sandlake Academy,	Sand Lake,	Rensselaer,	William H. Soram, A. M.
134. Sauquoit Academy,	Sauquoit,	Oneida,	M. Earl Dunham, A. M.
135. Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	Schenectady,	Schenectady, ..	William H. Cook.
136. Schoharie Academy,	Schoharie,	Schoharie,	George W. Briggs, A. B.
137. Schuylerville Academy,	Schuylerville,	Saratoga,	W. T. Goodnough, A. B.
138. Seneca Falls Academy,	Seneca Falls,	Seneca,	Charles A. Avery, A. B.
139. Seward Female Seminary,	Rochester,	Monroe,	Miss Lucilia Tracy.
140. Sherburne Union Academy,	Sherburne,	Chenango,	James A. Robinson, A. B.

144. Starkey Seminary,	Starkey,	Yates,	Rev. Edmund Chadwick, A. M.
145. Stillwater Seminary,	Stillwater,	Saratoga,	Joseph F. Cary, A. B.
146. Troy Academy,	Troy,	Rensselaer,	A. P. Beals, A. B.
147. Troy Female Seminary,	Troy,	Rensselaer,	Mrs. Sarah L. Willard.
148. Union Hall Academy,	Jamaica,	Queens,	John N. Brinkerhoff, A. M.
149. Union Literary Society,	Ballville,	Jefferson,	John P. Houghton, A. B.
150. Union Village Academy,	Union Village,	Washington,	William W. Paddock, A. B.
151. Utica Female Academy,	Utica,	Oneida,	Miss Jane E. Kelly.
152. Vernon Academy,	Vernon,	Oneida,	S. S. Norton, A. M.
153. Wallkill Academy,	Wallkill,	Orange,	Henry Freeman.
154. Walworth Academy,	Walworth,	Wayne,	James A. Smith.
155. Washington Academy,	Salem,	Washington,	James S. Dobbin, A. B.
156. Westfield Academy,	Westfield,	Chautauque,	J. E. Pillsbury, A. B.
157. Whitehall Academy,	Whitehall,	Washington,	Worden Reynolds, A. M.
158. Whitestown Seminary,	Whitestown,	Oneida,	Samuel Farnham, A. B.
159. Wilson Collegiate Institute,	Wilson,	Niagara,	Benjamin Wilcox, Jr., A. M.
160. Windsor Academy,	Windsor,	Broome,	Rev. Henry Osborn, A. M.
161. Yates Academy,	Yates,	Orleans,	William B. Bunnell, A. M.
162. Clover Street Seminary,	Brighton,	Monroe,	Mrs. Celestia A. Brewster.
163. Jefferson Academy,	Jefferson,	Schoharie,	Cornelius S. Ward.
164. Pompey Academy,	Pompey,	Onondaga,	Trueman K. Wright, A. B.
165. Prospect Academy,	Prospect,	Oneida,	John B. Sackett.
166. Utica Academy,	Utica,	Oneida,	Ellis H. Roberts, A. B.

SCHEDULE No. 2,

Containing abstracts of the Academic Reports for 1850, exhibiting the number of students taught in the several academies from which such reports have been received, and the sex of those who are claimed to have pursued classical studies, or the higher branches of English education, or both, with the apportionment of their distributive shares of \$40,000, out of the income of the Literature Fund for said year.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.	Whole No. of students during the quarter or term ending at date of report.		Whole No. of students during the year ending at the date of the report.		No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies or the high- er branches of English edu- cation, or both, for four months of said year.		Sex of students so claimed.		No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year.		Average age of students so allowed.	Amount of money apportion- ed from the income of the Literature Fund.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Academy at Little Falls,.....	70	191	140	76	140	64	76	140	16	\$312	64	
Adlison Academy,.....	80	131	44	27	44	17	27	44	14	98	26	
Albany Academy,.....	173	297	128	128	128	128	128	128	15	285	84	
Albany Female Academy,.....	236	372	257	257	257	....	257	257	15	673	92	
Albany Female Seminary,.....	81	132	66	66	66	....	66	66	13	147	39	
Albion Academy,.....	91	220	147	25	147	122	25	147	15	328	28	
Alfred Academy,.....	249	490	321	136	321	185	136	319	18	712	32	
Amenia Seminary,.....	103	283	204	66	204	138	66	204	17	455	57	
Ames Academy,.....	26	81	52	34	52	18	34	52	17	116	13	
Amsterdam Female Seminary,	55	144	93	46	93	47	46	93	16	207	69	

Ball Seminary,	39	96	30	18	12	30	16	67 00
Bethany Academy,	49	85	26	14	12	26	16	58 06
Binghamton Academy,	147	269	181	114	67	181	16	404 20
Brockport Collegiate Institute,	100	231	184	85	99	182	16	406 43
Brookfield Academy,	26	162	124	60	64	124	17	276 91
Brooklyn Female Academy,	671	804	347	....	347	332	15	741 35
Cambridge Washington Academy,	122	188	126	55	71	125	16	279 14
Canajoharie Academy,	25	48	17	5	12	17	14	37 97
Canandaigua Academy,	100	206	90	90	....	90	16	200 99
Canton Academy,	63	135	70	18	52	70	15	156 32
Cary Collegiate Seminary,	99	243	110	37	73	110	17	245 64
Cayuga Academy,	76	149	117	71	46	117	17	261 28
Champlain Academy,	40	85	19	9	10	19	15	42 43
Cherry Valley Academy,	77	157	86	38	48	85	16	189 82
Chester Academy,	40	93	33	18	15	33	15	73 70
Clarkson Academy,	44	47	15	6	9	15	14	33 50
Claverack Academy,	25	48	18	13	5	18	14	40 20
Clinton Academy,	35	44	16	11	5	13	15	29 03
Clinton Grammar School,	26	104	67	40	27	67	16	149 62
Clinton Liberal Institute,	121	251	208	108	100	208	16	464 49
Cortland Academy,	263	494	251	145	106	251	17	560 51
Cortlandville Academy,	98	226	141	54	87	141	15	314 87
Coxsackie Academy,	40	67	28	11	17	28	n. ad	62 53
Deaf and Dumb Institution, New-York,	227	267	227	128	99	227	....	506 92

No. 2.—CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS
OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.

NAME OF ACADEMY	Whole No. of students during the quarter or term ending at date of report.	Whole No. of students during the year ending at the date of this report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies or the higher branches of English education, or both, for four months of said year.	Sex of students so claimed.		No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year.	Average age of students so allowed.	Amount of money apportioned from the income of the Literature Fund.
				Males.	Females.			
Delaware Academy,.....	90	191	110	51	59	110	16	\$245 65
Delaware Literary Institute,.....	165	314	271	145	126	269	16	600 72
.....	40	167	117	46	71	104	17	232 25
.....	73	118	72	72	...	72	13	160 79
.....	49	155	111	53	58	111	16	247 88
.....	150	315	148	88	60	148	15	330 50
.....	83	118	52	36	16	52	14	116 13
.....	115	222	191	110	81	183	17	408 67
.....	210	450	242	105	137	242	17	540 42
.....	113	191	120	72	48	120	15	267 98
.....	62	131	83	36	47	83	14	185 35
.....	27	104	16	10	6	16	18	25 73
.....	129	190	.66	21	45	63	16	140 69
(b).....	66	155	122	54	68	122	16	272 44

Friendship Academy,	101	302	145	69	76	145	17	393 81
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	374	748	520	294	226	520	16	1,161 13
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,	100	232	127	60	67	122	16	272 44
Genesee Academy,	75	185	107	72	35	107	17	288 35
Genoa Academy,	59	62	55	31	24	55	16	122 83
Gilbertville Academy and Col. Institute,	53	101	76	44	32	76	16	169 72
Glen's Falls Academy,	67	188	118	73	45	118	15	263 51
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,	139	277	124	61	63	124	18	276 91
Grammar School of Columbia College,	217	323	183	193	....	193	13	431 00
Grammar School University city of New-York, ...	146	219	118	138	....	118	13	263 51
Granville Academy,	17	88	31	15	16	31	16	69 23
Greenbush and Schodack Academy,	24	44	29	18	11	28	13	62 53
Greenville Academy,	41	62	15	12	8	12	n. ad	26 39
Groton Academy,	21	58	25	....	25	25	16	55 83
Half Moon Academy,	102	110	19	7	12	19	16	42 43
Hamilton Academy,	96	278	110	52	58	110	16	245 64
Hartwick Seminary,	28	64	33	33	....	33	17	73 70
Hobart Hall Institute,	39	123	86	37	49	86	16	192 05
Holley Academy,	45	100	55	27	28	55	15	122 83
Hubbardville Academy,	35	67	40	17	23	39	....	87 10
Hudson Academy,	23	30	6	6	....	6	13	13 40
Ithaca Academy,	129	330	209	91	111	202	16	451 09
Jamestown Academy,	84	160	113	55	58	113	17	252 34
Jefferson County Institute,	129	382	145	73	72	145	16	323 80
Johnstown Academy,	35	80	60	29	31	60	14	133 99
Jonesville Academy,	62	98	65	44	21	65	16	145 15
Jordan Academy,	66	179	129	60	69	129	15	288 98
Keeseville Academy,	90	179	81	35	46	81	15	180 89

No. 2.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.	Whole No. of students during the quarter or term ending at date of report.	Whole No. of students during the year ending at the date of the report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees to have pursued classical studies or the high- er branches of English edu- cation, or both, for four months of said year.	Sex of students so claimed.		No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year.	Average age of students so allowed.	Amount of money apportion- ed from the income of the Literature Fund.
				Males.	Females.			
Kinderhook Academy,.....	102	190	136	78	58	136	15	\$303 71
Kingsboro' Academo,	50	158	34	17	17	34	16	75 93
Kings'on Academy,	148	285	204	120	84	203	13	453 33
Lansingburgh Academy,	55	148	63	31	32	63	15	140 69
Le Roy Female Seminary,.....	143	271	211	....	211	211	17	471 19
Liberty Normal Institute,	69	115	78	46	32	78	16	174 19
Lockport Union School,.....	240	566	256	121	135	255	16	569 46
Lowville Academy,	40	101	73	40	33	73	17	163 02
Macedon Academy,	69	169	124	62	62	124	....	276 91
Manlius Academy,	38	91	51	21	30	51	15	113 90
Mayville Academy,	65	90	60	33	27	60	17	133 99
Mexico Academy,.....	110	202	156	83	73	156	16	348 37
Middlebury Academy,	96	210	88	36	52	88	15	196 52
Millville Academy,	67	172	146	96	51	146	16	326 04
Monroe Academy,	20	94	65	40	25	65	16	145 15

Montgomery Academy,	44	120	87	46	41	87	15	194 29
Moravia Institute,	43	105	75	41	34	75	16	167 49
Mount Pleasant Academy,	51	61	52	52	...	52	14	116 13
Munro Academy,	58	240	144	63	81	144	16	321 58
New Berlin Academy,	54	118	41	16	25	41	16	91 56
Newburgh Academy,	53	80	58	39	19	58	14	129 52
New Paltz Academy,	68	107	64	29	35	63	15	140 69
New-York Free Academy, .....	....	285	269	269	....	269	...	600 70
North Salem Academy,	57	124	76	45	31	76	15	169 72
Norwich Academy,	115	228	114	46	68	114	16	254 58
Nunda Literary Institute,	145	230	100	37	63	100	15	223 32
Ogdensburg Academy,	115	211	109	54	55	109	14	243 42
Oneida Conference Seminary,	190	441	337	190	147	337	17	752 52
Onondaga Academy,	43	218	115	63	52	115	15	256 81
Ontario Female Seminary,	126	240	223	....	223	223	15	497 99
Ovid Academy,	34	95	45	24	21	45	15	100 50
Owego Academy,	174	457	113	60	53	113	16	252 34
Oxford Academy,	98	237	176	96	80	176	16	393 03
Peekskill Academy,	65	105	55	53	2	55	15	122 83
Phipps Union Seminary,	204	354	252	....	252	251	15	560 52
Plattsburgh Academy,	233	340	179	82	97	179	15	399 73
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	107	135	99	....	99	99	15	221 09
Prattville Academy,	54	114	39	21	18	39	14	87 10
Randolph Academy Association,	122	184	75	35	40	75	17	167 49
Red Creek Union Academy,	121	280	138	63	75	138	17	308 18
Rensselaer Institute,	46	75	65	65	....	65	n. ad	145 15
Rensselaerville Academy,	60	113	53	35	18	53	15	118 36
Rhinebeck Academy,	77	120	57	29	28	57	14	127 29

No. 2.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS
OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OR SUBJECT TO THEIR VISITATION.	Whole No. of students during the quarter or term ending at date of report.	Whole No. of students during the year ending at the date of the report.	No. of students claimed by the trustees or the high- er branches of English edu- cation, or both, for four months of said year.	No. of students so claimed.		No. of students allowed by the Regents to have pursued said studies for four months of said year.	Average age of students so allowed.	Amount of money appor- tioned from the income of the Literature Fund.
				Males.	Females.			
Richburgh Academy,	57	86	35	13	22	35	18	78 16
Riga Academy,	68	164	101	36	65	101	17	225 56
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	140	332	148	110	38	148	16	330 50
Rochester Female Academy,	66	136	43	....	43	43	16	96 03
Rome Academy,	120	334	117	60	57	117	16	261 28
Rutgers Female Institute,	437	663	288	....	288	288	15	643 10
Sag Harbor Institute,	59	91	30	5	25	30	15	67 00
St. Lawrence Academy,	157	220	125	74	51	125	17	279 14
Sand Lake Academy,	41	83	48	33	15	48	16	107 20
Sauquoit Academy,	42	100	80	41	39	80	16	178 65
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	162	323	178	33	145	178	14	397 50
Schoharie Academy,	116	372	178	112	66	178	16	397 50
Schuylerville Academy,	65	145	102	57	45	101	16	225 55
Seneca Falls Academy,	101	182	87	36	51	87	15	194 29
Seward Female Seminary,	57	145	98	....	98	98	17	218 86

Sherburne Union Academy,	29	90	21	5	16	21	15	46 90
Spencertown Academy,	50	99	15	10	6	15	15	33 50
Springville Academy,	49	198	70	32	38	70	17	156 32
S. S. Seward Institute,	60	98	61	....	61	61	13	136 22
Starkey Seminary,	84	159	83	42	41	83	19	185 35
Stillwater Seminary,	24	100	60	28	32	60	17	133 99
Troy Academy,	36	68	41	41	....	41	14	91 56
Troy Female Seminary,	247	447	264	....	264	264	17	589 55
Union Hall Academy,	133	231	164	77	87	164	15	366 23
Union Literary Society,	40	89	76	45	31	76	....	169 72
Union Village Academy,	65	150	96	51	45	156	16	214 39
Utica Female Academy,	185	292	156	....	156	156	15	348 37
Vernon Academy,	102	123	41	18	23	41	15	91 56
Wallkill Academy,	50	109	69	45	24	69	15	154 09
Walworth Academy,	41	104	59	29	30	58	16	129 52
Washington Academy,	51	91	50	24	26	50	16	111 46
Westfield Academy,	175	251	155	73	82	155	15	346 13
Whitehall Academy,	71	157	63	32	31	63	15	140 69
Whitestown Seminary,	106	263	97	57	40	97	18	216 62
Wilson Collegiate Institute,	93	253	162	100	62	162	17	361 77
Windsor Academy,	48	98	42	20	22	42	16	93 80
Yates Academy,	115	239	173	90	83	173	17	386 33
Clover Street Seminary, .....	....	146	77	48	29	77	15	171 95
Pompey Academy,	58	93	52	26	26	52	16	116 13
Prospect Academy,	81	84	69	36	33	69	15	154 09
Utica Academy,	39	80	42	42	....	42	14	93 80
Jefferson Academy,	40	94	15	12	3	....	16	
	15,477	31,580	17,993	8,685	9,308	17,912		\$40,000 00

SCHEDULE No. 3,

Containing abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1850, exhibiting a statement of the permanent endowments and other property belonging to the several Academies from which reports were received, with the amount of debts due from them respectively.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.			Total value of lot, build-ings, libra-ry, and ap-paratus.	Other ac-a-demio property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by acade-my.
	Value of ac-a-demio lot and build-ings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
Academy at Little Falls,.....	\$12,000	\$330	\$417	\$12,747	\$77	\$12,824	\$693
Addison Academy,	3,300	158	150	3,608	none.	3,608	none.
Albany "	90,000	1,660	1,947	93,607	5,500	99,107	none.
Albany Female Academy,.....	33,347	963	1,966	36,276	2,500	38,776	none.
Albany Female Seminary,	7,000	900	914	8,814	500	9,314	2,452
Albion Academy,	7,100	411	461	7,972	173	8,145	838
Alfred "	13,705	416	1,245	15,366	6,771	22,137	13,287
Amenia Seminary,.....	18,200	1,720	930	20,850	12,525	33,375	12,320
Ames Academy,	2,440	280	191	2,911	316	3,227	110
Amsterdam Female Seminary,	8,000	399	500	8,899	180	9,079	400
Argyle Academy,	3,100	214	153	3,467	150	3,617	214
Auburn "	8,314	232	714	9,260	none.	9,260	1,214
Augusta "	2,276	310	274	2,860	30	2,890	none.
Aurora "	3,100	566	357	4,023	300	4,323	100
Ball Seminary,.....	3,810	163	460	4,433	none.	4,433	none.
Bethany Academy,	4,100	120	155	4,375	20	4,395	1,075

Brockport Collegiate Institute,	23,250	195	722	24,167	470	24,637	5,604
Brookfield Academy,	2,750	173	207	3,130	50	3,180	40
Brooklyn Female Academy,	49,815	1,225	1,256	52,296	5,600	57,896	14,000
Cambridge Washington Academy,	4,250	516	264	5,030	2,930	7,960	242
Canajoharie Academy,	4,700	240	279	5,219	none.	5,219	1,092
Canandaigua "	12,000	425	1,050	13,475	15,367	28,842	none.
Canton "	3,150	186	181	3,517	2,550	6,067	none.
Cary Collegiate Seminary,	6,350	382	441	7,173	none.	7,173	400
Cayuga Academy,	5,025	401	579	6,005	7,390	13,395	none.
Champlain "	5,504	272	515	6,291	265	6,556	925
Cherry Valley "	3,500	212	642	4,354	none.	4,354	none.
Chester "	2,945	218	290	3,453	none.	3,453	148
Clarkson "	2,000	260	500	2,760	none.	2,760	none.
Claverack "	2,700	221	216	3,137	none.	3,137	none.
Clinton "	2,500	232	168	2,900	536	3,436	none.
Clinton Grammar School,	2,500	250	221	2,971	none.	2,971	60
Clinton Liberal Institute,	21,100	1,000	674	22,774	9,732	32,506	11,477
Cortland Academy,	4,500	1,100	827	6,427	5,977	12,404	none.
Cortlandville "	2,800	492	350	3,642	none.	3,642	none.
Coxsackie "	3,600	150	150	3,900	none.	3,900	626
Delaware "	3,000	1,082	650	4,732	5,114	9,846	80
Delaware Literary Institute,	6,600	558	650	7,808	170	7,978	none.
De Ruyter Institute,	9,300	339	653	10,292	547	10,839	4,468
Dutchess County Academy,	11,000	195	176	11,371	300	11,671	262
East Bloomfield "	5,000	360	408	5,768	1,090	6,858	969
Elmira "	3,000	317	287	3,604	255	3,859	300
Erasmus Hall "	9,500	2,221	497	12,218	5,372	17,590	530
Fairfield "	8,700	426	838	9,964	1,819	11,783	777

No. 3.--(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.

	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.			Total value of lot, buildings, library, and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
Falley Seminary,.....	\$15,500	298	258	\$16,056	\$1,200	\$17,256	\$4,500
Farmer's Hall Academy,.....	3,350	246	202	3,798	236	4,134	none.
Fayetteville ".....	3,100	212	286	3,598	none.	3,598	400
Fort Covington ".....	2,700	200	160	3,060	800	3,860	25
Franklin ".....	5,500	237	121	5,858	4,373	10,231	794
Franklin " (Malone,).....	3,200	1,190	469	4,859	2,985	7,844	840
Franklin " (Prattsburgh,).....	4,500	2,363	477	7,340	882	8,222	none.
Fredonia ".....	3,007	184	168	3,359	none.	3,359	530
Friendship ".....	36,250	1,976	1,460	39,686	9,325	49,011	none.
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,.....	6,665	693	757	8,115	3,677	11,792	152
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,.....	9,600	668	300	10,568	3,000	13,568	2,500
Genesee Academy,.....	3,185	178	202	3,565	none.	3,565	none.
Genoa ".....	4,500	413	400	5,313	none.	5,313	96
Gilbertsville Academy and Coll. Inst., ..	4,000	263	253	4,516	none.	4,516	25
Glen's Falls Academy,.....	6,500	384	400	7,284	475	7,759	6,000
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,.....	13,000	387	400	13,787	none.	13,787	none.
Grammar School of Columbia College,...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	none.
Grammar School of Univ. city of N. York,	2,800	215	270	3,285	40	3,325	11
Granville Academy,.....	3,200	175	167	3,532	none.	3,532	600
Greenbush and Schoelack Academy,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Groton	4,700	350	5,400	none.	5,400	none.
Half Moon	2,200	150	2,500	not stated	2,500	none.
Hamilton	4,650	800	5,620	600	6,220	1,400
Hartwick Seminary,	7,800	202	9,157	19,073	28,230	none.
Hobart Hall Institute,	3,660	222	4,351	none.	4,351	600
Holley Academy,	2,706	154	3,021	none.	3,021	none.
Hubbardsville Academy,	2,335	155	2,666	none.	2,666	221
Hudson	3,200	173	3,622	650	4,272	186
Ithaca	12,500	434	14,093	7,108	21,201	4,870
Jamestown	4,000	205	4,474	250	4,724	102
Jefferson County Institute,	10,000	623	12,292	304	12,596	200
Johnstown Academy,	3,300	189	3,669	860	4,529	5
Jonesville	6,000	233	6,447	none.	6,447	none.
Jordan	3,275	300	3,855	none.	3,855	none.
Keeseville	3,600	281	4,181	75	4,256	none.
Kinderhook	4,000	600	4,950	250	5,200	none.
Kingsboro'	3,700	214	4,450	none.	4,450	86
Kingston	8,000	504	9,097	608	9,705	832
Lansingburgh	3,700	570	4,574	4,400	8,974	none.
Le Roy Female Seminary,	12,200	572	12,934	1,328	14,262	none.
Liberty Normal Institute,	1,250	175	1,590	1,300	2,890	none.
Lockport Union School,	12,500	2,000	15,431	950	16,381	none.
Lowville Academy,	6,400	272	7,184	1,897	9,081	1,663
Macedon	2,410	157	2,744	160	2,904	244
Manlius	3,000	284	3,477	973	4,450	170
Mayville	3,500	160	3,846	none.	3,846	300
Mexico	3,800	630	4,880	none.	4,880	250
Middlebury	5,500	737	6,721	3,615	10,336	23

No. 3.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.				Total value of lot, buildings, library, and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
	Value of academy lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.	Value of apparatus.				
Millville Academy,	\$3,450	\$150	\$300	\$3,900	none.	\$3,900	\$150	
Monroe "	5,693	153	184	6,030	\$745	6,775	1,630	
Montgomery "	5,500	150	300	5,950	none.	5,950	none.	
Moravia Institute,	2,070	409	372	2,851	none.	2,851	none.	
Mount Pleasant Academy,	16,000	1,031	416	17,447	3,200	20,647	6,490	
Munro Academy,	4,300	308	174	4,782	24,384	29,166	82	
New Berlin "	3,300	176	174	3,650	none.	3,650	200	
Newburgh "	11,000	370	260	11,630	150	11,780	3,250	
New Paltz "	6,900	282	625	7,707	400	8,107	none.	
New-York Free Academy,	86,697	491	4,183	91,371	not stated	91,371	none.	
North Salem "	2,950	528	252	3,730	none.	3,730	none.	
Norwich "	5,939	455	374	6,768	1,375	8,143	none.	
Nunda Literary Institute,	2,700	192	137	3,029	none.	3,029	none.	
Ogdensburg Academy,	7,500	393	392	8,285	none.	8,285	none.	
Oneida Conference Seminary,	16,000	1,338	2,250	19,588	6,050	25,638	2,000	
Onondaga Academy,	5,600	465	177	6,242	5,974	12,216	632	
Ontario Female Seminary,	12,000	478	848	13,326	none.	13,326	10,000	
Ovid Academy,	4,400	330	180	4,910	4,569	9,479	197	
Owego "	3,500	243	227	3,970	3,288	7,258	none.	
Oxford "	3,400	960	430	4,790	2,682	7,472	339	

Peekskill "	215	267	6,682	167	6,849	115
Phipps Union Seminary,	403	212	10,815	1,500	12,315	1,500
Plattsburgh Academy,	238	488	6,726	200	5,926	300
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,	151	186	16,300	300	16,600	none.
Prattville Academy,	152	152	3,554	none.	3,554	none.
Randolph Academy Association,	195	165	6,360	none.	6,360	300
Red Creek Union Academy,	232	306	4,538	none.	4,538	450
Rensselaer Institute,	1,190	1,084	10,274	7,630	17,904	4,300
Rensselaerville Academy,	176	152	2,888	80	2,968	none.
Rhinebeck "	292	360	4,722	190	4,912	1,888
Richburgh "	166	150	3,316	none.	3,316	560
Riga "	226	298	5,834	none.	5,834	513
Rochester Collegiate Institute,	332	2,222	11,554	none.	11,554	836
Rochester Female Academy,	183	160	7,118	871	7,989	none.
Rome Academy,	468	360	9,828	350	10,178	1,811
Rutgers Female Institute,	2,241	2,660	36,401	6,955	43,356	1,000
Sag Harbor Institute,	170	162	2,632	20	2,652	35
St. Lawrence Academy,	423	641	10,264	980	11,244	1,967
Sand Lake Academy,	224	212	4,436	235	4,671	1,206
Sauquoit "	171	196	2,867	none.	2,867	181
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy,	590	219	3,909	45	3,954	5
Schoharie Academy,	270	171	4,441	none.	4,441	1,050
Schuylerville "	173	268	2,641	10	2,651	none.
Seneca Falls, "	464	672	4,126	4,000	8,126	none.
Seward Female Seminary,	401	203	8,604	925	9,529	none.
Sherburne Union Academy,	521	241	3,262	none.	3,262	1,039
Spencer town "	159	155	3,164	56	3,219	108
Springville "	181	--465	3,846	100	3,946	408

No. 3 — (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.			Total value of lot, buildings, library, and apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debits due by academy.
	Value of academy lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
S. S. Seward Institute,	\$4,500	\$150	\$150	\$4,800	\$20,000	\$24,800	none.
Starkey Seminary,	7,200	730	486	8,416	80	8,496	\$350
Stillwater Seminary,	4,250	530	481	5,261	none.	5,261	2,065
Troy Academy,	7,600	280	400	8,280	102	8,382	none.
Troy Female Seminary,	12,100	1,378	1,732	15,210	none.	15,210	2,377
Union Hall Academy,	15,400	634	369	16,403	80	16,483	4,000
Union Literary Society,	5,000	520	309	5,829	423	6,252	4,472
Union Village Academy,	4,315	346	440	5,101	391	5,492	none.
Utica Female Academy,	23,000	170	257	23,427	none.	23,427	none.
Vernon Academy,	3,900	330	400	4,630	none.	4,630	none.
Wallkill "	6,500	330	200	7,030	171	7,201	2,075
Walworth "	4,300	178	153	4,631	57	4,688	50
Washington "	5,050	325	625	6,000	none.	6,000	361
Westfield "	3,592	523	300	4,415	none.	4,415	255
Whitehall "	3,556	231	166	3,953	none.	3,953	440
Whitestown Seminary,	11,500	880	600	12,980	3,000	15,980	4,780
Wilson Collegiate Institute,	2,685	627	460	3,772	none.	3,772	none.
Windsor Academy,	3,425	161	162	3,748	none.	3,748	813
Yates "	3,037	468	658	4,163	none.	4,163	25
Clover Street Seminary,	5,950	225	155	6,330	none.	6,330	2,500

Pompey Academy,	5,400	371	190	5,961	4,088	10,049	1,092
Prospect. "	2,500	177	250	2,927	1,440	4,367	400
Utica "	8,000	200	300	8,500	200	8,700	none.
Jefferson "	3,400	164	475	4,039	3,000	7,039	888
	\$1,265,286	\$75,522	\$77,233	\$1,418,041	\$276,619	\$1,694,660	\$169,718

SCHEDULE No. 4,

Containing abstracts of Academic Reports for 1850, exhibiting a statement of the Annual Revenue and Expenditures of the several academies from which reports were received.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			Total annual revenue.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.				Total annual expenditure.	
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Amount received during said year, from Regents on their annual apportionment.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year, on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other accidents or property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.		
Academy at Little Falls,	\$1,252	\$48	\$312	\$1,612	\$1,404	\$26	not stated	\$10	\$175	\$1,615
Addison Academy,	601	none.	153	754	725	none.	none.	not stated	not stated	725
Albany Academy,	4,614	357	455	5,426	4,827	none.	none.	not stated	543	5,370
Albany Female Academy, . .	6,554	109	756	7,419	4,717	none.	none.	538	940	6,195
Albany Female Seminary, . .	1,809	none.	153	1,962	1,300	196	35	20	96	1,612
Albion Academy,	1,076	233	363	1,672	1,159	869	77	70	77	1,341
Alfred Academy,	3,172	7,867	620	11,659	2,156	800	104	104	5,582	8,711
Anapnia Seminary,	2,702	1,600	499	4,801	2,618	none.	34	300	450	4,168
Ames Academy,	277	none.	133	410	404	none.	2	2	29	435
Amsterdam Female Seminary,	970	200	160	1,330	1,100	none.	none.	none.	50	1,184
Argyle Academy,	615	none.	201	816	755	none.	none.	none.	62	817

Ball Seminary,	455	none.	60	515	467	none.	none.	49	516
Bethany Academy,	352	none.	none.	352	352	none.	1,075	47	1,474
Binghamton Academy,	1,192	none.	385	1,577	1,725	none.	none.	101	1,826
Brockport Collegiate Ins.,	1,757	none.	453	2,210	1,808	none.	65	357	2,230
Brookfield Academy,	1,533	none.	223	756	750	none.	10	45	805
Brooklyn Female Academy,	17,843	738	768	19,349	10,695	520	not stated	2,570	13,785
Cambridge Washington Acad.,	1,530	58	339	1,927	1,530	29	31	120	1,710
Canajoharie Academy,	225	none.	133	358	358	70	none.	60	488
Canandaigua Academy,	1,380	1,074	201	2,655	1,863	none.	138	295	2,296
Canton Academy,	690	178	133	1,001	917	none.	25	35	2,977
Cary Collegiate Seminary, ..	1,378	none.	177	1,555	1,420	not stated	10	112	1,542
Cayuga Academy,	705	300	283	1,288	988	none.	10	110	1,108
Champlain Academy,	301	29	102	432	363	50	287	78	778
Cherry Valley Academy,	775	18	223	1,016	944	none.	18	54	1,016
Chester Academy,	635	127	85	847	720	10	18	42	790
Clarkson Academy,	243	none.	none.	243	243	none.	not stated	not stated	243
Claverack Academy,	340	none.	34	374	440	none.	9	15	464
Clinton Academy,	280	47	36	363	345	none.	28	3	376
Clinton Grammar School, ...	715	none.	297	952	922	not stated	not stated	30	952
Clinton Liberal Institute, ...	1,876	121	370	2,367	2,314	240	150	143	2,847
Cortland Academy,	2,837	369	576	3,782	2,724	none.	215	242	3,181
Cortlandville Academy,	1,215	none.	249	1,464	1,309	none.	not stated	85	1,394
Coxsackie Academy,	540	none.	58	598	540	42	none.	33	615
Delaware Academy,	770	298	211	1,279	1,450	none.	150	none.	1,600
Delaware Literary Institute, .	1,258	102	664	2,024	1,593	none.	172	183	1,948
De Ruyster Institute,	842	161	278	1,281	1,322	10	44	78	1,454
Dutchess County Academy, .	1,343	none.	143	1,486	1,235	150	160	65	1,610
East Bloomfield Academy, ..	1,177	none.	186	1,363	1,373	none.	21	263	1,657

No. 4.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			Total annual revenue.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.					Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Amount received during said year, from Regents on their annual report.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other real estate property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.		
Elmira Academy,	\$1,000	none.	\$501	\$1,501	\$1,167	\$80	\$46	\$173	\$1,466	
Erasmus Hall Academy,	1,385	\$582	128	2,095	1,510	none.	500	207	2,217	
Fairfield Academy,	1,310	464	501	2,275	1,450	not stated	143	530	2,123	
Folley Seminary,	2,156	none.	375	2,531	1,650	333	none.	395	2,378	
Farmer's Hall Academy,	2,200	173	346	2,719	2,546	none.	48	33	2,627	
Fayetteville Academy,	627	none.	111	738	738	28	- 215	82	1,063	
Port Covington Academy, ...	284	56	48	388	307	not stated	not stated	19	326	
Franklin Academy, (Malone)	805	311	298	1,414	990	54	557	128	1,729	
Franklin Academy, (Prattsbg)	523	200	366	1,089	1,025	not stated	not stated	not stated	1,025	
Frederonia Academy,	954	108	438	1,500	1,250	none.	2,000	150	3,400	
Friendship Academy,	707	none.	70	777	879	34	none.	148	1,061	
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	2,038	500	959	3,497	3,513	none.	1,500	1,250	6,263	
Genesee & Wyoming Seminary,	913	286	315	1,514	1,346	none.	none.	209	1,555	
Genesee Academy,	2,002	none.	213	2,215	1,945	84	918	127	3,074	
Genoa Academy,	268	none.	220	488	302	none.	68	36	406	
Gilbertville Acad. & Co. Ins.	867	41	237	1,145	1,096	not stated	not stated	49	1,145	

Glens Falls Academy,	999	100	375	1,474	1,550	15	25	54	1,544
Gouverneur Wesleyan Sem., ..	1,487	none.	453	1,940	1,618	350	20	155	2,143
Grammar School of Col. Col.,	8,338	none.	477	8,815	7,061	none.	50	1,677	8,788
Grammar School, Univ. city of New-York,	6,195	none.	261	6,456	4,656	none.	not stated	1,552	6,908
Granville Academy,	474	none.	123	597	555	none.	none.	42	597
Greenbush & Schodack Acad.,	300	none.	46	346	346	not stated	30	not stated	376
Greenville Academy,	161	6	48	215	210	none.	38	7	255
Groton Academy,	203	none.	235	438	406	none.	not stated	32	438
Half-Moon Academy, .....	.....	.....	none.						
Hamilton Academy,	1,287	none.	283	1,570	1,380	98	10	82	1,570
Hartwick Seminary,	1,273	1,100	106	1,479	1,190	none.	50	170	1,410
Hobart Hall Institute,	405	none.	247	652	550	42	not stated	20	612
Holley Academy,	563	none.	none.	563	532	none.	not stated	31	563
Hubbardville Academy,	398	none.	34	432	530	none.	35	7	572
Hudson Academy,	489	51	237	777	712	not stated	163	31	906
Ithaca Academy,	1,759	523	484	2,766	1,872	321	150	423	2,766
Jamestown Academy,	608	none.	274	882	775	not stated	12	45	832
Jefferson County Institute, ..	2,239	37	266	2,542	1,841	none.	500	173	2,514
Johnstown Academy,	400	55	114	569	514	none.	24	30	568
Jonesville Academy,	1,086	none.	none.	1,086	1,241	none.	125	53	1,419
Jordan Academy,	677	50	278	1,005	906	none.	50	50	1,006
Keeseville Academy,	1,351	none.	143	1,494	1,244	none.	not stated	175	1,419
Kinderhook Academy,	2,650	none.	261	2,911	2,700	none.	11	200	2,911
Kingsboro' Academy,	848	none.	121	969	969	6	none.	none.	975
Kingston Academy,	2,386	none.	487	2,873	2,233	56	42	233	2,564
Lansingburgh Academy,	1,074	427	143	1,644	1,110	none.	45	211	1,366
Le Roy Female Seminary, ..	2,600	none.	501	3,101	2,147	none.	400	170	2,717

No. 4.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			Total annual revenue.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.					Total annual expenditure.
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academy property accrued during said year.	Amount received during said year, from Regents on their annual apportionment.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year, on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other real estate property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.		
Liberty Normal Institute, . . .	\$1,550.	\$87	\$131	\$1,768	\$1,477	none.	not stated	\$240	\$1,717	
Lockport Union School, . . .	2,036	none.	none.	2,036	2,712	none.	227	497	3,436	
Lowville Academy, . . .	727	170	184	1,081	1,050	7	191	85	1,333	
Macedon Academy, . . .	1,323	81	247	1,651	1,410	7	36	158	1,611	
Manlius Academy, . . .	371	50	126	547	500	none.	53	13	566	
Mayville Academy, . . .	344	6	135	485	388	14	5	19	426	
Mexico Academy, . . .	1,034	63	363	1,460	1,350	17	none.	112	1,479	
Middlebury Academy, . . .	604	242	247	1,093	990	1	not stated	33	1,024	
Millville Academy, . . .	595	none.	196	791	750	10	22	43	825	
Monroe Academy, . . .	449	72	87	608	536	none.	2	70	608	
Montgomery Academy, . . .	804	8	225	1,037	951	none.	5	63	1,019	
Moravia Institute, . . .	520	none.	87	607	590	none.	4	15	609	
Mount Pleasant Academy, . .	3,339	1,001	102	4,442	1,802	391	510	48	2,751	
Munro Academy, . . .	515	1,677	324	2,516	1,264	none.	164	141	1,569	
New Berlin Academy, . . .	411	none.	252	663	539	14	15	35	603	
Newburgh Academy, . . .	1,216	500	152	1,868	1,578	227	not stated	68	1,878	

New Paltz Academy,	655	150	121	926	1,090	none.	68	not stated	1,158
North York Free Academy, ..	698	65	470	470	12,341	.....	125	3,928	16,260
North Salem Academy,	1,163	96	203	966	800	none.	10	35	960
Norwich Academy,	913	none.	222	1,611	1,362	none.	19	116	1,488
Nunda Literary Institute, ...	1,200	250	165	1,078	1,985	none.	50	51	1,055
Ogdensburgh Academy,	2,480	401	109	1,559	1,355	none.	262	154	1,559
Oneida Conference Seminary, ..	867	334	634	3,515	2,560	180	115	315	3,317
Onondaga Academy,	5,270	none.	232	1,433	985	30	530	46	1,176
Ontario Female Seminary, ..	407	227	448	5,718	3,500	700	14	480	5,910
Ovid Academy,	1,500	178	131	765	674	none.	65	54	742
Owego Academy,	865	174	167	1,845	1,667	none.	75	50	1,782
Oxford Academy,	1,830	363	346	1,385	1,400	not stated	99	148	1,623
Peekskill Academy,	3,824	none.	111	2,304	1,941	15	105	21	2,076
Phipps Union Seminary,	2,020	9	450	4,274	1,788	none.	not stated	422	2,315
Plattsburgh Academy,	2,630	132	366	2,395	2,155	none.	1,613	175	3,943
Poughkeepsie Female Acad., ..	663	none.	208	2,970	2,519	none.	121	41	2,681
Prattville Academy,	548	44	29	692	657	none.	not stated	35	692
Randolph Academy Associa., ..	1,150	75	none.	592	514	not stated	not stated	78	592
Red Creek Union Academy, ..	2,370	455	290	1,515	1,041	36	50	388	1,515
Rensselaer Institute,	684	none.	97	2,922	1,890	68	31	180	2,169
Rensselaerville Academy,	893	none.	92	776	759	none.	19	17	795
Rhinebeck Academy,	388	none.	206	1,099	1,000	124	none.	53	1,177
Richburgh Academy,	703	145	none.	388	477	not stated	54	28	559
Riga Academy,	2,352	none.	220	1,068	907	39	52	80	1,078
Rochester Collegiate Institute, ..	1,725	none.	288	2,640	2,403	none.	9	192	2,604
Rochester Female Academy, ..	1,879	36	104	1,829	1,393	none.	78	164	1,835
Rome Academy,	16,658	1,161	249	2,164	2,451	47	117	277	2,892
Rutgers Female Institute,			654	18,473	10,866	none.	403	7,075	18,334

No. 4---(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	ANNUAL REVENUE.			Total annual revenue.	ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.				Total annual expenditure.	
	Tuition money for year ending on date of report.	Interest or income of academic property accrued during said year.	Amount received during said year, from Regents on their annual apportionment.		Salaries or compensation of teachers.	Interest accrued during said year on debts due by academy.	Repairs of buildings or other real property.	Fuel and other incidental expenses.		
Sag Harbor Institute,	\$979	none.	\$26	\$1,005	\$873	not stated	not stated	\$54	not stated	\$927
St. Lawrence Academy,	1,456	77	290	1,822	1,631	134	151	57	151	1,973
Sandlake Academy,	846	300	114	1,260	960	79	66	30	66	1,135
Sauquoit Academy,	506	none.	138	644	823	none.	51	6	51	880
Schenectady Lyceum & Acad.	2,338	none.	518	2,856	2,591	none.	133	18	133	2,742
Schoharie Academy,	1,416	none.	412	1,828	1,730	not stated	97	not stated	97	1,827
Schuylerville Academy,	500	none.	252	752	641	none.	84	27	84	752
Seneca Falls Academy,	1,127	280	206	1,613	1,209	none.	96	179	96	1,484
Seward Female Seminary, ..	1,326	none.	191	1,517	1,475	none.	32	18	32	1,525
Sherburne Union Academy, ..	150	none.	150	300	247	84	15	none.	15	346
Spencertown Academy,	372	none.	31	403	372	7	20	9	20	408
Springville Academy,	919	none.	220	1,139	733	21	86	not stated	86	840
S. S. Seward Institute,	730	332	121	1,183	960	none.	100	4	100	1,064

Troy Female Seminary,	8,922	140	540	9,602	6,645	140	250	500	7,535
Union Hall Academy,	3,201	736	356	4,293	2,897	192	27	169	3,385
Union Literary Society,	180	86	206	472	425	30	150	18	623
Union Village Academy,	1,297	none.	181	1,478	1,368	none.	16	94	1,478
Utica Female Academy,	3,082	500	387	3,969	2,700	none.	107	437	3,244
Vernon Academy,	400	none.	138	538	485	none.	50	40	575
Wallkill Academy,	1,055	180	174	1,409	1,112	140	107	50	1,409
Walworth Academy,	525	50	126	701	596	not stated	85	20	701
Washington Academy,	480	67	58	605	538	24	64	25	651
Westfield Academy,	1,062	17	315	1,394	1,450	not stated	112	98	1,660
Whitehall Academy,	1,117	none.	169	1,286	1,016	63	169	60	1,308
Whitestown Seminary,	905	229	472	1,606	1,161	315	50	350	1,876
Wilson Collegiate Institute, .	1,367	none.	320	1,687	1,530	none.	22	97	1,649
Windsor Academy,	360	16	84	460	376	44	34	2	456
Yates Academy,	1,020	none.	295	1,315	1,109	14	350	84	1,557
Clover Street Seminary,	888	none.	191	1,079	983	131	50	100	1,234
Pompey Academy,	427	370	126	923	681	32	11	104	828
Prospect Academy,	197	none.	none.	197	150	not stated	not stated	20	170
Utica Academy,	761	42	97	900	785	none.	65	73	923
Jefferson Academy,	212	117	none.	329	212	45	12	10	279
	\$240,966	\$30,985	\$38,972	\$310,923	\$247,321	\$8,116	\$18,917	\$42,293	\$316,647

SCHEDULE No. 5,

Containing a statement of all moneys appropriated to Academies from the Literature Fund, by the Regents of the University, for the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus for the use of such Academies, pursuant to the act of the Legislature relative to the distribution and application of the revenue of said fund, passed April 22, 1834; such appropriation having been made to such Academies only as had themselves raised by contribution, from sources other than their own corporate property, funds equal to the amount so appropriated, to be expended in the same manner.

Time when granted.		Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
July	1, 1835,	Lowville,	\$112 00
	1,	St. Lawrence,	150 00
	1,	Ovid,	90 00
	1,	Albany Female Seminary,	250 00
	1,	Clarkson,	250 00
	1,	Fredonia,	250 00
	1,	Jefferson,	250 00
	1,	Rensselaer Oswego,	250 00
	1,	Utica,	250 00
Jan.	19, 1836,	Albany Female Academy,	250 00
Feb.	26,	Springville,	250 00
April	29,	Jefferson,	250 00
May	10,	Cortland,	250 00
	10,	Gaines,	183 00
Feb.	28, 1837,	Albany Female Academy,	250 00
	28,	Cortland,	250 00
	28,	Fredonia,	250 00
	28,	Ithaca,	250 00
	28,	Ontario Female Seminary,	250 00
	28,	Rochester High School,	250 00
March	31,	Albany Female Seminary,	250 00
	31,	Albany Academy,	250 00
May	15,	Amenia Seminary,	100 00
September,		Washington,	60 00
March	6, 1838,	Auburn,	125 00
	6,	Clinton Liberal Institute,	250 00
	6,	Oneida Institute,	250 00
	6,	Cortland,	250 00
	6,	Albany Female Seminary,	250 00
Carried forward,			\$6,270 00

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.		Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
		Brought forward,.....	\$6,270 00
May	6, 1838,	Rochester High School,.....	250 00
	6,	Albany Female Academy,.....	250 00
	6,	De Ruyter Institute,.....	250 00
	6,	Gouverneur High School,.....	100 00
	6,	Hamilton,.....	250 00
	6,	Troy Female Seminary,.....	250 00
Jan.	10, 1839,	Plattsburgh,.....	250 00
	29,	Ithaca,.....	250 00
	29,	Canajoharie,.....	63 00
	29,	Amenia,.....	149 90
Feb.	5, 1839,	Hamilton.....	200 00
	5,	Groton,.....	250 00
	5,	Mount Pleasant,.....	250 00
	5,	Fayetteville,.....	250 00
	5,	Kingston,.....	110 00
	5,	Ontario Female Seminary;.....	20 00
	12,	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,....	250 00
	12,	Galway,.....	250 00
	12,	Stillwater,.....	250 00
March	15,	Whitesboro',.....	50 00
	15,	Waterford,.....	100 00
	15,	Fulton Female Seminary,.....	100 00
	15,	Manlius,.....	134 00
	15,	Syracuse,.....	250 00
	15,	Schoharie,.....	78 00
	15,	Munro,.....	75 00
	15,	Black River L. and R. Institute,..	250 00
	15,	Pekskill,.....	125 00
	19,	Batavia Female Academy,.....	94 25
	29,	Vernon,.....	250 00
Feb.	29, 1840,	Poughkeepsie Female Academy, .	62 64
	29,	Claverack,.....	59 00
	29,	Schenectady L. and A.,.....	50 00
	29,	Canton,.....	85 00
	29,	Fort Covington,.....	118 00
	29,	Johnstown,.....	100 00
	29,	Clinton Grammar School,.....	218 00
	29,	Fulton Female Seminary,.....	65 00
	29,	Hobart Hall Institute,.....	65 00
	29,	Whitesboro'.....	50 00
	29,	Auburn Female Seminary,.....	250 00
Carried forward,.....			\$12,791 79

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't gr
	Brought forward,.....	\$12,79
Feb. 29, 1840,	Seneca Falls,	12
29,	Gaines,	5
29,	Mendon,	15
29,	Munro,	7
29,	Phipps Union Seminary,	6
29,	Westfield,	20
29,	Farmers' Hall,	4
29,	Troy Female Seminary,	25
29,	Lansingburgh,	12
29,	Canajoharie,	10
29,	Cambridge Washington,	12
29,	Clermont,	5
29,	Stillwater,	15
29,	Ames,	3
29,	Mount Pleasant,	25
29,	Redbook,	5
29,	Amenia Seminary,	14
29,	East Bloomfield,	25
March 31,	Delaware Literary Institute,	25
May 18, 1841,	Rutgers Female Institute,	25
18,	Fairfield,	25
18,	Hudson,	15
18,	Moravia Institute,	9
18,	Rensselaer Oswego,	25
18,	Elmira,	10
18,	Millville,	25
18,	Herkimer,	15
18,	Oneida Conference Seminary,	25
18,	Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,	10
18,	Cambridge Washington,	5
18,	Utica Female Academy,	5
18,	Rhinebeck,	15
18,	Greenbush and Schodack,	15
18,	Albion,	15
18,	Mount Pleasant,	25
18,	Troy Female Seminary,	25
18,	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	25
18,	Argyle,	15
18,	Stillwater,	12
18,	Hobart Hall Institute,	15
	Carried forward,	\$18,83

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.		Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
		Brought forward,.....	\$18,836 29
May	18, 1841,	Kingboro',	92 00
	18,	Aurora,	250 00
	18,	Troy,	250 00
	18,	Buffalo Lit. & Scientific Academy,	100 00
	18,	Le Roy Female Seminary,	75 00
Jan.	25, 1842,	Stillwater,	101 00
April	13,	Gilbertsville Acad'y & Col. Inst.,	250 00
	13,	Essex County Academy,	50 00
	13,	Livingston County High School,	105 00
	13,	Union Lit. Society of Ellisburgh,	75 00
	13,	Glen's Falls Academy,	250 00
	13,	Coxsackie Academy,	25 00
	13,	Knoxville Academy,	118 00
	13,	Amsterdam Female Seminary,	250 00
	13,	Delaware Academy,	250 00
	13,	Cayuga Academy,	22 00
	13,	Augusta Academy,	250 00
	13,	Brockport Collegiate Institute,	250 00
	13,	Syracuse Academy,	206 00
	13,	Lowville Academy,	50 00
	13,	Vernon Academy,	100 00
	13,	Oneida Conference Seminary,	250 00
	13,	Black River Lit. and Rel. Inst.,	171 00
	13,	Ontario Female Seminary,	30 00
	13,	Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary,	100 00
	13,	Amenia Seminary,	220 00
	13,	Troy Female Seminary,	250 00
March	21, 1843,	Waterloo Academy,	250 00
	21,	Yates do	175 50
	21,	Cortlandville, do	150 00
	21,	Alfred do	200 00
	21,	Clinton Seminary,	68 41
	21,	Greenville Academy,	50 00
	21,	Binghamton do	164 97
	21,	Champlain do	247 00
	21,	De Lancey Institute,	150 00
	12, 1844,	Schoharie Academy,	115 00
	12,	Livingston County High School,	250 00
	12,	Phipps Union Seminary,	108 00
	12,	Moravia Institute,	80 00
	12,	Oneida Conference Seminary,	250 00
	12,	Black River Lit. & Rel. Inst.,	150 00
		Carried forward,	\$25,385 17

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
	Brought forward,.....	\$25,385 17
March 12, 1844,	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,....	120 00
12,	Norwich Academy,	250 00
12,	Walworth do	210 00
12,	Avon do	151 00
12,	Astoria Institute.....	250 00
12,	Ovid Academy,	129 00
12,	Schenectady Lyceum & Academy,	62 00
12,	Lansingburgh Academy,	100 00
12,	Cortlandville do	100 00
12,	Clinton Seminary,	100 00
12,	Binghamton Academy,	84 03
12,	East Bloomfield do	100 00
12,	Washington do	163 00
12,	Farmers' Hall do	75 00
12,	Claverack do	30 00
12,	Rochester Collegiate Institute, ...	250 00
12,	Troy Female Seminary,.....	250 00
12,	Amenia Seminary,.....	46 00
Feb. 28, 1845,	Peekskill Academy,	13 00
28,	Ball Seminary,.....	214 00
28,	Rensselaerville Academy,.....	65 00
28,	Schenectady Lyceum & Academy,	30 00
28,	Academy at Little Falls,.....	250 00
28,	Fairfield Academy,	50 00
28,	Ogdensburgh Academy,	250 00
28,	Elmira do	60 00
28,	Jordan do	250 00
28,	Macedon do	104 00
28,	Albion do	250 00
28,	Le Roy Female Seminary,	75 00
28,	Rochester Collegiate Institute, ...	250 00
March 7, 1846,	Schuylerville Academy,.....	27 00
7,	Walkill do	60 00
7,	Wilson Collegiate Institute,.....	250 00
7,	Red Creek Union Academy, . . .	150 00
7,	Cary Collegiate Institute,	250 00
7,	Fonda Academy,	165 00
7,	Whitestown Seminary,	250 00
7,	Sandlake Academy,.....	150 00
7,	Riga do	150 00
7,	Kingston do	250 00
	... Carried forward,	\$31,421 20

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.		Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
		Brought forward,	\$31,421 20
March	7, 1846,	Seneca Falls Academy,	110 00
	7,	Clarkson do	80 00
	7,	Alfred do	200 00
	7,	Yates do	20 00
	7,	Ithaca do	151 00
	7,	Washington do	100 00
	7,	Binghamton do	225 00
	7,	Cortland do	120 00
May	28, 1847,	Union Village do	45 00
	28,	Chester do	12 00
	28,	North Salem do	50 00
	28,	Middlebury, do	100 00
	24,	Oxford do	250 00
	28,	Brooklyn Female Academy,	250 00
	28,	Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,	115 00
	25,	Genoa Academy,	150 00
	28,	Onondaga Academy,	60 00
	28,	Ball Seminary,	60 00
	28,	Red Creek Union Seminary,	25 00
	28,	Amsterdam Female Seminary, ...	47 75
	28,	Kingsboro' Academy,	50 00
	28,	Wilson Collegiate Institute,	126 33
	28,	Phipps Union Seminary,	100 00
	28,	Canajoharie Academy,	55 00
	28,	Oneida Conference Seminary,	250 00
	28,	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,	250 00
	28,	Amenia Seminary,	250 00
Dec.	3,	Delaware Literary Institute,	200 00
	3,	Spencertown Academy,	156 30
March	1, 1848,	Brookfield Academy,	32 00
	1,	Sag Harbor Institute,	75 00
	1,	Starkey Seminary,	250 00
	1,	New Paltz Academy,	15 00
	1,	New Berlin Academy,	62 00
	1,	Seward Female Seminary,	100 00
	1,	Sand Lake Academy,	25 00
	1,	Academy at Little Falls,	103 00
	1,	De Ruyter Institute,	54 00
	1,	Whitestown Seminary,	250 00
	1,	St. Lawrence Academy,	140 00
	1,	Brooklyn Female do	250 00
	..	Carried forward,	\$36,383 08

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

Time when granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
	Brought forward,	\$36,383 08
March 1, 1848,	Wallkill Academy,	20 00
1,	Wilson Collegiate Institute,	106 27
1,	Kingsboro' Academy,	43 00
1,	Ball Seminary,	50 00
1,	Alfred Academy,	250 00
1,	Rochester Collegiate Institute, ..	250 00
1,	Jefferson County Institute,	30 00
1,	Oneida Conference Seminary,	250 00
24,	Union Village Academy,	75 00
24,	Stillwater Seminary,	100 00
24,	Yates Academy,	250 00
July 27,	Nunda Literary Institute,	120 00
Feb. 28, 1849,	Albany Academy,	180 00
28,	Albany Female Seminary,	150 00
28,	Brookfield Academy,	13 00
28,	Canajoharie Academy,	21 00
28,	Claverack Academy,	25 00
28,	Clinton Grammar School,	25 00
28,	De Ruyter Institute,	245 00
28,	Fairfield Academy,	28 00
28,	Genoa do	10 00
28,	Greenbush & Schodack Academy, ..	15 00
28,	Jordan Academy,	47 50
28,	Kingsboro' Academy,	132 00
28,	Le Roy Female Seminary,	100 00
28,	Onondaga Academy,	60 00
28,	Ontario Female Seminary,	250 00
28,	Schuylerville Academy,	8 00
28,	Wilson Collegiate Institute,	65 10
April 6,	Owego Academy,	60 00
12,	Rhinebeck do	100 00
Feb. 28, 1850,	Brockport Collegiate Institute, ...	210 00
28,	Brookfield Academy,	27 00
28,	Cherry Valley Academy,	250 00
28,	Clinton Liberal Institute,	250 00
28,	Delaware Academy,	250 00
28,	East Bloomfield Academy,	50 00
28,	Elmira Academy,	56 19
28,	Folley Seminary,	50 00
28,	Greenville Academy,	7 50
28,	Kingsboro' Academy,	12 26
	Carried forward,	40,624 90

No. 5.—(CONTINUED.)

granted.	Names of Academies.	Am't granted.
1850,	Brought forward,.....	
	Lowville Academy,	100 00
	Manlius do	25 00
	Red Creek Union Academy,.....	45 00
	Rensselaer Institute,.....	250 00
	Rome Academy,	250 00
	Springville Academy,	128 00
	Stillwater Seminary,	100 00
	Union Literary Society,.....	250 00
	Yates Academy,	75 00
	Sag Harbor Institute,	50 00
	Westfield Academy,	22 00
	Auburn do	250 00
	Delaware Literary Institute,	183 00
	Fayetteville Academy,	53 50
	Albany Academy,.....	35 00
		<hr/>
		\$42,441 40

SUMMARY.

YEARS.	Amount of moneys raised by Academies.	Am't of money granted by the Regents.	Total.
In the year 1835,	\$1,852 00	\$1,852 00	\$3,704 00
" 1836,	1,183 00	1,183 00	2,366 00
" 1837,	2,110 00	2,110 00	4,220 00
" 1838,	2,475 00	2,475 00	4,950 00
" 1839,	4,049 15	4,049 15	8,098 30
" 1840,	3,597 14	3,597 14	7,194 28
" 1841,	4,337 00	4,337 00	8,674 00
" 1842,	3,373 00	3,373 00	6,746 00
" 1843,	1,455 88	1,455 88	2,911 76
" 1844,	3,423 03	3,423 03	6,846 06
" 1845,	1,861 00	1,861 00	3,722 00
" 1846,	2,708 50	2,708 50	5,417 00
" 1847,	2,602 38	2,602 38	5,204 76
" 1848,	2,900 27	2,900 27	5,800 54
" 1849,	1,534 60	1,534 60	3,069 20
" 1850,	2,979 45	2,979 45	5,978 90
	\$42,441 40	\$42,441 40	\$84,882 80

Legents are in possession of testimony, duly authenticated,
 that the whole of the foregoing amount has been devoted to
 base of books and apparatus, with the following exceptions:

the moneys raised and granted

Year 1835, there is unaccounted for,	none.
1836, " "	\$217 16
1837, " "	none.
1838, " "	none.
1839, " "	none.
1840, " "	133 56
1841, " "	none.
1842, " "	11 00
1843, " "	none.
1844, " "	100 00
1845, " "	none.
1846, " "	none.
1847, " "	none.
1848, " "	2 70
1849, " "	none.
1850, " "	244 34
	<hr/>
	\$708 76
	<hr/>

SCHEDULE No. 6,

Containing abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1860, showing the number of departments and teachers; the number of terms into which the academic year is divided, and the number of weeks of vacation in each year with the frequency of exercises in composition and declamation, and the number of students instructed gratuitously in the several academies from which such reports have been received.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	No. of Depart-ments.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers who intend to make teaching a profession.	No. of academic terms during the year.	No. of weeks vacation in the year.	How often exercised in composition and declamation. [Females in composition only.]	No. of students instructed gra-tuitously.
Academy at Little Falls,.....	3	5	5	3	10	once in 14 days.	none.
Addison Academy,.....	2	2	2	3	10	do	2
Albany Academy,.....	7	8	7	4	8	do	7
Albany Female Academy,.....	8	14	8	4	8	do	none.
Albany Female Seminary,.....	3	4	3	3	7	twice a week.	4
Albion Academy,.....	4	3	2	3	7	once in 18 days.	none.
Alfred Academy,.....	2	11	11	3	8½	once in 23 days.	15
Amenia Seminary,.....	7	7	3	3	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Ames Academy,.....	2	1	1	3	10	do	none.
Amsterdam Female Seminary,.....	2	2	2	3	8	do	none.
Argyle Academy,.....	2	2	1	3	10	do	5
Auburn Academy,.....	3	4	3	3	8	do	2
Augusta Academy,.....	3	1	none.	3	10	do	none.
Aurora Academy,.....	2	2	2	3	7	do	2

Bethany Academy,	3	4	2	3	7½	once in 14 days.	none.
Binghamton Academy,	3	6	5	3	10	do	none.
Brockport Collegiate Institute,	2	8	4	3	10	do	none.
Brookfield Academy,	2	2	2	3	10	do	4
Brooklyn Female Academy,	5	21	21	4	8	do	none.
Cambridge Washington Academy,	2	5	3	3	7	once in 21 days.	none.
Canajoharie Academy,	2	2	2	3	7	once in 18 days.	none.
Canandaigua Academy,	5	4	3	3	8	once in 14 days.	2
Canton Academy,	2	2	2	3	8	do	none.
Cary Collegiate Seminary,	2	6	1	3	8	once in 21 days.	5
Cayuga Academy,	2	3	3	3	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Champlain Academy,	1	2	0	3	8	do	4
Cherry Valley Academy,	3	3	3	2	10	do	none.
Chester Academy,	1	2	1	2	8	do	none.
Clarkson Academy,	2	2	none.	2	not stated	do	1
Claverack Academy,	1	1	0	2	6	do	none.
Clinton Academy,	1	1	0	2	8	once in 7 days.	none.
Clinton Grammar School,	2	2	0	3	11	once in 14 days.	none.
Clinton Liberal Institute,	8	8	8	3	10	once in 21 days.	none.
Cortland Academy,	2	6	6	3	9	once in 14 days.	3
Cortlandville Academy,	2	4	4	3	10	do	none.
Coxsackie Academy,	2	2	4	3	8	do	none.
Delaware Academy,	3	4	3	3	9½	do	none.
Delaware Literary Institute,	2	11	6	3	10	do	none.
De Ruyter Institute,	3	5	4	3	9	do	1
Dutchess County Academy, ..	1	4	1	3	8	do	1
East Bloomfield Academy,	2	6	2	3	9	do	13
Elmira Academy,	2	3	2	3	10	do	4

No. 6.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	No. of Depart- ments.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers who intend to make teaching a profession.	No. of academi- c terms during the year.	No. of weeks va- cation in the year.	How often exercised in composi- tion and declamation. {Females in composition only.}	No. of students instructed gra- duately.
Erasmus Hall Academy,	2	4	4	2	6	once in 14 days.	none.
Fairfield Academy,	2	4	4	3	11	once in 17 days.	none.
Falley Seminary,	3	6	6	3	10	o. in 14 days or o. in 28 ds.	1
Farmer's Hall Academy,	2	6	4	2	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Fayetteville Academy,	4	3	3	3	10	do	none.
Fort Covington Academy,	2	1	0	3	7	do	none.
Franklin Academy, (Malone,)	2	3	2	3	7	do	1
Franklin Academy, (Prattsburgh,)	2	3	3	3	7	do	none.
Fredonia Academy,	2	3	0	3	7	do	none.
Friendsh.	4	4	4	3	10	do	none.
Genesee	8	10	7	3	10	do	none.
Genesee ry,	3	4	4	3	7	do	none.
Genesee Academy,	4	5	3	3	10	do	none.
Genoa Academy,	2	3	2	3	9	do	none.
Gilbertsville Academy and Col. Inst.	2	4	4	3	10	do	none.

Grammar School University city of New York,	2	7	6	1	6	once in 14 days.	1
Granville Academy,	1	1	1	3	6	do	none.
Greenbush and Schodack Academy, ..	2	1	not stated	2	6	do	none.
Greenville Academy,	2	1	1	4	8	do	none.
Groton Academy,	3	3	3	3	6	composition once in 3 days.	none.
Half Moon Academy,	1	2	2	4	8	once in 14 days.	not stated
Hamilton Academy,	4	4	3	3	10	do	4
Hartwick Seminary,	3	5	1	3	10	do	9
Hobart Hall Institute,	2	2	1	3	6	do	none.
Holley Academy,	2	2	none.	3	5	do	none.
Hubbardville Academy,	2	2	2	3	13	do	none.
Hudson Academy,	1	1	none.	2	7	do	none.
Ithaca Academy,	3	5	3	3	9	do	none.
Jamesstown Academy,	2	3	1	3	7	do	none.
Jefferson County Institute,	4	6	5	4	8	do	2
Johnstown Academy,	1	1	1	3	7	once in 7 days.	none.
Jonesville Academy,	2	4	4	4	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Jordan Academy,	2	3	2	3	7	do	none.
Keeseville Academy,	2	5	4	4	8	once in 15 days.	none.
Kinderhook Academy,	5	5	5	2	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Kingsboro' Academy,	1	4	1	3	11	once in 4 weeks.	none.
Kingson Academy,	4	8	6	3	6	once in 14 days.	none.
Lansingburgh Academy,	2	3	3	4	8	do	none.
Le Roy Female Seminary,	3	8	4	3	10	do	11
Liberty Normal Institute,	2	7	5	2	8	do	2
Lockport Union School,	2	6	5	4	6	do	none.
Lowville Academy,	2	4	0	3	11	do	not stated

No. 6.—(CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	No. of Depart- ments.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Teachers who intend to make teaching a profession.	No. of academic terms during the year.	No. of weeks va- cation in the year.	How often exercises in composi- tion and declamation. [Females in composition only.]	No. of students instructed gra- duately.
Macedon Academy,	2	4	3	3	7	once in 14 days.	none.
Manlius Academy,	2	2	1	3	6	do	none.
Mayville Academy,	1	1	0	3	7	do	none.
Mexico Academy,	7	3	3	3	10	do	none.
My,	2	4	4	3	7	do	1
Musgrave Academy,	2	2	2	3	8	do	none.
Monroe Academy,	2	2	1	3	7	do	none.
.....	2	4	0	3	8	do	none.
.....	2	2	1	3	7	do	6
.....	3	5	2	3	9	c. ev. 7 ds., dec. once a mth.	none.
J,	2	4	4	3	7	once in 14 days.	4
Munro Academy,	2	4	1	3	10	do	none.
New Berlin Academy,	4	3	not stated	4	8	o. a wk in c, o. in 10 ds. in d.	none.
Newburgh Academy,	2	4	3	3	7	once in 14 days.	1
New Paltz Academy,	3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	255
New-York Free Academy, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	once in 14 days.	none.
North Salem Academy,	2	3	1	3	8	do	none.
.....	3	3	3	3	10	.....	none.
.....	6	4	2	3	10	.....	.....

Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	6	7	5	3	9	once in 14 days.	24
Onondaga Academy,.....	1	12	2	3	7	do	none.
Ontario Female Seminary,.....	2	12	12	2	10	do	6
Ovid Academy,.....	3	2	0	3	9	do	none.
Owego Academy,.....	2	3	3	3	8	do	none.
Oxford Academy,.....	2	4	4	3	10	do	none.
Peekskill Academy,.....	2	4	not stated	2	8	do	none.
Phipps Union Seminary,.....	5	9	9	3	10	once in 8 days.	7
Plattsburgh Academy,.....	4	6	0	4	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Poughkeepsie Female Academy,.....	4	8	8	4	8	do	none.
Prattsville Academy,.....	3	8	2	3	8	do	none.
Randolph Academy Association,.....	3	8	6	3	7	do	2
Red Creek Union Academy,.....	5	5	2	3	8	do	6
Rensselaer Institute,.....	2	7	2	2	10	Ext'mporane'us lectur's daily.	none.
Rensselaerville Academy,.....	2	2	0	3	8	once in 14 days.	1
Rhinebeck Academy,.....	2	3	1	3	9	do	none.
Richburgh Academy,.....	2	5	5	3	10	do	none.
Riga Academy,.....	2	3	1	3	7	do	1
Rochester Collegiate Institute,.....	5	5	5	3	7	do	none.
Rochester Female Academy,.....	3	4	4	4	8	once in 10 days.	none.
Rome Academy,.....	3	5	4	3	8	once in 14 days.	none.
Rutgers Female Institute,.....	11	22	20	4	8	do	13
Sag Harbor Institute,.....	1	2	1	4	8	once in 21 days.	not stated
St. Lawrence Academy,.....	4	6	2	3	8	once in 14 days.	1
Sand Lake Academy,.....	3	2	2	3	7	do	3
Sauquoit Academy,.....	2	2	2	3	7	do	none.
Schenectady Lyceum and Academy, ..	2	9	7	3	8	do	6
Schoharie Academy,.....	4	6	5	3	7	do	4

No. 6.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	No. of Depart-	No. of Teachers who intend to make teaching a profession.	No. of academic terms during the year.	No. of weeks in- struction in the year.	How often exercised in composi- tion and declamation. [Females in composition only.]	No. of students instructed gra- duately.
Schuylerville Academy,.....	3	4	3	7	once in 4 weeks.	4
Seneca Falls Academy,.....	1	3	4	7	once in 14 days.	none.
Seward Female Seminary,.....	1	5	3	10	once in 3 days.	8
Sherburne Union Academy,.....	1	0	2	12	once in 14 days.	none.
Snodgrass Academy,.....	2	0	4	4	once in 7 days.	none.
Y,.....	2	2	3	7	once in 14 days.	none.
S. S. Seward Institute,.....	3	5	2	8	do	1
Starbuck Seminary,.....	3	5	3	7	do	26
.....	2	2	3	8	do	none.
.....	2	2	3	8	do	none.
.....	2	17	2	8	do	5
.....	2	6	2	8	do	none.
.....	1	1	3	10	do	none.
.....	2	1	3	8	do	none.
.....	5	10	4	8	once in 8 days.	8
.....	9	0	3	7	once in 14 days.	3

Westfield Academy,.....	3	6	3	3	7	do	none.
Whitehall Academy,.....	2	3	2	3	7	do	none.
Whitestown Seminary,.....	2	4	3	3	10	once in 21 days.	none.
Wilson Collegiate Institute,	1	4	4	3	7	once in 14 days.	4
Windsor Academy,	2	2	none.	3	10	do	none.
Yates Academy,.....	1	4	4	3	7	do	none.
Clover Street Seminary,.....	3	4	3	2	8	once in 28 days.	4
Pompey Academy,.....	1	1	1	3	7	once in 14 days.	none.
Prospect Academy,	2	2	2	3	10	do	none.
Utica Academy,.....	3	2	none.	3	8	do	none.
Jefferson Academy,.....	1	2	2	3	.....	once in 7 days.	none.
	739	508					547

SCHEDULE No. 7,

Containing abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1850, exhibiting a statement of the various prices charged for tuition in the several Academies, on the leading branches of study taught in said Academies; and also a statement of the average price of board in each Academy and its vicinity; and also the number of volumes in each Academic library.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Common English studies per term or quarter.	Mathematical & higher English studies per term or quarter.	Classical studies, including all the preceding, per term or quarter.	Average price of board per week.	No. of vols. in the academic library.	Nat. Hls. of N. Y. in libry.
Academy at Little Falls,.....	\$3 50	\$5 50	\$5 50	\$2 00	385	•
Addison Academy,.....	3 50	4 00	5 00	1 75	182	no
Albany ".....	5 00	10 00	10 00	2 75	806	•
Albany Female Academy,.....	5 00	8 00	10 00	3 50	1,071	•
Albany Female Seminary,.....	7 00	9 50	12 00	2 50	709	•
Albion Academy,.....	4 00	5 00	5 00	1 50	365	•
Alfred ".....	3 50	4 25	5 00	1 25	469	•
Amenia Seminary,.....	4 00	5 50	7 00	2 00	1,854	•
Ames Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	272	no
Amsterdam Female Seminary,.....	4 00	6 00	7 00	1 50	399	•
Argyle Academy,.....	3 25	4 25	5 25	1 50	146	•
Auburn ".....	2 50	3 50	5 50	2 00	228	•
Augusta ".....	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	153	•
Aurora ".....	4 00	5 33	6 00	1 25	615	no
Ball Seminary,.....	3 50	5 00	6 50	1 75	132	•
Bethany Academy,.....	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 50	180	no
Birmingham ".....	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 75	897	•

Brockport Collegiate Institute,	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 75	185	no
Brookfield Academy,	3 25	4 25	5 00	1 25	147	no
Brooklyn Female Academy,	6 00	10 00	15 00	4 00	1,612	no
Cambridge Washington Academy,	4 00	5 00	5 00	2 00	314	no
Canajoharie Academy,	2 00	5 00	5 00	1 62	162	no
Canandaigua "	2 50	4 00	5 00	1 62	552	no
Canton "	4 50	5 12	5 12	1 50	125	no
Cary Collegiate Seminary,	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 50	313	no
Cayuga Academy,	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	325	no
Champlain "	3 00	4 00	4 50	1 50	236	no
Cherry Valley "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 75	129	no
Chester "	6 00	8 00	12 00	1 87	165	no
Clarkson "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	268	no
Claverack "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	346	no
Clinton "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 75	345	no
Clinton Grammar School,	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 63	340	no
Clinton Liberal Institute,	4 50	5 50	7 50	2 00	1,200	no
Cortland Academy,	3 75	5 00	5 00	2 00	1,088	no
Cortlandville "	2 50	3 75	5 00	1 75	474	no
Corsackie "	3 00	4 50	6 50	1 87	313	no
Delaware "	3 50	4 00	5 00	1 62	794	no
Delaware Literary Institute,	3 75	4 50	5 50	1 37	759	no
De Ruyter Institute,	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 37	241	no
Dutchess County Academy,	4 50	7 00	8 00	2 75	280	no
East Bloomfield "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 50	376	no
Elmira "	3 00	4 00	5 00	2 00	348	no
Erasmus Hall "	4 00	5 00	7 00	2 50	2,121	no
Fairfield "	3 00	4 00	5 00	1 38	401	no

No. 7.—(Continued.)

	Mathematical & higher English studies per term or quarter.	Classical studies, including all the preceding, per term or quarter.	Average price of board per week.	No. of vols. in the academic library.	No. of pupils in the school.
Franklin	\$5 00	\$6 00	\$1 75	244	•
Fredonia	4 00	6 00	2 00	389	•
Friendship	4 00	5 00	1 75	361	20
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary,.....	5 00	5 00	1 50	100	20
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary,.....	6 00	5 00	1 50	135	20
Genesee Academy,.....	4 50	5 00	1 50	1,188	20
Genoa	4 00	4 00	1 50	1,481	20
Gilbertsville Academy and Coll. Inst., ..	4 00	4 00	1 37	137	•
Glen's Falls Academy	6 70	6 70	1 75	1,679	•
Grammar School of Univ. city of N. York, ..	5 00	6 00	1 37	417	•
Granville Academy,.....	30 cts. a week 40 cts. a week 50 cts. a week	5 00	1 75	896	•
Greenbush and Schodack Academy,.....	4 00	5 00	1 50	133	•
Greenville Academy,.....	4 50	5 50	1 25	301	•
Groton	5 50	7 00	1 75	258	20
Half Moon	5 00	5 00	1 50	276	20
	10 00	12 50	very various.	893	20
	10 00	15 00	very various.	.....	20
	5 24	5 24	1 50	183	•
	4 00	5 00	2 00	92	20
	4 00	5 00	1 50	165	20
	5 00	5 00	1 75	226	•
	4 00	4 00	1 50	220	•

No. 7.—(Continued.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Common English studies per term or quarter.	Mathematical & higher English studies per term or quarter.	Average price of board per week.	No. of vols. in the academic library.	No. of pupils in library.
Montgomery Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	1 75	385	•
Moravia Institute,.....	3 75	5 00	1 37	425	•
Mount Pleasant Academy,.....	.....	10 00	2 50	1,318	no
Munro Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	1 50	314	•
New Berlin ".....	3 00	4 00	1 50	201	•
Newburgh ".....	3 00	5 to 7 00	2 50	414	•
New Paltz ".....	3 00	4 00	2 00	241	•
North Salem ".....	3 00	5 00	1 75	257	•
Norwich ".....	3 75	4 50	1 50	558	no
Nunda Literary Institute,.....	3 00	4 00	1 75	191	•
Ogdensburgh Academy,.....	3 00	4 00	2 00	318	•
Oneida Conference Seminary,.....	4 00	7 00	1 87	1,385	•
.....	3 75	5 00	1 50	513	•
.....	6 00	6 00	2 50	559	•
.....	3 33	5 00	1 75	428	no
Owego ".....	3 50	4 50	1 75	221	•
Oxford ".....	3 75	4 50	1 50	1,946	•

No. 7. (CONTINUED.)

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Common English studies per term or quarter.	Mathematical & higher English studies per term or quarter.
S. S. Seward Institute,	3 00	5 00
Starkey Seminary,	3 00	3 50
Stillwater Seminary,	4 00	5 00
Troy Academy,	6 00	9 00
Troy Female Seminary,	10 00	14 00
Union Hall Academy,	7 00	10 00
Union	3 50	4 00
Union	3 00	3 00
Utica Female Academy,	5 00	6 00
Vernon Academy,	3 33	4 00
Wallkill "	4 00	5 00
Walworth "	4 00	5 00
Washington "	3 75	5 00
Westfield "	2 50	4 00
Whitehall "	3 50	4 25
Whitestown Seminary,	4 00	5 00
Wilson Collegiate Institute,	4 00	5 50
Windsor Academy,	3 00	4 00
Yates "	4 00	5 00

Average price of board per week.	No. of vols. in the academic library.	No. of vols. in the library.
1 50	82	•
1 50	1,013	•
1 75	394	•
2 50	238	20
3 50	906	•
1 75	464	•
1 25	332	20
1 75	446	•
3 00	97	•
1 50	393	•
2 00	318	•
1 75	119	•
1 50	359	•
1 50	459	•
1 75	199	•
1 50	831	20
1 50	671	•
1 36	122	•
1 31	496	20

No. 8.—(Continued.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the subjects are studied.
Geometry, (Plane,).....	In all, except Academy at Little Falls, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Chester, Clarkson, Greenbush, Groton, Half Moon, Union L. S., Clover Street S., Prospect, (11,).....	152
Geometry, (Analytical,).....	Albany, Aurora Cayuga Clinton L. I., Cortland, Genesee Wesleyan, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Seneca Falls, Bloomfield, Franklin, (Malone,) Grammar S. U. C. Lawrence,.....	11
Geometry, (Descriptive,).....	Albany, New-Fairfield,.....	7
Hydraulics,.....	Addison, Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Ames, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, New Market Valley Clinton Cortland Delaware East Bloom-	1
Hydrostatics, &c.,.....	bridges. New Market Valley Clinton Cortland Delaware East Bloom-	
Levelling,.....	North, North L. Law-Whites.....	29
Locarithms.....	North Salem, Onondaga, Ox-Springville, Union Village,.....	14
	
	
	
	
	

St. Lawrence, Schuylerville, Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Village, Wallkill, Wentsfield, Pompey,
 Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Ames, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Cary, Cherry Valley, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Fairfield, Falley, Farmer's Hall, Genesee Wesleyan, Hamilton, Lansingburgh, North Salem, Oswego, Oxford, Plattburgh, Rhinebeck, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Village, Whitehall, Whitestown,
 Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Ames, Aurora, Cambridge, Cary, Cherry Valley, Clarkson, Clinton, Cortland, Delaware, Fairfield, Falley, Farmer's Hall, Hamilton, Lansingburgh, Middlebury, North Salem, Oswego, Oxford, Red Creek, Rhinebeck, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Schuylerville, Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Whitehall, Whitestown, Pompey,
 Albany, Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Aurora, Binghamton, Brookfield, Cary, Cortland, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Elmira, Fairfield, Farmer's Hall, Franklin, (Malone,) Genesee Wesleyan, G. S. U. city New-York, Hamilton, Holley, Kinderhook, Lockport, Mexico, Middlebury, North Salem, Norwich, Onondaga, Oswego, Oxford, Peekskill, Rensselaerville, Rhinebeck, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Sand Lake, Sauquoit, Sherburne, Springville, Union Village, Wallkill, Whitestown, Pompey,
 In all, except Academy at Little Falls, Brookfield, Dutchess, G. S. U. city New-York, Seward F. S., (5,)
 Amenia, Aurora, Ball, Brookfield, Delaware L. I., Fayetteville, Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, G. S. U. C. New-York, Hamilton, Lansingburgh, North Salem, Oswego, Oxford, Peekskill, Red Creek, St. Lawrence, Sauquoit, Springville, Union Hall, Whitestown,
 Little Falls, Alfred, Amenia, Ames, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Cary, Cherry Valley, Cortland, Delaware, Fairfield, Falley, Farmer's Hall, Genesee Wesleyan, North Salem, Oswego, Oxford, Plattburgh, Rhinebeck,

Magnetism,

Mechanics,

Mensuration,

Natural Philosophy,

Navigation,

Optics,

24

31

32

41

158

21

No. 3.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the various subjects are taught.
Perspective,	Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Village, Whitehall,	26
Surveying,	Genesee Wesleyan, Gouverneur, New Paltz, Oxford, St. Lawrence, Westfield,	6
Technology,	In all male Academies, except Addison, Alfred, Amsterdam, Argyle, Auburn,	103
Trigonometry,		11

city N. Y., Hamilton, Ithaca, Kinderhook, Lansingburgh, Le Roy, Liberty, Lockport, Lowville, Macedon, Manlius, Mexico, Middlebury, Montgomery, New-Paltz, North Salem, Norwich, Nunda, Oneida C., Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Owego, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Poughkeepsie, Randolph, Red Creek, Rhinebeck, Riga, Rochester C. I., Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Sand Lake, Sauquoit, Schenectady, Seneca Falls, Seward F. S., Sherburne, Springville, Troy F. S., Union Village, Utica F. A., Wallkill, Washington, Westfield, Clover Street, Pompey,	83
3. <i>Ancient Languages.</i> Greek Language,	162
Grecian Antiquities,	19
Hebrew Language,	4
Latin Language,	161
Roman Antiquities,	18
Mythology,	10

In all male academies, except Academy at Little Falls, Ames, Augusta, Greenville, Groton, Half Moon, Hobart Hall, Millville, Monroe, New Berlin, New Paltz, Sauquoit, Vernon, (13,) and in Ontario F. S., Troy F. S., (2,)

Amenia, Clinton L. I., Delaware, Falley, Farmers' Hall, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Genesee Wesleyan, Hamilton, Johnstown, Jonesville, Owego, Oxford, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Schuylerville, Seneca Falls, Stillwater, Utica, Whitehall,

Alfred, Genesee Wesleyan, Gouverneur, Hartwick,

In all male academies, except Groton, (1,) and in Albany Female Academy, Albany F. S., Brooklyn, Le Roy, Ontario F. S., Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rochester F. A., Rutgers F. I., Seward F. S., S. S. Seward Institute, Troy F. S., (12,)

Claverack, Clinton L. I., Delaware, Falley, Farmers' Hall, Genesee Wesleyan, Hamilton, Jonesville, North Salem, Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Stillwater, Utica, Utica F. A., Wilson,

Amenia, Amsterdam, Farmers' Hall, Johnstown, Jonesville, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, S. S. Seward L., Stillwater,

No. 8.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the various subjects are taught.
4. <i>Modern Languages.</i>	In all, except Amsterdam, Claverack, Clinton, Clinton G. S., Franklin, (Malone,) Granville, Greenbush, Holley, Hudson, Kingston, Liberty, Lowville, Spencertown, Troy, Westfield, (15,) Little Falls, Albion, Alfred, Amenia, Ames, Auburn, Brockport, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Canandaigua, Cary, Clinton L. I., De Ruyter, Dutchess, Falley, Fayetteville, Genesee and Wyoming, Genesee Wesleyan, Gouverneur, Grammar S. Col. C., Hartwick, Keeseville, Macedon, Manlius, Norwich, Oneida C., Ontario, F. S., Oxford, Phipps, Plattsburgh, Red Creek, Saquoit, Seneca Falls, S. S. Seward I., Troy F. S., Yates, Alfred, Brooklyn, Gouverneur, Keeseville, Manlius, Oxford, Troy F. S., Vernon, Yates, Clinton L. I., Falley, Grammar S. Col. C., Grammar S. U. C. New-York, Manlius, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Rochester F. A., Troy F. S., Yates, Little Falls, Addison, Albany F. S., Alfred, Amenia, Amsterdam, Auburn, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Canandaigua, Canton, Cary, Cayuga, Cherry Valley, Clinton L. I., Cortland, Delaware, East Bloomfield, Elmira, Fairfield, Farmers' Hall, Franklin, (Plattsburgh,) Genesee Wesleyan,	148
French Language,		
German Language,		36
Italian Language,		9
Spanish Language,		10
5. <i>Natural Sciences.</i>		
Anatomy,		

50

116

145

14

1

51

- Oneida C., Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Owego, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Red Creek, Rensselaerville, Richburgh, Riga, St. Lawrence, Schuylerville, Springville, S. S. Seward I., Starkey, Troy F. S., Union Hall, Whitehall, Whitestown,
 In all, except Addison, Albion, Ames, Auburn, Augusta, Binghamton, Cayuga, Cherry Valley, Clarkson, Claverack, Delaware, Dutchess, Erasmus Hall, Fort Covington, Genoa, Glen's Falls, G. S. Col. Col., G. S. U. C. N. Y., Granville, Greenville, Half-Moon, Hartwick, Hudson, Johnstown, Manlius, Mayville, Millville, Monroe, Mount Pleasant, Ovid, Owego, Peekskill, Randolph, Red Creek, Rensselaerville, Richburgh, Saugoit, Schoharie, Spencertown, Troy, Union Hall, Utica, Vernon, Wallkill, Walworth, Whitehall, Jefferson, (47),
 In all, except Addison, Bethany, Cayuga, Clarkson, Dutchess, Erasmus Hall, Gouverneur, Grammar S. U. C. N. Y., Granville, Half-Moon, Hobart Hall, Hubbardsville, Hudson, Kinderhook, Monroe, Ovid, Troy, Whitehall, (18,) De Ruyter, East Bloomfield, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Greenville, Jefferson C. I., Manlius, Middlebury, Oneida C., Onondaga, Owego, Plattsburgh, Rhinebeck, St. Lawrence, Sand Lake,
 Sand Lake,
 Little Falls, Alfred, America, Amsterdam, Aurora, Brookfield, Brooklyn, Canandaigua, Canton, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Cortland, Cortlandville, Delaware L. I., De Ruyter, East Bloomfield, Elmira, Falley, Fayetteville, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Genesee and Wyoming, Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, Genesee, Genoa, Hamilton, Ithaca, Jamestown, Jordan, Le Roy, Millville, Munro, North Salem, Norwich, Oneida C., Ontario F. S., Owego, Oxford, Plattsburgh, Richburgh, Riga, Rochester C. I., St. Lawrence, Sand Lake, Schuylerville, Spencertown, Springville, Starkey, Utica F. A., Whitestown, Yates,
 F. A., Whitestown, Yates,

Botany,
 ,Chemistry,
 ,Chemistry, (Agricultural,)
 ,Conchology,
 ,Geology,
 ,

No. 8.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the subjects are taught.
Hygiene,	Little Falls, Aurora, Brookfield, Cambridge, Cherry Valley, Hamilton, Nunda, Oneida C., Owego, Red Creek, St. Lawrence, Starkey, Troy F. S.,	15
Meteorology,		4
Mineralogy,		15
Natural History,		41
Physiology,		

Zoology,.....	120
6. <i>Moral, Intellectual, and Political Science.</i>	4
Criticism, (Elements of,).....	
Christianity, (Evidences of,).....	34
History, (Ecclesiastical,).....	
History, (General,).....	25
	2
History of the United States,.....	104
lerville, Seneca Falls, Sherburne, Spencertown, Union L. S., Utica, Clover Street, Jefferson, (43,).....	
Albany, Oneida C., Onondaga, St. Lawrence,.....	
Little Falls, Albany, Albany F. A., Alfred, Brooklyn, Clinton L. I., Farmers' Hall, Franklin, (Prattsburgh,) Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, Genesee, Ithaca, Jamestown, Le Roy, Middlebury, North Salem, Norwich, Oneida C., Ontario F. S., Owego, Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Schoharie, Seward F. S., Springville, Starkey, Troy F. S., Utica F. A., Wilson, Clover Street,.....	
Albany, Albany F. A., Albion, Alfred, Amenia, Bethany, Brooklyn, Cary, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Genesee Wesleyan, Hartwick, Lansingburgh, Le Roy, Oneida C., Ontario F. S., Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rochester F. A., Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Union Hall, Wilson, Clover Street,.....	
Aurora, Hartwick,.....	
In all, except Amsterdam, Auburn, Ball, Bethany, Binghamton, Brookfield, Canajoharie, Cayuga, Champlain, Cherry Valley, Chester, Coxsackie, De Ruyter, Fairfield, Fayetteville, Fort Covington, Franklin, (Malone,) Genoa, Gilbertsville, Granville, Greenbush, Greenville, Half-Moon, Hartwick, Hobart Hall, Holley, Hudson, Jordan, Lansingburgh, Lowville, Macedon, Manlius, Mayville, Middlebury, Millville, Munro, Moravia, New Berlin, Newburgh, Norwich, Nunda, Oneida C., Prattsville, Randolph, Red Creek, Rhinebeck, Richburgh, Riga, Sandlake, Schoharie, Sherburne, Union L. S., Union Village, Utica, Whitehall, Whitestown, Yates, Jefferson, Prospect, (59,).....	
In all, except Little Falls, Addison, Albion, Alfred, Amsterdam, Argyle, Auburn, Augusta, Ball, Binghamton, Brockport, Brookfield, Canton, Cary,	

No. 3.—(Continued.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the various subjects are taught.
Law, (Constitutional,) and Government,.....	Cherry Valley, Chester, Clarkson, Claverack, Clinton L. I., Cox- sackie Delaware L. I. The River East Bloomfield Fayetteville, Genesee lle, Gro- n, Jones- Middle- ch, Nun- it, Scho- barie, Schuylerville, Seneca Falls, Sherburne, Troy, Union L. S., Union Village, Utica, Wallkill, Windsor, Yates, Jefferson, Pompey, Prospect, (77,).....	86
Logic,.....		30

41

Natural Theology,

22

Philosophy, (Intellectual,)

99

Philosophy, (Moral,)

Salem, Norwich, Oneida C., Onondaga, Ontario F. S., Oswego, Oxford, Phipps, Plattsburgh, Poughkeepsie, Red Creek, Rochester F. A., Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Seneca Falls, Springville, Troy F. S., Union L. S., Utica F. A., Whitestown, Wilson,

Albany F. A., Alfred, Amenia, Brooklyn, Clinton G. S., Clinton L. I., Gouverneur, New-Paltz, Oneida C., Onondaga, Oxford, Phipps, Poughkeepsie, Rutgers, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Seward F. S., S. S. Seward L., Troy F. S., Westfield, Clover Street, Pompey,

In all, except Academy at Little Falls, Addison, Albany, Albany F. S., Ames, Amsterdam, Auburn, Augusta, Aurora, Ball, Bethany, Binghamton, Brookfield, Cayuga, Cherry Valley, Chester, Claverack, Coxsackie, Dutchess, Fairfield, Fort Covington, Friendship, Genoa, G. S., Columbia C., G. S. U. C. New-York, Greenbush, Greenville, Groton, Hobart Hall, Hubbardville, Hudson, Jefferson C. I., Johnstown, Keeseville, Kingston, Liberty, Lockport, Lowville, Monroe, Moravia, Mount Pleasant, Munro, Nunda, Ogdensburg, Ovid, Peekskill, Plattsburgh, Prattsville, Randolph, Richburgh, Sand Lake, Schoharie, Seneca Falls, Starkey, Troy, Union Hall, Utica, Vernon, Walworth, Whitehall, Whitestown, Yates, Jefferson, Prospect, (64,)

In all, except Academy at Little Falls, Addison, Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Augusta, Aurora, Ball, Bethany, Binghamton, Brockport, Brookfield, Canajoharie, Canandaigua, Champlain, Cherry Valley, Claverack, Clinton, Coxsackie, Delaware, Delaware L. I., Dutchess, Fort Covington, Friendship, Genoa, Gilbertsville, Glen's Falls, Grammar School Col. College, G. S. U. C. New-York, Granville, Greenville, Hobart Hall, Hubbardville, Hudson, Johnstown, Jonesville, Jordan, Keeseville, Kinderhook, Kingsboro', Kingston, Lansingburgh, Liberty, Lockport, Lowville, Macedon, Mayville, Mexico, Millville, Montgomery, Moravia, Mount Pleasant, Munro, New-

No. 8.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	ACADEMIES IN WHICH THE SUBJECTS ARE STUDIED.	No. of Academies in which the subjects are taught.
1	Berlin, Newburgh, Nunda, Ogdensburgh, Ovid, Peekskill, Prattsville, Randolph, Red Creek, Rensselaerville, Rome, Sand Lake, Schoharie, Spencer-town, Statkey, Troy, Union Hall, Union L. S., Utica, Vernon, Walworth, Washington, Whiteball, Whitestown, Windsor, Yates, Jefferson, Prospect (81.)	82
Political Economy,.....	Albany, Albion, Amenia, Aurora, Canandaigua, Clinton L. I., Cortland, DeRuyter, Fayetteville, Franklin, (Valone,) Fredonia, Genesee Wesleyan, Holley, Kinderhook, Oxford, Phipps, Plattsburgh, Rochester C. I., Rome, Seward F. S., Utica F. A., Wilson,.....	92
Psychology,.....	St	1
Rhetoric,.....	In	

Theology,.....	Alfred, Hartwick,.....	2
Teachings, (Principles of,).....	Alfred, Aurora, Cherry Valley, Claverack, Delaware, East Bloomfield, Franklin, (P.), Friendship, Oxford, Rhinebeck, St. Lawrence, Westfield, Millville, Onondaga, Springville,.....	12
Phonography,.....	Rhinebeck,.....	3
Mnemonotchny,.....	Randolph,.....	1
Domestic Economy,.....	Albany, Starkey, Troy Female Seminary,.....	1
Mapping,.....	Albany, Amenia, Augusta, Cocksackie, East Bloomfield, Franklin, (P.), Holy, Macedon, Phipps, Plattsburgh, Rhinebeck, Richburgh, Rutgers, Starkey, Troy F. S.,.....	3
Drawing,.....	Cocksackie, Phipps, Plattsburgh,.....	15
Music,.....	Amenia, Erasmus Hall, Newburgh, Sand Lake, Starkey, Troy F. S.,.....	3
Music, (Instrumental,).....	Amenia, Clinton G. S., Erasmus Hall, G. S. U. C. N. Y., Newburgh, Red Creek, Rhinebeck, Rutgers, Starkey, Troy F. S.,.....	6
Music, (Vocal,).....	Amenia, Troy F. S., Starkey,.....	10
Painting,.....	Rutgers,.....	3
Embroidery,.....	Rutgers,.....	1
Calisthenics,.....	Newburgh, Starkey, (the last, vocal gymnastics,).....	1
Gymnastics,.....		2

SCHEDULE No. 9,

Containing abstracts from the Academic Reports for 1850, made to the Regents of the University, exhibiting the various text or other books used during said year in the academies from which such reports were received, in the different subjects of study taught in the academies.

I. ORDINARY ELEMENTARY STUDIES.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Academies.
Arithmetic,	Adams,	
	Baldwin,	
	Bazeley,	
	Clark,	
	Colburn,	
	Cruttenden,	
	Daboll,	
	Davies,	
	Day,	
	Emerson,	
	Greenleaf,	
	Marsh,	
	Mitchell,	
	Morey,	
	Parley,	
	Perkins,	
	Ray,	
	Ring,	
	Smith,	
	Stoddard,	
	Thomson,	
Book-keeping,	Wanzer,	
	Willett,	
	Willson,	
	Adams,	
	Bennet,	
	Colt,	
	Cruttenden,	
	Day,	
	Duff,	
	Eastman and Fulton,	
	Foster,	
	Fuller,	
	Harris,	
	Jones,	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
Book-keeping,.....	McGregor,	3
	Marsh,	9
	National Accountant,.....	2
	Northend,	1
	Preston,	61
	Shea,	1
	Winchester,	10
Composition,.....	Blair,	1
	Boyd,	8
	Newman,	2
	Parker,	57
	Preston,	1
Elocution,.....	Bronson,	3
	Caldwell,	5
	Clagget,	1
	Comstock,	9
	Dwyer,	1
	Frost,	3
	Hows,	3
	Kirkham,	1
	Lovell,	17
	McGuffie,	1
	Maglathlin,	9
	Mandeville,	22
	Murdock and Russell,	2
	Parker,	1
	Porter,	20
	Russell,	6
	Sanders,	5
	Sweet,	13
	Town,	3
	Vanderhoof,	1
	White,	1
English Grammar,	Bazeley,	1
	Brown,	72
	Bullions,	50
	Clagget,	1
	Clark,	7
	Comley,	1
	Cruttenden,	1
	Frazer,	1
	Green,	6
	Greenleaf,	1

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No Acad
English Grammar,	Hazen, Kenyon, Kirkham, Miller, Murray, Saunders, Smith, Spencer, Weld, Wells,	
Engl ^h Language, Dictionary,	Gallaudet, Johnson, Reil, Smith, Walker, Walker & Webster, Webster, Worcester,	
Geography,	Bazeley, Bliss, Book of Commerce, Goodrich, Mitchell, Morse, Olney, Parker, Parley, Smith, Willard, Woodbridge, Woodbridge & Willard, Worcester,	
Orthography,	Clagget, Clark, Cobb, Fowle, Gallaudet and Hooker, Galpin, Hazen, Kenyon,	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
graphy,.....	Lynd,	1
	McEllegat,.....	9
	Mandeville,.....	2
	Page,	5
	Sanders,.....	19
	Scholar's Companion,.....	3
	Swan,	2
	Town,	48
	Walker,	1
	Webster,.....	37
	Wells,.....	1
	Wilson,	1
	Worcester,	3
	Wright,.....	30
ciation Standard,...	Reid,.....	1
	Walker,.....	5
	Walker and Webster,.....	3
	Webster,.....	82
g Books,	Worcester,	5
	The Bible,.....	20
	American Expositor,.....	1
	American First Class Book,.	3
	American Reader,	2
	Angell's Series,.....	4
	Barber's History,	1
	Bentley's Series,.....	1
	Book of Commerce,.....	1
	Bronson's Elocution,	1
	Campbell's Poems,.....	1
	Child's Guide,.....	1
	Clagget's Elocution,	1
	Cleveland's Eng. Literature,	1
	Cobb's Series,...	3
	Comstock's Elocution,.....	3
	Cowper,	1
	D'Aubigne,.....	1
	Girl's Book,	1
	Goodrich's History,	4
	Guernsey's History,	2
	Hale's History,.....	2
	Hall's Reader,	1
	Hazen,.....	2
	Hemans,.....	2

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Academy
Reading Books,	How's Shakspeare Reader, ..	
	Leavitt,	
	Lord's Modern History,	
	Lovell's Series,	
	Maglathlin,	
	Mc Guffie's Series,	
	Mandeville's Series,	
	Milton,	
	Mount Vernon Reader,	
	Murray's English Reader, ..	
	National Speaker,	
	North American Reader, ...	
	Parker's Exercises,	
	Parley's History,	
	Paulding's Washington,	
	Pierpont's Reader,	
	Pinnock's England,	
	Pollock,	
	Popular Lessons,	
	Porter's Rhetorical Reader, ..	
	Reader's Guide,	
	Robbins' History,	
	Russel's Reader,	
	Russell and Goldsbury,	
	Saunders' Series,	
	Scripture Reader,	
	Scott's Poems,	
	Shakspeare,	
	Spectator,	
	Student,	
	Sweet's Elocution,	
	Thomson's Poems,	
	Town's Reading Books,	
	Townsend and Bailey,	
	Village Reader,	
	Wilson's Amer. Class Reader, ..	
	Wilson's Hist. United States, ..	
	Worcester's Books,	
	Young Ladies' Class Book, ..	
	Young Ladies' Reader,	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND THEIR APPLICATIONS.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
.....	Bailey,	2
.....	Bonnycastle,	5
.....	Bourdon,	10
.....	Bridges,	1
.....	Clark,	3
.....	Cotburn,	5
.....	Davies,	65
.....	Davies' Bourdon,	37
.....	Day and Thomson's Day, ..	91
.....	Gummere,	1
.....	Hack'ey	1
.....	Hirsch,	1
.....	Loomis,	6
.....	Perkins,	18
.....	Ray,	1
.....	Robinson,	32
.....	Ryan,	1
.....	Thomson,	4
.....	Tower,	8
.....	Burritt,	89
.....	Comstock,	1
.....	Guy,	4
.....	Herschel,	1
.....	Keith,	4
.....	Kendall,	2
.....	Mattison,	59
.....	Mitchell,	2
.....	Olmsted	25
.....	Parker,	2
.....	Robinson,	12
.....	Smith,	19
.....	Davies,	6
.....	Integral,	7
.....	Pierce,	1
.....	Whitlock,	1
.....	Differential,	6
.....	Pierce,	1
.....	Whitlock,	1
.....	ctions,	3
.....	Coffin,	4
.....	Davies,	1
.....	Hutton,	1

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED,	No. Acad.
Conic Sections,.....	Jackson,	
	Loomis,	
	Robinson,	
Electricity,	Comstock,	
	Draper,	
	Gray,	
	Johnston,	
	Olmsted,	
	Parker,	
	Reid & Bain,	
	Robinson,	
	Silliman,	
Engineering, (Civil,)	Davies,	
	Gillespie,	
	Mahan,	
Geometry,	Davies & Davies' Legendre,	
	Hackley,	
	Johnson,	
	Loomis,	
	Perkins,	
	Robinson,	
	Thomson's Legendre,	
	Euclid, (Playfair's &c.),	
	Whitlock,	
Geometry, (Analytical,)	Coffin,	
	Davies,	
	Pierce,	
	Young,	
Geometry, (Descriptive,)	Davies,	
Hydrostatics,	Comstock,	
	Draper,	
	Enfield,	
	Johnston,	
	Lardner,	
	Olmsted,	
	Parker,	
	Robinson,	
Levelling,	Davies,	
	Flint,	
	Gummere,	
Logarithms,	Clark,	
	Davies,	
	Day,	

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
Logarithms,	Flint,	2
	Gummere,	1
	Robinson,	2
	Stanley,	1
Magnetism,	Comstock,	9
	Draper,	7
	Johnston,	3
	Olmsted,	11
	Parker,	6
	Robinson,	1
	Silliman,	2
	Boucharlat,	1
Mechanics,	Comstock,	10
	Johnston,	1
	Olmsted,	13
	Parker,	7
	Robinson,	1
	Smith,	1
	Davies,	28
Mensuration,	Davies' Legendre,	5
	Day,	5
	Ostrander,	1
	Scribner,	1
	Whitlock,	1
	Arnott,	1
	Blake,	2
	Comstock,	71
	Draper,	4
	Enfield,	1
Natural Philosophy,	Gale,	1
	Gray,	3
	Johnston,	3
	Olmsted,	62
	Parker,	31
	Phelps,	2
	Renwick,	1
	Robinson,	3
	Swift,	7
	Bowditch,	3
	Davies,	14
	Day,	5
	Pierce,	1
	Comstock,	7
Optics,	Comstock,	7

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	N Acad
Optics,	Draper, Enfield, Johnston, Olmsted, Parker, Robinson,	
Perspective,	Armstrong, Chapman, Coe, Davies,	
Surveying,	Davies, Flint, Gummere, Thomson, Whitlock,	
Technology,	Bigelow, Hazen, Potter,	
Trigonometry,	Davies & Davies' Legendre, Day, Flint, Gummere, Robinson, Thomson, Whitlock, Young,	

3. ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Greek Language, Grammar, .	Anthon, Arnold, Bullions, Buttman, Crosby, Fiske, Goodrich, Kendrick, Kuhner, M'Clintock, Sophocles, Valpy,
----------------------------	--

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
Grecian Antiquities,	Anthon,	14.
	Bojazen,	1
	Eschenberg,	1
	Cleveland,	1
	Potter,	2
	Smith,	2
Hebrew Language, Grammar,	Gesenius,	1
	Nordheimer,	1
	Roediger,	1
Latin Language, Grammar, ..	Adam, (including the various editions,)	10
	Arnold,	6
	Anthon,	6
	Andrews & Stoddard,	82
	Bullions,	75
	Goodrich,	2
	Kuhner,	1
	M'Clintock,	11
	Zumpt,	1
	Adam,	6
Roman Antiquities,	Anthon,	6
	Bojazen,	2
	Dillaway,	2
	Eschenberg,	1
	Salkeld,	1
	Smith,	1
Mythology,	Anthon,	3
	Dwight,	1
	Keightley,	2
	Lempriere,	2
	Tooke,	3

4. MODERN LANGUAGES.

French Language, Grammar,	Fowle,	1
	Levizac,	50
	Manesca,	2
	Noel & Chapsal,	7
	Ollendorf,	88
	Perrin,	3
	Pinney,	16
	Roux,	1
	Sparks,	2

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Acad.
German Language, Grammar,	Adler,	
	Follen,	
	Nochden,	
	Ollendorf,	
	Woodbury,	
Italian Language, Grammar, .	Foresti,	
	Graglia,	
	Ollendorf,	
Spanish Language, Grammar, .	Cubi,	
	Jose,	
	Ollendorf,	
	Rabaden,	
	Sale,	
	Salkeld,	

5. NATURAL SCIENCE.

Anatomy,	Cutter,
	Smith,
Botany,	Beck,
	Comstock,
	Eaton,
	Gray,
	Lincoln,
	Phelps,
	Ruschenberger,
	Wood,
Chemistry,	Beck,
	Chambers,
	Comstock,
	Davies,
	Drapcr,
	Eaton,
	Fownes,
	Fresenius,
	Gray,
	Johnston,
	Jones,
	Kane,
	Phelps,
	Reid & Bain,
	Renwick,
	Silliman,

No. 9.—(CONTINUED)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
stry,	Turner,	3
	Wood,	1
stry, Agricultural,	Chaptal, ..	1
	Eaton,	2
	Hamilton,	1
	Johnston,	5
	Norton,	6
ology,	Scram,	1
phy, Physical,	Somerville,	1
y,	Agassiz,	1
	Bakewell,	1
	Chambers,	1
	Comstock,	4
	Hitchcock,	42
	Lyell,	2
	Mather,	1
	Page,	2
	Ruschenberger,	5
e,	Cutter,	16
	Lambert,	2
ology,	Brocklesby,	3
	Regents' Reports,	1
logy,	Cleveland,	1
	Comstock,	6
	Dana,	4
	Hitchcock,	3
l History,	Ackerman,	12
	Bigland,	1
	Chambers, ..	1
	Comstock,	3
	Frost's Class Book,	5
	Goldsmith,	1
	Good's Book of Nature, ..	1
	Goodrich,	1
	Parley,	2
	Smellie,	22
logy,	Chambers,	1
	Coates,	5
	Combe,	3
	Comstock,	5
	Cutler,	109
	Griscom,	4
	Lambert,	2

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Academy
Physiology,.....	Lee,	
	Magendie,	
	Ray,	
	Miss Taylor,.....	
Zoology,.....	Agassiz,	
	Chambers,	
	Jaeger,.....	

6. MORAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Criticism,	Alison,	
	Kames,	3
	Schlegel,	
Christianity, Evidences of,...	Alexander,	
	Butler,	
	Flatt,	
	Horne,	
	Keith,	
	Paley,	1
History, Ecclesiastical,.....	Storr,	
	Goodrich,	
History,	Mosheim,	
	Bloss,	
	Goodrich,	
	Grimshaw,	
	Guizot,	
	Lyman,	
	Magnall,	
	Markham,	
	Parker,	
	Parley,	1
	Pinnock,	
	Robbins,	3
	Rollin,	
	Russell,	
	Taylor,	
	Tyson,	
	Tytler,	
	Whelpley,	
	Willard,	2
	Wilson,	
	Winchester,	
	Worcester,	1

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

OBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. of Academies.
of the United States,	Bazeley,.....	1
	Child's United States,.....	1
	Frost,.....	1
	Goodrich,.....	21
	Guernsey,.....	5
	Hale,.....	18
	Olney,.....	2
	Parley,.....	6
	Snowden,.....	1
	Willard,.....	25
	Wilson,.....	25
Constitutional, and Go-	Bayard,.....	1
vernment,.....	Hale,.....	1
	Shurtleff,.....	2
	Story,.....	2
	Tocqueville,.....	1
	Wedgewood,.....	1
	Wilson,.....	3
	Young,.....	17
.....	Hedge,.....	10
	Tappan,.....	5
	Watts,.....	1
	Whately,.....	17
Theology,.....	Butler,.....	6
	Paley,.....	18
Philosophy, Intellectual,....	Abercombie,.....	50
	Beecher,.....	1
	Brown,.....	1
	Cousin,.....	1
	Mahan,.....	2
	Marsh,.....	1
	Stewart,.....	1
	Tappan,.....	1
	Upham,.....	39
	Watts,.....	51
Philosophy, Moral,	Abercombie,.....	5
	Boyd,.....	2
	Hall,.....	1
	Mahan,.....	2
	Paley,.....	3
	Watts,.....	4
	Wayland,.....	62
	Whewell,.....	2

No. 9.—(CONTINUED.)

SUBJECTS OF STUDY.	BOOKS USED.	No. Acad.
Political Economy,.....	Say, Wayland, Whately, Wilson,	
Psychology,	Cousin, Marsh,	
Rhetoric,.....	Blair, Boyd, Campbell,..... Jamieson, Mills, Newman, Parker, Whately,	
Teaching, Principles of,	Abbot, Hall,..... Page,	
Theology,.....	Finney,.....	
Phonography,.....	Andrews & Boyle,.....	
Mnemotechny,	Miles,	
Domestic Economy,.....	Beecher,	
Gymnastics,	Jahn,.....	
Drawing,.....	Abbot, Chapman,..... Clark, Coe, Follett,.....	

SCHEDULE No. 10,

Containing extracts from the remarks submitted by the trustees or teachers of Academies, in their reports to the Regent of the University, for the year 1850, on the peculiar modes of instruction adopted by them, and on other special matters relative to education.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK.—*Extract from the Annual Report.*—The number of pupils under instruction on the first day of January, 1851, as appears by the foregoing returns, is two hundred and twenty-seven, of whom forty-five were admitted at the beginning of the present term. The number who have left since the first of January, 1850, is forty ; making the whole number under instruction during the year two hundred and sixty-seven.

With the exception of a few extraordinary cases, the dismissals are at the close of the academic year, in July, and the admissions at the end of the vacation, in September.

Of the number whose names are now returned, one hundred and twenty-eight are males, and ninety-nine are females.

The general health of the pupils has been good. We have not been afflicted, during the past year, with any seasons of prevailing sickness, and there have been but few cases of serious illness. Only one death has occurred in the household during the year, the case of a female pupil of debilitated constitution, and long a sufferer by a complication of infirmities. Another death by consumption took place, some months after the patient had returned home to her friends.

Referring to former reports, we find that the number of deaths by disease, among our pupils, during the last six years, has been ten, and by casualty one. (Another death by accident, which occurred during a vacation, at the distance of several hundred miles from the

Institution, is not included in this statement.) During the same period the number of pupils has varied from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five, the average being two hundred and seventy. The annual mortality, therefore, on the average of these six years has been only one in one hundred and eighteen. This is a favorable result, especially when we reflect that a large portion of the deaf and dumb are of constitutions originally delicate, or made so by injudicious parental tenderness. There is reason to believe, that the proportion of deaths among the pupils of the Institution is considerably less than it would be among the same number of deaf and dumb children kept at home. We have dwelt more particularly on this point because health is a very important condition of intellectual improvement, and because the general health of a community (of children and youth especially,) is the best proof of the enjoyment of general happiness.

The great majority of our pupils are between the ages of twelve and twenty. Deaf mutes are eligible as State pupils in New-York from the age of twelve to that of twenty-five, and in New Jersey from twelve to twenty; but it is very desirable that they should be sent to the Institution between the ages of twelve and fourteen. Those whose friends are able to continue them under instruction for more than the usual term, may in some cases, be advantageously admitted at an earlier age. But in the case of those whose term of instruction is limited to five, six, or seven years, the greatest amount of benefit for this term, will be realized, by making it include that period of life in which the thirst for knowledge is strongest, the motives to diligence and good conduct most influential, the impressions on memory most durable, and habits of intellectual application most easily formed. The period between twelve or fourteen and eighteen or twenty, has been found by experience much the best time of life for the most rapid and durable attainments in a study so difficult as the written language for the deaf and dumb. At an earlier age, the power of attention and of continued study is too small, and impressions on the memory too effaceable; at a later age, the mind has passed the period of development, and the memory left so long uncultivated is hardly capable of receiving a new class of impressions. The years between twelve and twenty are also the golden time for imparting mechanical skill, for forming habits of industry, good manners, and good morals that will have the best chance to become permanent.

fixed, and for preparing the heart to receive the great truths of religion. In short, all the ends we propose when we undertake to give a complete intellectual, mechanical, and moral education to our pupils, are best promoted by receiving them at such an age that the course of instruction shall include the golden years of youth, and not much later than the age of eighteen or twenty.

There is only one consideration that leads some European schools to receive their pupils at a much earlier age than we find desirable, namely the teaching of articulation which can be undertaken with any hopes of success, only while the organs of speech which in a few years become rigid and unmanageable by disease, yet possess the pliancy of infancy. And those teachers who for the sake of teaching articulation receive their pupils at the age of six or eight, admit that for all other purposes, this period is much too early ; that it is unfavorable to the obtaining of the best intellectual results ; that it makes the teaching of trades almost impossible, and that pupils received thus early complete their allotted term at an age too tender to struggle with unfavorable circumstances or to preserve good habits amidst corrupting influences.

We may add, that the facts just cited are by no means the only objections to the teaching of articulation as a general branch of instruction in the schools for the deaf and dumb. A great deal of time is necessarily wasted in the mere mechanical repetition of letters, syllables or words, to which the pupil can attach no ideas, or only very vague and incorrect ones. The consequence of this loss of time, as might be expected, is that the pupils of articulating schools, other things being equal, are found much less intelligent, much less thoroughly grounded in the ordinary branches of a good education than our own pupils, after an equal term of instruction. And after all these sacrifices are made for the sake of teaching articulation, the result, as proved by the evidence of the most competent observers is, in the majority of cases, of no practical value. The statements sometimes put forth by teachers as to the facility in speaking and reading on the lips acquired by the pupils of some German schools, are to be understood as applying only to the best cases, which are almost always those of persons who became deaf after learning to speak distinctly, or whose deafness is only partial. Of these two classes, there are always enough in every large school for the purposes of display; and in our own institution there are several who

retain the ability to speak quite intelligibly, and, in some cases, read a few simple sentences on the lips. When we find the pupil already possesses some ability to speak, we consider it to give such special attention to the case as may prevent this from being lost by disease. Farther than this, we regard the teaching of articulation as inexpedient, because to operate any considerable improvement in the enunciation of those who speak very imperfectly would demand a degree of time and of labor, on the part of the teacher, that would very seriously prejudice the improvement of the rest of the class, in the more important studies in which the whole class share. And in the case of those who come to us unable to speak, the attempt to teach articulation, as we know by experiments actually made in our institution, as well as by the more and more costly experience of many foreign institutions, would prove a useless waste of time and of labor. The names of the instructors are as follows :

President of the Institution—HARVEY PRINDLE PEET, M. A.

Professors and Teachers—David Ely Bartlett, M. A., Josiah C. Cary, M. A., Oran Wilkinson Morris, M. A., Jacob Van Trump, M. A., Thomas Gallaudet, M. A., Isaac Lewis Peet, M. A., Jeremiah Wood Conklin, Gilbert C. W. Gamage, Fisher Spofford, Isaac Hoyt Benedict, Edward Peet, B. A.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HARVEY P. PEET, *President*.

G. S. ROBBINS, *Secretary*.

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY.

BOARD OF EDUCATION—REPORT.—The Board of Education of the city and county of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of an act authorizing the said board to establish a Free Academy in said city, passed May 7th 1847, respectfully present to the Common Council of the city of New-York, and to the Board of Regents of the University of the State, this their second annual report of the operation and condition of the Free Academy now established in said city.

It is matter of public congratulation and grateful acknowledgment that the operations of the Free Academy, during the past year, have been uninterrupted by any epidemic disease, or any other disturbing cause whatever. On the contrary, the Institution, in the midst of that general health and public tranquillity, which has

abundantly blessed the whole community, has been permitted to pursue its course of activity and usefulness, in that undisturbed peace and quietness so essential to the success of every educational institution, but especially so to one of a somewhat novel and comparatively yet untried character.

The Free Academy has profited by this concurrence of favorable circumstances, in the uninterrupted exercise of all its appropriate functions, the testing by actual experiment of its peculiar excellencies, and the gradual establishment of its character. As the number of its pupils has increased, and its several classes have advanced in their prescribed course of studies, the character and capacities of the Institution have been correspondingly developed, and by the results, the Institution has fully verified the intelligent foresight, and vindicated the wisdom of its founders.

It would doubtless be as hard to pretend, or it would be unreasonable to expect, that a young institution, like the Free Academy, so novel in its organization and objects, so great a departure from established ideas, and so much in opposition not only to prevailing prejudices but to opinions long settled and which age had rendered as venerable as they were unyielding, had come into existence perfect both in its plan and its details.

In the whole range of actual and ideal existences, the past presents but a single instance of one springing into being fully grown and fully armed. But the Free Academy, like all other actual causes and consequences of an advancing civilization, is doubtless subject to the universal law of progress, and can, therefore, only receive its perfection from time and experience.

But if, as is believed, its fundamental principle be sound, and its distinctive features correct, by the judicious adoption, from time to time, of such modifications and additions as experience may suggest and as shall adapt the Institution more fully to the educational wants of the community, and the exigencies of the times, it is confidently believed that the original object of the Free Academy will be effectually accomplished, and the sanguine expectation of its friends fully realized.

The outline and course of instruction in the Free Academy are preber sive and liberal. When this outline shall be fully filled, its apparatus enlarged and its library rendered what in such an institution it is indispensable it should be, it is confidently believed with a corps of teachers as able, and an administration as wise, ly and efficient as those which the Free Academy fortunately enjoys in its present Principal and Faculty, its means of instruction gratuitously offered to all, will be fully equal to those of any educational institution in the country, of whatever grade, or however ly endowed ; and will be, as it now is, every way worthy of favorable regard and support of the public.

The Free Academy affords gratuitously the means of a sound, tical, and classical education to many, who otherwise would be ly deprived of them. It is in reality what it has been well called "*The People's College.*" This peculiar and distinctive feature of new Institution, should commend it to every philanthropist and of popular education.

But it is not merely in the good the Free Academy directly accomplishes, that it is worthy of encouragement : drawing as it does pupils exclusively from the common schools of the city, it re back upon those schools a benign and salutary influence. This is already apparent, and will, it is believed, in the future, be still operative and manifest. Whether, therefore, regard be had to the good which the Free Academy, by its direct agency, accomplishes, or the favorable influence which indirectly it does already exert, and is destined hereafter still more largely to exert, in every way this young and novel Institution is invested with peculiar interest and deserves peculiar encouragement.

The Board of Education cannot close their preliminary remarks without alluding again to the present condition of the library and apparatus of the Free Academy, and not merely to the importance but the indispensable necessity of an immediate and liberal increase of both, and especially of the former. It is believed that no educational institution of the character and objects of the Free Academy ever attained to high reputation and usefulness, without these indispensable means of instruction.

The Board, therefore, would respectfully but earnestly present this important subject to the notice and consideration of the com

council, in the confident hope that they may be pleased to make such provision in respect to it as a due regard to other important interests may permit, and as to their wisdom and justice may seem right and proper.

The Board of Education, on the 17th of July, 1850, adopted, among others, the following rules and regulations for the government and management of the Free Academy :

" V. There shall be two several examinations in each year, of all the pupils, in all the studies pursued by them since the last examination. The first shall commence on the first Monday after the first of January, and shall continue two weeks. The second shall commence on the Monday before the last Wednesday in June, and shall continue two weeks.

VI. There shall be three vacations in each academic year : from the fourth Wednesday in July, six weeks : from the 25th day of December to the first day of January inclusive ; from the last day of April inclusive, one week.

VII. The examinations of candidates for admission shall take place immediately after the general examinations in January and July.

VIII. No pupil shall be admitted to the Academy under twelve years of age.

IX. No pupil shall be admitted unless he shall have been a pupil in one or more of the common schools of the city of New-York for at least the usual school period of one year.

XI. No pupil shall be admitted unless he shall have passed a good examination in

Spelling,
Reading,
Writing,
English Grammar,
Geography,
Arithmetic,
History of the U. S.

XV. Every pupil admitted to the Academy shall receive a certificate thereof, stating the studies in which he shall have been exam-

ined, and stating also that on leaving the Academy with a good character, he shall receive another certificate, stating the period he been in the Academy, the studies there pursued by him, and reason of his leaving the institution.

XVI. The academic year shall end on the fourth Wednesday July in each year ; on which day the anniversary of the institution shall be held at the Academy, when the results of the examinations shall be publicly announced, the certificates shall be distributed to the pupils, and the medals shall be delivered. A meeting of the Board of Education shall be called to attend the anniversary."

Since the last report to the common council of the city of New York, and the Regents of the University of the State, two examinations for admission and two for advancement have been held at the Free Academy.

At the examination for advancement held from January 21st to January 31st, 1850, class A. consisted of 67 pupils, of whom 32 were advanced and 25 were turned back. Class B. consisted of 61 pupils, of whom 55 were advanced, and 4 were turned back.

At the examination for admission from February 12th, 1850, 119 candidates were presented; of whom there were admitted, and rejected,

(II.)

At the examination for advancement from June 24th to July 1st, 1850, from Class A. were advanced,
do do turned back,
do B. were advanced,
do do turned back,
do C. were advanced,
do do turned back,

At the examination for admission from July 8th to July 16th, 1850, there were presented 119 candidates, of whom there were admitted,
and rejected,

P.
 or annum.
 \$2,500
 1,500
 1,000
 1,500
 700
 700
 1,500
 500
 1,000

700
 500
 500

s.—The
 ites the
 l trigo-
 ural and
 chanics.
 ydraulic
 ometry,
 id phys-

ice, engineering field-work, materials used in construction, and use of instruments, topographical drawing, mechanical drawing.

Instruction is given, largely, by lectures and practical drilling, with references to a variety of standard authorities in general and technical science, which it would be, doubtless, unnecessary to particularize in this place.

RATE OF DISTRIBUTION FOR THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.—Prior to 1847, the amounts granted were distributed according to the number of students allowed in each Senatorial District (and \$5,000 to each district.) The rate mentioned below is what would have been allowed if the apportionment had been made for the whole State.

In 1847, and subsequently, it was made for the whole State.

	Number of Students.	Money granted.	Rate
1839	7,070	\$40,000	\$5 6
1840	8,842	40,000	4 5
1841	10,186	40,000	3 9
1842	10,560	40,000	3 7
1843	11,277	40,000	3 5
1844	11,699	40,000	3 4
1845	12,257	40,000	3 2
1846	13,481	40,000	2 9
1847	13,998	40,000	2 8
1848	14,262	40,000	2 8
1849	15,043	40,000	2 6
1850	16,514	40,000	2 4
1851	17,912	40,000	2 2

The Secretary of State, from the above committee, made the following report:

The committee appointed by the Regents in April last to receive and report on the applications that might be made by academies to be appointed to instruct Common School Teachers, in conformity with the provisions of the act passed March 30, 1849, and to designate the academies to be selected,

Report, that they have received application from 57 academies in 38 counties. (The list is omitted.)

On receiving the above list of applicants, the earliest subject for consideration and decision appeared to be whether the appropriation should be limited to a single academy in each county. There were many reasons why, in the view of the committee, this course should be preferred. If the number of students to be educated, even with the amount of money to be granted, be subdivided, there is much reason to apprehend that the object to be attained will be altogether considered as a secondary one. Indeed it is highly questionable, whether academies the best qualified in their course of instruction and other appliances of every kind, would be willing to undertake the instruction of ten or less students, and for the small salary which this arrangement would necessarily restrict them. The committee are therefore unanimously of opinion, that the selection should be confined to one academy in each county that has applied.

In proceeding to designate the academies for this purpose the committee have been guided by the best information within their reach, as to the ability of the applicant to perform the required duties. They submit the following list as in their opinion the preferable ones, only remarking, that in a few instances, where claims have been presented of nearly equal strength, they have usually inclined in favor of such institutions as were deprived of their expected appropriation in 1844, in consequence of the change of the views of the Legislature relative to the instruction of Common School Teachers, and the establishment of the present Normal School.

With these explanations, the committee recommend that the following academies be designated for the purposes mentioned in the act above referred to, and for the years 1850 and 1851, respectively.

unless revoked for the last named year by the Regents, on sufficient cause.

(The list of academies, with those subsequently added, will be found at the end of this report.)

The committee are also, by the above resolution, directed to report the forms to be required from said academies, to entitle them to the appropriation.

On this matter it is not necessary to be too specific. The law requires that the students shall be instructed in the science of common school teaching, for at least four months in each year. It is to be presumed that every academy applying is familiar with what is here intended. The pupils are certainly to be instructed in all the important elementary branches, they should also attend to as many of the more advanced studies as are compatible with their advancement on entering and the time they could spare, and above all they must be taught the science of common school teaching. But whether this last shall be by lectures, by witnessing the progress of a well ordered school during the above period, or by being placed for a portion of it in authority over a certain number of younger scholars and instructing and governing them, must in the opinion of the committee be in a great measure left to the judgment and discretion of the trustees and principals of the respective academies.

They however unite in advising that certain conditions should be exacted either from the academies, or the pupils thus received. They should be instructed free of charge for the four months in question. While it is understood that they may be received from any part of the State, it is at the same time only a proper return for the bounty of the State, that they should on entering, sign a pledge, that they intend to devote a reasonable time to the business of teaching district schools, and to make the obligation the more reliable, the age should be specified by the board previous to which they should not be allowed to enter. In the Normal School the females are required to be on admission of the age of sixteen, and the males, eighteen; possibly this might be somewhat reduced in these county institutions, and the committee therefore recommend that the limit for females be 14 years, and for males 16 years.

The secretary should be instructed to prepare under the direction of a committee, the form of an annual report by each academy completing its tour of duty,—of the name and age of each student claimed—the studies pursued by him and for what length of time—a schedule indeed resembling that now required in the annual report. The time of the coming in of this report should also be fixed by the Regents. Probably the most convenient will be on or before the first of January in each of the years 1851 and 1852.

It has also been asked by several academies, whether the law requires templates or the Regents will expect that additional teachers be employed for the scholars in question, and whether they are to be taught separately from the other pupils. Even as to this it is not advisable to adopt positive rules. Most of the academies promise that if selected they will obtain an additional teacher. Others may already have a sufficient academical staff. Let the subject be a matter for specific answer in the annual return and the Regents can then determine whether justice has been done. As to rigid separation into distinct classes, the committee can imagine no advantage to result from it unless there be great discrepancy in age and advancement between them and the other pupils. The same reasons which in an unregulated institution justify the union of certain individuals in one class or more, ought in this case to be the governing rule.

Again it has been inquired whether the instruction should be for four continuous months. Certainly this would be the most desirable but in many academies the terms do not commence with the year. Again it may not always be convenient for the pupil to remain full time in question at once. The law specifies four months of instruction during the year, and if this be complied with, the Regents cannot withhold the appropriation. Still it should be required to be stated in the annual return, whether any and if so what division of the year has occurred.

The committee are of opinion, that with a distinct expression of the views of the Regents on the matters now noticed, there can be no difficulty in organizing and in carrying out the intention of the Legislature, in enacting the law now to be acted upon.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN
HAMILTON FISH,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

The Regents unanimously agreed to the report of the committee, and designated the academies named by them for the purposes proposed by law. A few appointments in counties not previously considered, have subsequently been made, but the following is a complete list for the year 1850.

1. Allegany County,	Friendship Academy.
2. Broome County,	Binghamton Academy.
3. Cayuga County,	Cayuga Academy.
4. Chautauque County,	Westfield Academy.
5. Chemung County,	Elmira Academy.
6. Chenango County,	Oxford Academy.
7. Clinton County,	Plattsburgh Academy.
8. Columbia County,	Kinderhook Academy.
9. Cortland County,	Cortland Academy.
10. Delaware County,	Delaware Academy.
11. Dutchess County,	Amenia Seminary.
12. Erie County,	Aurora Academy.
13. Franklin County,	Franklin (Malone) Academy.
14. Fulton County,	Kingsborough Academy.
15. Genesee County,	Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.
16. Greene County,	Coxsackie Academy.
17. Herkimer County,	Fairfield Academy.
18. Jefferson County,	Jefferson County Institute.
19. Kings County,	Brooklyn Female Academy.
20. Lewis County,	Lowville Academy.
21. Livingston County,	Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.
22. Madison County,	Oneida Conference Seminary.
23. Monroe County,	Brockport Collegiate Institute.
24. Niagara County,	Wilson Collegiate Institute.
25. Oneida County,	Rome Academy.
26. Onondaga County,	Munro Academy.
27. Ontario County,	East Bloomfield Academy.
28. Orleans County,	Yates Academy.
29. Oswego County,	Mexico Academy.
30. Otsego County,	Cherry Valley Academy.
31. Rensselaer County,	Sand Lake Academy.
32. St. Lawrence County,	St. Lawrence Academy.
33. Saratoga County,	Stillwater Academy.
34. Schoharie County,	Schoharie Academy.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 35. Seneca County, | Seneca Falls Academy. |
| 36. Suffolk County, | Sag Harbor Institute. |
| 37. Steuben County, | Franklin (Prattsburgh) Academy. |
| 38. Sullivan County, | Liberty Normal Institute. |
| 39. Tioga County, | Owego Academy. |
| 40. Tompkins County, | Ithaca Academy. |
| 41. Ulster County, | Kingston Academy. |
| 42. Warren County, | Glens Falls Academy. |
| 43. Washington County, | Washington Academy. |
| 44. Wayne County, | Red Creek Union Academy. |
| 45. Wyoming County, | Middlebury Academy. |

The following additional appointments have been made for

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 46. Cattaraugus County, | Randolph Academy Association. |
| 47. Montgomery County, | Canajoharie Academy. |

Form of the Annual Report or Return.

The Regents of the University of the State of New-York, under the authority of an act of the Legislature passed March 1849, designated

Academy

to instruct scholars in the science of common school teaching, trustees and principal of said Academy do hereby certify and report to the Regents, that during the year 1851, they have accordingly so instructed, free of charge, students, of whom _____ were males, and _____ females. The names, ages and studies pursued by said students, will be in the following schedule.

Names.	Ages.	Studies pursued during at least four months of the year 1851, from _____ to _____
1		
2		
3		
4		

The undersigned further report, that all the students above enumerated, have been instructed in the science of common school teaching by

That all have signed a pledge to the effect that they intend to devote a reasonable time to the business of teaching district schools ;

That the ages of the students so taught were respectively at the time of admission, when females, 14 years or upwards, and when males, 16 years or upwards ;

That additional teacher was employed for the purpose of such instruction ;

That the pupils were taught with the other pupils in the academy ;

That the instruction was as appears by the above schedule, given during four continuous months. (If this cannot be sworn to, then state the time actually employed to make up the four months.)

Form of Affidavit.

Ss: Principal, or principal teacher in Academy, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the contents of the above report are in all and every part, true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

Ss: being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is President, (chairman or presiding officer) of the trustees of Academy, at a legal meeting of which the following named trustees being present, viz :

the above report was presented and approved of by them, and ordered to be forwarded to the Regents of the University ; and that said trustees, by a resolution entered on their minutes, declared that the contents of said report were true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Sworn before

Memoranda.

1. The above reports should be engrossed on foolscap paper, with a sufficient margin to enable them to be bound and in letter form (not in the form of law papers.)

2. They must be transmitted on or before the 1st of January.

**REPORTS OF THE ACADEMIES, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE
FOR 1850, AS DETAILED IN THE FOLLOWING REPORT OF THE
REGENTS.**

To the Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH,

President of the Senate.

Sir—The Legislature of 1849, were pleased to impose certain duties on the Regents of the University, by virtue of an act passed March 30, 1849, chap. 174, sec. 2. The reports consequent on this enactment have been under the consideration of a special committee consisting of the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary of State, and I have now to communicate their views on the same, and which have been unanimously approved by the Regents.

It is earnestly desired that the Legislature will sanction the recommendations here expressed, with their early and favorable approval, in the form of an act for the relief of the respective academies here designated.

By order of the Regents of the University.

G. Y. LANSING, *Chancellor*

January 27, 1851.

Extracts from the minutes of the Regents.

The committee to which were referred the reports of the academies selected by the Regents to instruct in "the science of common school teaching," pursuant to the provisions of an act passed March 30, 1849,

REPORT:

That the law above referred to is in the following words. (Session Laws of 1849, chap. 174, sec. 2.)

"The Treasurer shall pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, of the income of the United States Deposit or Literature Fund, or otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of one or more academies which the Regents of the University may designate, in each county in this State, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per year for the years 1850 and 1851, provided such academy or academies shall have been instructed in the science of common school teaching for at least six months during each of said years at least twenty individuals; but

such one county shall receive a larger sum than two hundred and fifty dollars."

In compliance with the direction thus given, the Regents, acting merely as the administrators of the law, appointed the Secretary of State, the Governor, and Mr. Pruyn, to consider and report on any applications that might be made to them for the above purpose, and agreed to meet early in the autumn to make the contemplated appointments. Public notice of the above was given in the State paper.

The Regents accordingly convened on the 20th of September, 1849, sixteen members being present. The committee reported that they had received applications from 57 academies, (subsequently increased to 64) that they were of opinion, that no more than one academy should be selected in a county, and after canvassing the merits of contending applications, they reported in favor of the selection of 38 academies, subsequently increased to 45.

In making this choice, it was, in a measure, morally impossible to make it universally acceptable, but the selection was a necessary consequence from the terms of the law, and if even two had been selected in one county, still a number would necessarily have been passed by.

The Secretary of the Board was required to prepare a form of an annual report, based on the law and the propositions of the committee. A circular was issued and distributed to each academy that had been selected. The report was required to contain the names and ages of pupils instructed, and if males they were required to be sixteen years of age and upwards, and if females, fourteen years and upwards. The academies, through their trustees and principals, were to specify the exact period during which instruction was afforded; whether that instruction was given free of charge, whether the pupils thus instructed had signed a pledge that they would devote themselves for a reasonable time, to the business of common school teaching; whether any additional teachers had been employed for this purpose, and whether the pupils had been taught with or separately from the other pupils in the academy, and finally whether the instruction had been given during a continuous term of time, or during distinct intervals.

The committee have received returns for the year 1850, from out of the 45 academies so selected; while from three nothing has been as yet heard. According to these reports instruction has been afforded, in the 42 academies so reporting, to 367 males, and 10 females, being a total of 949, and an average of about 22 to each academy. The average ages of the males differ from 16 to 21 years, and that of females from 15 to 23, as will be seen by the accompanying schedule. All have signed the required pledge, except in one academy, where the principal through inadvertence, neglected to take it.* The pupils are, however, certified by him to be at the present time either engaged in common school teaching, or pursuing study under him.

Out of the whole number (42) it is stated that an additional teacher was engaged in 16 of the academies. It appears, however, that in nearly all, the principal devoted extra time in instructing the science this particular class.

One academy does not specify whether the instruction was given during a continuous term, or during distinct periods of time. Of the remainder it appears that the instruction was continuous with 6 and otherwise with 289.

Difficulties now, however, arise in the construction of portions of the law, by various academies. The letter of it requires that instruction should be during "*four months*." No sooner had the selection of the academies been made, than inquiries were presented as to the construction of this phrase. The Regents desire it to be understood, that at a now distant period, the academies out of the cities, generally changed their terms from the ancient and established four quarters in the year, to three terms, and the necessary result of this, owing to the occurrence of vacations, was, that the time actually devoted to instruction was 14 or 15 weeks. A representation of this fact from so great a number, led to a relaxation of the requisition contained in the law, distributing the income of the Literature and United States Deposit Funds, and in which "*four months*" instruction was also specified. Accordingly it was so stated in the "*Instructions*" issued by the Regents from time to time, that a term of fourteen weeks of continuous instruction would be considered

* There is one academy in which the pledge was oral.

coming within the purview of the law. The subject has been intimated to the Legislature in one or other of the annual reports of the Regents, and their acquiescence may be considered as in a measure, a sanction of the course adopted.

So also with the law passed April 23, 1834, and continued by successive enactments to the present year, directing certain sums, under special conditions, to the purchase of "*new text books*, maps, globes, or philosophical or chemical apparatus," the Regents soon came to the conclusion that the term "*new text books*," should, for the benefit of academies, be construed to mean all works fit and proper for an academic library. They expressed their intention of so doing, unless the Legislature should direct otherwise. No such direction has been given, and the result has been favorable to the formation of many valuable collections of books of general utility.

But this system of construction assumes a different shape, when, as in the present case, the Regents act merely as the administrators of a law, passed it should be understood, without any reference to them, as to its feasibility, and at a time when its success seemed to be intimately connected with that of the general law giving the annual stipend to academies. The institutions selected also, asked for their appointment, with a knowledge of the requirements of the law, and it would certainly seem strange, were it not so natural to construe things in our own favor, that they should in so many instances, as will be presently seen, have disregarded its provisions.

Aware, by the correspondence of the Secretary, duly reported to them, that some difficulty might occur, in the consideration of the reports, the Regents not long since issued a circular to the academies interested, stating that they would, under all the circumstances, consider *fifteen weeks* as equivalent to the four months named in the law. They entertained the hope, that this would meet all the doubtful cases. But they have been seriously disappointed.

The following abstract from the returns will present the facts on this subject :

Of 42 academies reporting, 17 appear to have instructed during four months in the year 1850, twenty or more pupils in common school teaching and would seem to have complied with all the requirements of the law.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Binghamton Academy, | 10. Liberty Normal Institute, |
| 2. Brockport Collegiate Inst. | 11. Lowville Academy, |
| 3. Brooklyn Female Academy, | 12. Oxford Academy, |
| 4. Coxsackie Academy, | 13. Plattsburgh Academy, |
| 5. East Bloomfield Academy, | 14. Schoharie Academy, |
| 6. Franklin (Malone) Academy, | 15. Washington Academy, |
| 7. Genesee & Wyoming Sem. | 16. Wilson Collegiate Institut |
| 8. Jef. Co. Institute, | 17. Yates Academy. |
| 9. Kinderhook Academy, | |

Again, the following have taught twenty or more pupils during the year ending 1850, for fifteen weeks, that being the least term of any of the parties reported, although there are quite a number also reported for six weeks and upwards :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Amenia Seminary, | 8. Oswego Academy, |
| 2. Aurora Academy, | 9. Red Creek Union Academy, |
| 3. Cayuga Academy, | 10. Rome Academy, |
| 4. Delaware Academy, | 11. Sandlake Academy, |
| 5. Franklin(Prattsburgh)Ac'my, | 12. Seneca Falls Academy, |
| 6. Glen's Falls Academy, | 13. Westfield Academy, |
| 7. Ithaca Academy, | |

Under the circumstances above stated, the committee recommend that the Chancellor and Secretary be directed to notify the Controller, that the above academies are respectively entitled to the appropriation by law.

The remaining academies are thus circumstanced :

1. Fairfield Academy has instructed twenty-three students during fourteen weeks, being a full term of instruction.

2. Cortland Academy has instructed twenty-four students during fourteen weeks, being a full term of instruction.

3. Genesee Wesleyan Seminary has instructed twenty-nine students, and of these eighteen during fifteen weeks and eleven during fourteen weeks.

4. St. Lawrence Academy has instructed twenty students during fourteen weeks.

5. Friendship Academy has instructed twenty students, a part during fifteen weeks and the remainder during fourteen weeks.

The first four of those enumerated are among our oldest and best regulated academies, and they have no doubt acted in good faith, under the idea that one of their terms fully devoted to instruction was equivalent to the requirements of the law.

6. Oneida Conference Seminary. This institution has instructed a large number of pupils in common school teaching ; but the twenty claimed by it have been instructed from Dec. 19, 1849, to March 29, 1850, being fifteen weeks in all, but only thirteen weeks in 1850.

7. Munro Academy. The whole number claimed (20) were instructed from Nov. 26, 1849, to March 16, 1850, (about 11 weeks in 1850.)

8. Mexico Academy. Of twenty-four reported, eight were taught during fourteen weeks, eight during twenty-two weeks, and eight were taught from Nov. 27, 1849, to March 1, 1850, (eight weeks in 1850.) The trustees represent that they understood the meaning of the term "year 1850" in the form of the report, to mean the academic year.

The following do not report the required number of pupils :

9. Middlebury Academy, had a class of twenty-five students free of charge, but of these only seventeen have been instructed for the required time. These seventeen, indeed, are claimed for a period of eight months' study.

10. Stillwater Seminary. Twelve were taught during four months, seven during fourteen weeks, one eight weeks and one four weeks.

11. Kingsborough Academy has instructed only seventeen pupils during fourteen weeks, but others have been taught free of expense for a less period.

12. Kingston Academy has instructed only seventeen pupils during fourteen weeks and upwards, but a large number of others have been taught, free of charge, for a less period.

The committee are of opinion that if there be any academies eminently entitled to relief, it is these last. It appears by the correspondence on file, that every effort was made to raise the respective classes to the required number, but that in some cases through fulness, and in others through sickness, there was an unavoidable diminution.

On a view of the collective reports, the committee are of opinion that measures should be taken for the relief of all concerned. They are of opinion that the full amount offered should be granted to those who have instructed fourteen weeks, whether in 1850, or in 1849 or 1850; and also that a *pro rata* distribution be made to those who have instructed a less number than twenty.

The total result is, at all events a satisfactory one. *Nearly ten thousand persons have been instructed in common school teaching during the year 1850.*

The committee, however, entertain serious doubts whether the agents can certify to the Comptroller that the last twelve academies fully complied with the requisitions of the law, and they therefore conclude with offering the following resolution :

Resolved, That the present report, with its accompanying schedule (and all papers and correspondence relating to the same, if required) be forwarded to the Legislature, attested as usual; with a respectful request that they will give the subject their most favorable consideration.

(Signed,)

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN
WASHINGTON HUNT,
S. E. CHURCH.

Whereupon the Regents unanimously agreed to said report and recommendations contained in the same, and it was directed to be forwarded to the Legislature.

A true extract from the minutes of the Regents.

T. ROMEYN BECK, *Secretary*

SCHEDULE

*Accompanying the Report of the Regents of the University, on instruction of common school teachers by academies.**

22. Kinderhook Academy,	Columbia,	4	16	20	18	16no,	in part, yes,	9	11	Four months and upwards.
23. Kingboro' Academy,	Fulton,	13	14	17	18	15yes,	yes,	17	11	Fourteen weeks.
24. Kingston Academy,	Ulster,	13	14	16	21	18no,	yes,	16	16	Fourteen weeks and upwards.
25. Liberty Normal Institute,	Sullivan,	4	16	20	21	17no,	yes,	20	20	Four months.
26. Lowville Academy,	Lewis,	11	9	20	18	18no,	yes,	20	20	Sixteen weeks.
27. Mexico Academy,	Oswego,	13	11	24	19	18no,	yes,	8	16	Fourteen weeks.
28. Middlebury Academy,	Wyoming,	5	12	17	19	18not stated	yes,	17	17	Eight months.
29. Munro Academy,	Onondaga,	6	14	20	19	18yes,	yes,	20	20	Fourteen weeks.
30. Oneida Conference Seminary,	Madison,	13	8	21	18	19no,	in part, yes,	12	10	Fifteen weeks.
31. Owego Academy,	Tioga,	9	13	22	19	18no,	yes,	21	21	Four months.
32. Oxford Academy,	Chenango,	30	34	64	20	18yes,	in part, yes,	21	21	Four months.
33. Plattsburgh Academy,	Clinton,	7	14	21	19	17yes,	yes,	20	20	Fourteen weeks.
34. Red Creek Union Academy,	Wayne,	6	15	20	20	18yes,	yes,	20	20	Fifteen weeks.
35. Rome Academy,	Oneida,	9	11	20	19	18no,	yes,	20	20	Fifteen weeks.
36. Sag Harbor Institute,	Suffolk,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fourteen weeks.
37. St. Lawrence Academy,	St. Lawrence,	15	6	20	20	17yes,	yes,	20	20	Fifteen weeks and upwards.
38. Sandlake Academy,	Rensselaer,	6	14	20	19	17no,	yes,	18	2	Four months.
39. Schoharie Academy,	Schoharie,	6	15	20	18	17no,	yes,	17	4	Fifteen weeks and upwards.
40. Seneca Falls Academy,	Seneca,	3	18	21	18	17yes,	yes,	19	19	Seventeen weeks.
41. Stillwater Seminary,	Saratoga,	4	15	19	17	17no,	in part, yes,	20	20	Fifteen weeks.
42. Washington Academy,	Washington,	7	13	20	17	16yes,	yes,	20	20	Four months.
43. Westfield Academy,	Chautauque,	7	13	20	18	19yes,	yes,	22	22	Four months.
44. Wilson Collegiate Institute,	Niagara,	9	13	22	19	19no,	yes,	23	23	Four months.
45. Yates Academy,	Orleans,	12	11	23	21	18yes,	yes,	23	23	Four months.
		388	610	996	.....	17	.....	676	289	

* The schedule is now completed, with the returns from all of the academies appointed.

PROF. GUYOT'S REPORT ON THE VARIOUS METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18th, 1851.

To T. R. BECK, L. L. D.,

Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of N. Y.

Dear Sir,—The establishment of a number of meteorological stations in the State of New-York, which was begun by me, in behalf of the Regents of the University, in November and December, 1849, as stated in my report of March 21st, 1850, having been completed during the last summer, 1850, I have the honor to submit you, agreeably to your request, the following report on the whole system as now in operation :

I beg leave to begin with some remarks on the propriety of the course taken by the Regents in this matter, in asking the co-operation of the Smithsonian Institution. This secures not only the scientific authority of the institution for the system, but this precedent will be, it is hoped, of great service to the cause of meteorology in this country, by inducing other States to follow this example, and so to facilitate the carrying out of a general and uniform system of comparable observations in the territory of the Union, which is so highly desirable and so much needed in the present state of science.

It is, indeed, a fact much to be regretted, but too well known to the scientific friends of meteorology, that a vast amount of daily observations, due to the zeal of private observers throughout the country, are lost to science, or nearly so, merely by want of a connection between them, and of a proper direction as regards the instruments employed, and the mode of keeping and of reducing the observations laid down in the meteorological journal. The very nature of the meteorological phenomena, which are to be studied, and the circumstance that they develop themselves almost simultaneously on so vast an

extent of country, render a close comparison of the observations made all over the continent a matter of necessity. The observations made at one place, or in one single region, take their full value only when compared with those of all the others. The causes of the great atmospheric disturbances, as well as those of the general course of the winds, of the rains, and of the temperature, in the various seasons of the year, in the State of New-York, are not to be sought within, but far beyond the limits of this region. Therefore a system of observations in this State cannot remain isolated without losing much of its usefulness; it must be connected with all the others, and must be considered as only a part of the great whole.

But the observations, in order to be comparable, ought to be taken, as far as possible, in similar circumstances, at the same hours, according to uniform directions, and especially with reliable instruments carefully compared with the same, or at least with well known and accurate standards. All this can hardly be obtained otherwise than by a spontaneous connection on the part of the observers, with a common scientific centre; such a centre is, by its very nature, the Smithsonian Institution. It certainly must be considered as a very happy and most promising circumstance for the future progress of meteorology in this country; that this institution happens to unite together with its eminently scientific character, that of a national establishment. In both these respects, and sustained by the full confidence which its enlightened direction deserves, and by extensive means for helping, where help may be needed, the disinterested action of the Smithsonian Institution cannot fail to be acceptable to all true friends of science, in whatever part of the country they may pursue their investigations.

Already, before the reorganization of the meteorological stations of the State of New-York was decided, the Smithsonian Institution made the establishment of a general system of meteorological observations throughout the United States a prominent part of its programme. The secretary caused a report on meteorological instruments to be prepared, in order to determine the best form to adopt for the purpose of taking long series of observations. The times of observations also were fixed, after a careful examination of the results given by the hourly observations made at Girard College, under the direction of Prof. A. D. Bache, and at the British Observatory of Toronto, and in taking into account both the accuracy of the mean

results furnished by the different sets of hours, and the convenience of the observers. The main features of a general plan were thus laid down, and nothing has been spared to give it a truly scientific basis.

The co-operation asked by the Regents for the establishment of new meteorological stations in the State of N. York, afforded a welcome opportunity to make a first application of the new system, and to give it a more definite form. The instruments were ordered in New-York, executed under careful supervision, successively improved by introducing the changes that experience suggested, and their form definitely settled. The Smithsonian Institution secured from London and Paris, several instruments of the most perfect kind, to serve, with some others in my possession, as standards for the comparison of the instruments made in this country, and to enable us to ascertain the correction of each of them, and their relation between themselves, as well as with the instruments of the observatories of Europe. Blank forms for registering the daily observations, and books of remarks for recording, with more details, extraordinary phenomena, or comparisons of the results, &c., were prepared and printed. A pamphlet containing extensive and minute instructions, and directions for the placing and the management of the instruments, for the manner of taking the observations, of reducing and correcting them, and of keeping the register, (together with plates representing the various forms of clouds) was sent to each of the observers. A considerable set of meteorological tables, a large portion of which have been calculated for the purpose, is nearly printed, and will be distributed among the observers with the report on meteorological instruments. Meanwhile they have been furnished with the most indispensable of them, the tables for the reduction of the barometrical observations to the freezing point, and the hygrometrical tables. The most of the tables are very extensive, so as to save the observers the trouble of making any calculations, and to avoid errors arising from that cause.

The distribution of the stations over the State received the attention due to its importance. It will be easily understood that the selection of the stations could not always depend upon merely scientific reasons, but that it was limited by the presence or the absence of academies, or by the difficulty of finding observers in the most suitable places. I have already stated that, as far as possible, two objects were kept in view, the study of the barometrical waves and of the

law of storms, and that of the special climate of the different regions of the State, as regards temperature, humidity, &c. The first require, as the most appropriate, a distribution of the stations at various distances. For the second we must take into account all physical circumstances, such as the configuration of the surface of the country, the relative elevation above the surrounding places, the absolute elevation above the ocean, the neighborhood of mountains, of forests, of the sea shores, or of large sheets of fresh water, the exposure to certain winds, &c.

It has been tried to comply with these various claims, by providing each of the natural regions of the State with a certain number of stations, at a distance not greater than fifty miles from each other (though it was not always possible, especially in the less settled parts of the north and south-west, to avoid their being more distant from each other) and on the other part by placing them in a great variety of physical situations. Such, indeed, is the diversity of the physical features of the country in the State, that some of the stations lie on the sea shore, others on high table-lands, some at the bottom of deep valleys, some on the summit of high ridges or water-sheds, or again in the open spaces around the great lakes, or in the very midst of the chains of mountains. They are distributed at various heights, from the level of the ocean upwards to elevations of over two thousand feet above it. To manifest, by contrast, the influence of this last element by isolating it, many stations, differing much in elevation, have been placed as near as possible to each other. You find thus the station of Cherry Valley, close to Canajoharie, but 1,100 feet higher; Hamilton College and Boonville, south and north of Utica, but at elevations of 1,300 feet above ; Pompey, near Syracuse, but at an elevation of 1,300 feet above ; Meredith 800 feet above Delhi ; Jamestown 800 above Fredonia.

The physical regions I have just spoken of, seem to have been marked out by nature itself, as will be seen by a short sketch of the principal topographical features of the State.

The main mass of the State of New-York may be said to be a triangular tract of country, a table-land elevated from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the ocean. It may be considered as the north-western extremity of the plateaux which form in this latitude the western

of the great Apalachian system. The natural limits of this massive belt are, in the west and north, the large depression partly filled with the waters of the great lakes, Erie and Ontario, and which continues its north-eastern course down the St. Lawrence to the ocean; in the east the long and deep valley occupied by the lake Champlain and the Hudson river. But in the south the table-land continues uninterrupted into the State of Pennsylvania. The eastern edge, along the Hudson and Champlain valley, is formed by a series of chains of mountains, more or less isolated from each other, which bear the highest summits in the State, the highlands which cross the Hudson, the Shawangunk mountains and the Catskill, on its western banks, the system of the mountains of Adirondac, in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. Beyond this eastern wall, the true mountain chains cease; but the surface of the western plateau is indented by valleys, the bottom of which is generally several hundred feet below the general level, and which have between them high ridges. A last feature, which is not the least remarkable, is a deep transversal cut, forming the valley of the Mohawk and of the Lake Oneida, which opens a way from the low country around Lake Ontario to the Hudson valley, through the whole belt of table-land, and separates it into two distinct masses.

The State is thus naturally divided into four great physical regions to which we must add a fifth, that of the sea shores. They are,

- 1°. The southern or maritime region.
- 2°. The eastern or the region of the Hudson river and Champlain valley.
- 3°. The western or the region of the western plateau.
- 4°. The region of the great lakes, Erie and Ontario.
- 5°. The northern, or the region of the plateau and mountain of Adirondack.

I beg leave to state, in a few words, the general character of each of them, and to indicate the stations placed therein.

1. The southern or maritime region contains New-York city and its neighborhood, especially Long Island, and may be extended as far as Westchester county, no part of it being scarcely more distant from the sea shore than 25 miles. This region, with its flat and sandy beaches, its low grounds surrounded by water, only occasionally varied by inconsiderable hills which never rise higher than several hun-

dred feet, is entirely open to the influence of the sea winds that blow over it without obstacle. This circumstance, and the southern exposure, give it the highest mean temperature within the State. Stations belong to this region. Erasmus Hall, at Flatbush, at the southern, and East Hampton, at the eastern extremity of Long Island, are calculated to manifest the extreme character of the maritime climate of the coast. North Salem, somewhat in the interior, will perhaps, be the limit of the immediate influence of the sea. The remaining three belong to the city of New-York; they are the City and Dumb Institution, Rutgers Institute, and the Free Academy. These three stations being very near each other, and in similar circumstances, it has been thought better that they should observe at different hours, and make together a more complete series of bi-monthly observations.

2. The eastern, or the region of the Hudson valley, is a long narrow land on both sides of the Hudson river, stretching from north to south, surrounded first by hills and low table-lands as far up as the gorges where the river crosses the highlands. The valley widens, and rises up, in extensive plains on the eastern side of the river, which are elevated only some hundred feet above tide water. Notwithstanding this low situation, its climate is generally more severe than it has been expected, owing, no doubt, to the cold northern winds which flow from Canada and Labrador, along the open valley of the Champlain, as in a natural channel. The stations are Newburgh and Albany, on the western banks of the river, and Hudson, which probably be transferred to Kinderhook, in the eastern plains.

3. The western region, or the high table-lands, between the Hudson valley and Lake Erie, is the most extensive. A depression of the surface, and the change of direction of the general slopes, as expressed by the course of the two main branches of the Susquehanna, seem to indicate a natural division of it into two parts of almost equal extent, the eastern or middle table-land, and the western plateau. They are separated by the deep valleys of Cayuga and Seneca, which cut the whole mass almost through from north to south.

The middle plateau, the eastern edge of which is formed by the mountainous country of the highlands, the Shawangunk and the Catskill, has its greatest elevation in the neighborhood of these chains. The various head waters of the Delaware, where it rises to

elevation of 2,000 feet, and on the heights, close along the south bank of the Mohawk valley, at the head waters of the different branches of the Susquehanna. In this latter portion, the passages from the valley of the Mohawk up to the table-land, show still an elevation of 1,400 to 1,500 feet. The general slope inclines towards the south-west, as the direction of the rivers indicates, and the watercourses, the source of which is the deep valleys of the Mohawk and of the Hudson, seem to avoid flowing into them, and take an opposite course towards the western waters. But arrested by the rising mass of the western plateau, the Susquehanna and the Delaware turn suddenly back, enter the chains of the Apalachian system, cut them through at several places, and find their winding way to the Atlantic ocean. The exposure of the plateau towards the south-west opens it to the moist south-west winds, and gives it, perhaps, a larger supply of rain.

The western table-land is characterized by a remarkable swell of land, the mean height of which ranges from 2,000 to 2,500 feet. It attains its greatest elevation in the south-western part of the State, and beyond the State line in Pennsylvania, and continues, though rapidly declining, along the southern shores of Lake Erie. This is the region of the water-shed. From these heights the waters flow down their slopes in every direction, and reach the Atlantic ocean by three different basins, that of the St. Lawrence, by the Genesee river and Lake Erie; that of the Susquehanna by the Chemung river, and that of the Ohio and Mississippi, by the Alleghany river. Unlike the middle table-land, the portion of this western plateau belonging to the State of New-York, inclines towards the north, as the course of the Genesee river already indicates. In the south part of it, in Chautauque, Cattaraugus and Alleghany counties, the bottom of the valleys has still an elevation of 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the ocean. Farther north, Erie and Wyoming counties make a lower terrace, of only 1,000 feet elevation, which falls rapidly down to the plains of Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, an elevation of from 500 to 600 feet above tide water, and from there, by a last step, to the lower level of Lake Ontario, 235 feet above the ocean. In the southwest, the plateau shows a still more abrupt slope; from the heights where lake Chautauque lies (1,300 feet) it descends 700 feet down to Lake Erie, 565 feet within the short distance of 7 miles.

The stations in the middle plateau, are distributed as follows: the higher grounds, along the eastern ridges, Liberty in Sullivan county, at the head of Mongaup valley, Delhi, Delaware county, at the upper valley of the Delaware. On the heights of the watercourse along the valley of the Mohawk and Erie canal, Cherry Valley, Otsego county, at the head of the Susquehanna, and Hamilton College, at Clinton, Oneida county; Pompey, on the summit of the ridges, above Syracuse. In the valley of the Mohawk, Canajoharie and Utica. In the interior, Oxford, in the Chenango valley; Cornell Academy at Homer; Newark valley, furnished by the Smithsonian Institution, and Ithaca in the deep valley of Cayuga lake.

Most of these places, though in elevated situations, are nevertheless placed in valleys, and surrounded by heights, which situation has a marked influence, especially on the course of the winds. It was unavoidable, the villages, where the Academies are established, lying generally in the fertile bottoms along the watercourses. It were highly desirable that some stations should be established in a free elevated position, such as that of Pompey. Meredith near Ithaca, at the very summit of the watershed between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, over 2,000 feet above the sea level, would be an excellent one. I consider it very fortunate that a good and reliable observer, Samuel A. Law, Esq., is ready to undertake the observations, and is furnished with instruments. I take the liberty of strongly recommending that this should be done. Meredith will be the highest station in the State, and, with Pompey, the most advantageous for ascertaining the course of the winds.

The western plateau being less settled, the stations are less in number. Three only are situated on the high terrace in the southern part, Alfred Academy, and Jamestown. It were desirable to establish two others in the middle part, for instance on the heights of Sparta, and at Geneseo in the valley of same name.

4. The region of the great lakes is reduced, along Lake Erie, to a narrow strip by its banks; but from the northern extremity of this lake, it becomes a broad and fertile plain, elevated from 400 to 600 feet above tide water, and 150 to 300 feet above Lake Ontario. It extends itself from Buffalo and Rochester to Oneida. In the western half, this terrace falls by an abrupt and sudden step, marked by the falls of Niagara, down to Lake Ontario, 23

above the ocean ; farther east by gentle slopes. It is in this region that the meteorological influence of the Lakes is more particularly felt. Seven stations belong to it. Fredonia and Buffalo on Lake Erie, Rochester, Geneva College, Seneca Falls and Syracuse in the plain, and Mexico near Lake Ontario. A station was established at Lewiston on the Niagara, near the lake ; but the Academy having been broken up, the station has been discontinued after nine months existence.

5. The northern region is a large tract of country isolated all around by the valleys of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, of Lake Champlain and the Hudson and of the Mohawk. The mean elevation of its central part is from 1,500 to 1,700 feet. It rises rapidly from the Mohawk valley, from Lake Champlain and Lake Ontario, but by very gradual and gentle slopes from the St. Lawrence. Like the table land south of the Mohawk, the eastern portion is mountainous. Five or six chains nearly parallel, run from S. S. W. to N. N. E., and fill the whole space, 50 miles wide, between Lake George and Lake Champlain and Longlake. This is the group of the mountains of Adirondac, which terminates abruptly in the parallel of Plattsburgh. They are the highest mountains in the State, many of their peaks rising to over 5,000 feet above the ocean ; they intercept numerous valleys, which are partly filled by a great number of lakes, and give rise to the sources of the Hudson and of various other streams. The western part is a high table land, much more regular and less indented than that south of the Mohawk. One great feature only is to be remarked, that is the large and deep valley of the Blackriver, the flat bottom of which is 700 to 800 feet below the general level, and as much above the ocean. The country between the Blackriver and Lake Ontario, the long slopes descending towards the St. Lawrence, the shores of Lake Champlain, and Lake George and the Hudson are settling and are cleared out rapidly, but the whole central tract is still a wild, almost unbroken primitive forest, interspersed with only a few settlements.

In these circumstances it was not to be expected that a station could have been established in the wilderness, in the almost Alpine region of the high plateau, however interesting it would have been to fill up in part, at least, this vast meteorological lacune ; but thanks to the liberality of Hon. Archibald McIntyre, who furnished at his own ex-

pense, the necessary instruments, a post was established at the works of Adirondac village, in the very midst of the highest peaks of the group, at the request of the Smithsonian Institution of yourself. The other places of observation in the lower part are Glens Falls, on the Hudson, Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain, Malone and Ogdensburgh in the northern plains of the St. Lawrence valley, Lowville in the Blackriver valley; Boonville on the waters between this valley and that of the Mohawk. A station is wanted in the southern part of the table land in the region of Lake Pleasant in Hamilton County, but no observer could be found there.

The total number of the above named stations in the State is 36. The following tableau indicates their distribution in the several counties, and the names of the observers. Where the post has been furnished with a psychrometer, this has been particularly mentioned.

LIST OF THE METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

I. SOUTHERN, OR MARITIME REGION.

New-York city.

No.	Counties.	Observers.
1.	Deaf and Dumb Inst. (Psychrometer).....	O. W. Morris.
2.	Rutgers Institute,.....	Chas. West, Principal.
3.	Free Academy,	

Long Island.

4.	Erasmus Hall, at Flatbush,	Kings,.....Rev. Dr. Strong.
5.	East Hampton,.....	Suffolk,.....Capt. George Hand.
6.	North Salem, (Psychrometer,)	Westchester, ....John F. Jenkins, Prin.

II. EASTERN, OR REGION OF THE HUDSON VALLEY.

7.	Newburgh,	Orange,.....Rev. Dr. B. R. Hall.
8.	Hudson, or Kinderhook,.....	Columbia,
9.	Albany, (Psychrometer,).....	Albany,

III. WESTERN REGION.

Middle Table-land.

10.	Liberty Normal Institute,.....	Sullivan,	J. D. Watkins, Esq.
11.	Delhi,	Delaware,	M. G. McKoon, Prin.
12.	Meredith,.....	Delaware,	Samuel Law, Esq.
13.	Cherry Valley, (Psychrometer,).....	Otsego,.....	O. G. Hazeltine, Prin.
14.	Oxford, (Psychrometer,)	Chenango,.....	James Cooley.
15.	Hamilton College, (Psychrometer,).....	Oneida,	Prof. Oren Root.
16.	Pompey Hill, (Psychrometer,).....	Onondaga,	T. K. Wright, Prin.
17.	Cortland Hill, at Homer,.....	Cortland,	Judge E. C. Reed.
18.	Newark Valley,	Tioga,.....	Rev. S. Fivas.
19.	Ithaca,.....	Tompkins,	S. D. Carr, Principal.

Valley of the Mohawk.

20.	Canajoharie,	Montgomery,....	None at present.
21.	Utica,.....	Oneida,	Dr. M. M. Bagg.

Western Table-land.

22.	Elmira,.....	Chemung,	Daniel Gillett, Esq.
23.	Alfred Academy, (Psychrometer,).....	Allegany,.....	W. C. Kenyon, Prin.
24.	Jamestown,.....	Chautauque,	E. A. Dickenson, Prin.

IV. REGION OF THE GREAT LAKES.

25.	Fredonia, (Psychrometer,).....	Chautauque,	
26.	Buffalo,.....	Erie,	
27.	Rochester, (Psychrometer,)	Monroe,	N. W. Benedict.
28.	Geneva College,	Ontario,	
29.	Seneca Falls,.....	Seneca,	Mr. Hoskins.
30.	Syracuse, (Psychrometer,).....	Onondaga,	
31.	Mexico,	Oswego,.....	

V. NORTHERN REGION.

Hudson and Champlain Valley.

No.	Counties.	Observer.
1. Glen's Falls,.....	Warren,	W. McLaren, P.
2. Plattsburgh,.....	Clinton,	John D. Taylor,

St. Lawrence Valley.

1. Malone,	Franklin,	H. Meriam, Esq.
2. Ogdensburgh, (Psychrometer,).....	St. Lawrence, ...	W. B. Guest.

Adirondac Plateau and Mountain.

1. Adirondac Village,	Essex,	Alex. Ralph, Esq.
-----------------------------	--------------	-------------------

Black River Valley.

1. Lowville,.....	D. S. Mayhew.
2. Boonville,	T. H. Bates, Esq.

Besides the above stations, four telegraph offices have been furnished with instruments by the Smithsonian Institute, viz :

New-York City,
Albany,
Utica,
Buffalo.

The Smithsonian Institute furnished also the instruments for use and Newark Valley.

All these 38 posts, excepting that of Meredith, the establishment of which was not decided last summer, received the usual set of instruments, viz : A barometer, thermometer, rain and snow gauge and a wind vane with index and dial. Moreover, according to directions, a psychrometer, or Wetbulb hygrometer was added to the stations, viz : New-York Deaf and Dumb Institution, North Albany, Cherry Valley, Oxford, Hamilton College, Pompey, Fredonia, Rochester, Syracuse and Ogdensburgh. They have been distributed in the various physical regions of the State and are the most zealous observers. This valuable addition will increase much the scientific worth of the observations made at these places. It is hoped that, in a future time, the other posts will be the same advantage.

Having already given, in my first report a description of the instruments, I will only add here a few words upon the construction of the psychrometers. [The psychrometers made by T. Gr

New-York, are composed, each of them, of two centigrade thermometers, of a small size, in order to make them sensitive, and save time in observing them, but perfectly alike in size and construction. The scale is of transparent ivory, and divided in half degrees centigrade, so that a close reading is very easy. The bulb of one of them is covered with a piece of thin muslin, destined to be wetted for the observation. The hygrometrical state of the atmosphere being deduced from the differences of temperature between the wet bulb and the dry bulb thermometer, it is of great importance that both agree perfectly well together, in their indications. Each of them, therefore, has been provided with a means of adjusting the tube or the scale, in such a manner as to avoid any further correction; and particular care has been taken in comparing and adjusting them.

Seventeen stations were provided in the winter of 1849. I resumed my duties in the field the 17th of July, 1850, and returned the 7th of October. The standard barometers were again compared with the various Newman standards in New-York, Washington, Cambridge and Toronto observatories, as well as with a new set of barometers from Paris, for the Smithsonian Institution. Twenty-four barometers destined to the stations, 24 ordinary thermometers, and 24 thermometers, making the 12 psychrometers, were carefully compared by several hundred comparisons, and the observations recorded in the books reserved for that object. It was found necessary to visit not only the new stations, but also those previously established, so that all have been visited during the summer, and the observers received directly the proper instructions for the management of the instruments and the mode of observing them. A special attention was devoted to the placing of the instruments. This was done as well as circumstances and localities permitted, and the physical features of the places were noted down. Their altitude also was determined. To furnish good and well compared instruments, to place them at the fitting places, and to train the observers to good methods of observing: this was all that could be done to secure the accuracy and the trustworthiness of the observations claimed by science. The rest will depend upon the faithfulness and regularity of the observers, both of which I trust will not fail. According to your directions the taking of the observations was never required as a matter of duty, but left to willing acceptance. This wise course justifies the hope

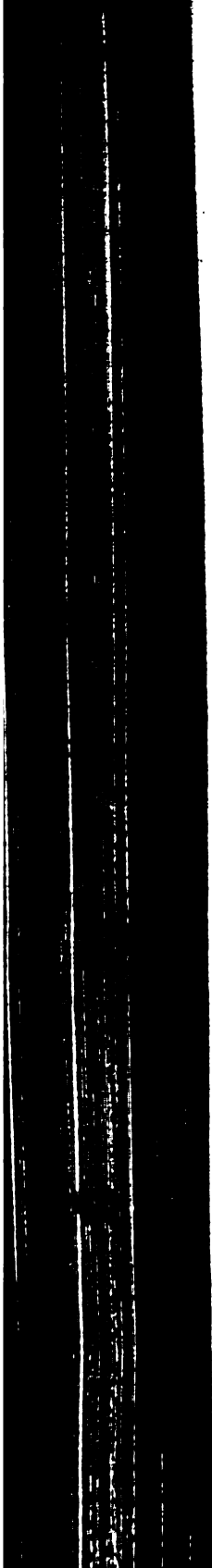
that the observers who choose to take the trouble of making observations, to which they cannot have been induced by the compensation attached now to this duty, did so because they are desirous of being useful to the cause of science. If this be the case, they certainly will perform their task with success.

Until now, returns from 22 stations have been received. The delay prevented the others from sending them, is not yet ascertained. The observations are revising; all the reductions and means have been calculated again, corrected and completed, and the sheets made ready for the publication. These re-calculations were found to be indispensable, at least in the beginning, in order to know with what degree of accuracy and reliability each observer performs these computations.

Two books of reference are kept. The first is a record of the instruments belonging to the system, named by their respective numbers, together with the copy of the original comparisons with the standards, the amount of their correction, and the indication of the stations where they are placed. Any further change, whether of the amount of the correction or after the reparation of the instrument, is intended to be indicated there, in order that the true correction may be applied to each set of observations may always be easily found. The second book is a catalogue of the stations, with the description of the places, their altitude, their situation, and the numbers that each instrument bears. The returns of each station are entered each in the opposite page.

These various details have properly been omitted in this publication, but as they are of great importance to the meteorologist, they will be published at the head of the first volume of observations, the publication of which will begin as soon as it shall have been authorized. The publication in full of the journals will be the last but necessary complement to the system, and will only give it its entire usefulness, by furnishing to all meteorologists the means of deducing the results of extensive comparisons. It is to be hoped that the public at large will be more and more convinced that the only way to secure the practical advantages that may be expected from such investigations is to give to them a pure and strict scientific character. When meteorology, sustained by proper means, shall have discovered the laws which regulate the atmospherical phenomena, then, as we see

15.5	12.8	8.08	10.16	9.50	72	68	72	....	....	10	10	1	Nimbus.	Nimbus.	Stra. rain.
4.0	3.5	8.22	5.88	5.71	86	82	93	....	....	10	10	10	Nim. rain.	Nimbus.	Nim. rain.
4.6	4.5	5.44	4.86	6.36	96	61	100	0.22	....	6	2	0	Stra. fr'st.	Cir.	
3.8	1.5	5.32	4.45	3.84	96	61	64	....	....	2	5	0	Stra. fr'st.	Cir.	
8.5	5.2	3.88	4.94	4.76	89	46	57	....	....	1	1	0	Stra. fr'st.	Stratus.	
15.0	11.5	5.59	6.16	8.15	67	43	63	....	....	0	5	6	Cir.	Cir.	
13.0	8.2	10.72	11.88	5.25	81	70	47	0.03	....	9	10	9	Nimbus.	Nim. st. e.	
9.8	9.0	7.24	11.34	8.09	86	83	89	....	....	10	10	10	Cir. st. cu	Nim. rain.	
6.0	5.0	6.35	5.74	5.94	94	70	85	0.20	....	10	7	8	Rain n'ht	Rain.	
4.3	4.0	5.37	5.50	6.04	83	81	97	0.26	....	10	10	10	Nim. rain.	Rain.	
5.6	3.5	5.13	5.30	4.92	83	75	69	0.07	....	10	8	8	Foggy.	Cum. st.	
9.6	7.5	4.90	7.01	6.60	70	67	73	....	....	10	5	7	Nimbus.	Smoky.	
8.0	7.5	6.76	8.68	7.56	68	83	94	0.19	....	10	10	10	Nim.	R. 10 p m.	
5.7	5.4	7.03	6.75	6.63	97	72	97	0.66	....	10	10	8	Foggy.	Shower.	
3.8	3.5	5.09	5.79	5.83	83	93	97	....	....	8	10	10	Cir. cum.	Nim. rain.	
4.4	4.0	5.69	5.47	5.86	97	97	93	1.79	....	10	10	10	Foggy.	Rain.	
2.0	0.0	5.57	4.42	4.48	97	92	96	1.58	0.88	10	10	6	Rain, fog.	Snow.	
4.5	2.6	4.39	2.79	4.53	88	44	70	....	....	8	5	5	Nim. stat.	Cir. Stra.	
1.5	0.0	4.78	4.24	3.83	96	88	74	0.08	....	10	8	0	Cum.	Nim. st.	
4.8	1.9	3.83	3.64	3.69	74	44	54	....	....	1	1	1	Nimbus.	Cir.	
7.5	6.0	4.37	4.92	6.22	74	45	80	....	....	1	1	1	Stratus.	Stratus.	
Cloudiness, { 6 8		5.97	6.50	6.48	83	61	79	1.18	0.16	6	5	6			
		6.71	7.09	6.38	86	66	78	0.71	....	7	7	5			
Cloudiness, 6		5.22	5.31	5.47	84	73	81	4.37	0.88	9	8	8			
		5.97	6.30	6.10	84	67	79	6.26	1.04	7	7	6			
													Rain and melted snow,..... 8.30.		



APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

1. Communication from the Rev. Benjamin Hale, D. D., President of Geneva College, on the latitude and longitude of various places in the State of New-York.
2. Communications from John Delafield, Esq., on the importance and necessity of observations to establish the longitude of places in Western New-York
3. Communication from the Rev. Samuel Luckey, D. D., on the commencement of the present half century.
4. Catalogue of plants found growing without cultivation, in the vicinity of Amenia Seminary, Dutchess county, N. Y. By A. Winchell, A. M., late Principal.
5. The extremes of atmospheric pressure as indicated by the barometer on the 23d of December, 1850, and on the 19th of January following, taken at 100 feet above tide level. By Joel W. Andrews, Albany.
6. Communications from Joel W. Andrews, of Albany, on sundry barometrical observations made by him in 1850, from Albany to Mount Washington and returning.
7. The storm of the 18th of April, 1850, at Dublin.
8. Figures and descriptions of several remarkable solar haloes observed in the years 1843, 4, 6 and 9. By Franklin B. Hough, M. D.
9. Meteorological Notes, kept at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, New-York, by Franklin B. Hough, M. D., during the year 1850.
10. Meteorological Observations, made at Litchfield (Connecticut,) for the year 1850. By J. L. Hendrick.

11. Annual results of meteorological observations, made at the following academies for 1850:
 1. Cayuga Academy.
 2. Cortland Academy.
 3. Deaf and Dumb Institution, (New-York.)
 4. Hartwick Seminary.
 5. Lansingburgh Academy.
 6. North Salem Academy.
 7. Rochester Collegiate Institute.
 8. Springville Academy.
 9. Union Hall Academy.
12. Abstract of Meteorological Observations, made at Newbury, during 1850. By David Johnson, Esq.
13. Table of the periods when the Hudson river opened and closed at Albany.

APPENDIX.

I. COMMUNICATION FROM THE REV. BENJAMIN HALE, D. D., PRESIDENT OF GENEVA COLLEGE, ON THE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF VARIOUS PLACES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

(Published with the permission of the Author.)

GENEVA COLLEGE, January 24, 1851.

My dear sir—I beg leave to call your attention to the table of latitude and longitude of several places in this State, which is found at page 274 of the Regents' Report of 1850.

The latitude and longitude of Geneva, are given on the authority of observations made October 1, 1833. The former as $40^{\circ} 52'$ the latter as $75^{\circ} 05'$.

The true latitude of Geneva is $42^{\circ} 52' 53''$ as determined by Horace Webster, LL. D., recently a professor in this college, and probably the 40° as given in the Regents' Report is a misprint for 42° .

The longitude as given in the report referred to, is also very inaccurate, but to what exact amount, I do not feel confident in saying.

I do not know by whom the observations of 1833 were made, but the longitude of the preëmption line, which passes through the lake about half a mile east of Geneva, is said to be precisely that of Washington; if so, the longitude of Geneva College is $77^{\circ} 2'$, and this, if not exact, is doubtless very near the true longitude. It is the purpose of the Professor of Mathematics to institute a series of observations for the purpose of determining the longitude as nearly as the means at command will allow him.

The longitude of Albany is given in the same table as $73^{\circ} 44'$ which differs from that of Geneva as I have given it $3^{\circ} 18'$, a difference which is equal in this latitude to about 168 miles. The distance as run by the railroad is 199 miles. This difference of longitude is probably not far from correct.

The longitude of Auburn, is given as $76^{\circ} 28'$ differing from above assigned to Geneva by $34'$, which is equal to about 29 miles. The distance between the two villages by the old stage road is about 24 miles. There is thus, therefore, an error between the two.

I have no means of knowing whether the latitudes and longitudes as given in the table are generally correct, but I will notice one obvious inaccuracy.

The longitude of North Salem, is given at $74^{\circ} 37'$, which is $53'$ west of Albany; it is some miles east. At page 277, however, I observe that the longitude given, is $73^{\circ} 38'$, which is probably the truth. That on page 275 may be a misprint.

It is very desirable to have the latitudes and longitudes of the principal points in this State settled as accurately as may be, and especially that there should be no inaccuracies in this matter, in a table which goes forth to the public under the sanction of the high authority of the Board of Regents.

It is for this reason, that I venture to call your attention to this, and to suggest, that it may be well worth the consideration of the Board of Regents, now that more systematic and exact meteorological observations are being made under their direction, whether some arrangement may not be adopted for this purpose. The latitudes are not difficult to be found; and in regard to the longitudes, might not the telegraphic time be used, on some given day and hour, to give to observers at different places, the exact time at Albany; which, supposing them to have obtained the exact time at their several localities, would give them their difference of longitude from Albany. This supposes, of course, the longitude of Albany well settled. This should not be taken for granted, but compared with that of Boston, which, by the late Dr. Bowditch, is probably better ascertained, than almost any other place in our country, although there is said to be in regard to that, an uncertainty to the amount of about two seconds of time.

I send this not as a communication to the Board of Regents, but as a suggestion to yourself, to be made use of as you may see proper.

I am, dear sir, very truly,

Your friend and servant,

BENJ. HA

To T. ROMERY BECK, M. D.

2. COMMUNICATIONS FROM JOHN DELAFIELD, ESQ., ON THE IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY OF ESTABLISHING THE LONGITUDE OF PLACES IN WESTERN NEW-YORK, IN LETTERS TO THE REV. PRESIDENT HALE AND THE HON. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN.

OAKLANDS, ROSE HILL, }
Seneca County, 26th Feb., 1851. }

My dear sir :—In the progress of inquiry, I learn from the department at Washington, that no determined longitude of any place in western New-York is there recorded.

In a letter received yesterday from the survey office, it says, "that if arrangements could be made to meet the expenses in the telegraph line which will be inconsiderable, and for mounting a transit instrument which would be moderate, we could furnish from the section station here the time from the clock in connexion with the telegraph line and make the necessary observations at this end of the line to determine the longitude at the other end. I believe by rightly timing the operations I could furnish a transit instrument and chronometer and an observer, as one of the officers of the coast survey will attend to such service when not engaged in field work."

As you have felt interest in this subject, and I have no time to lose in relation to the map now in progress, I lay this before you to ascertain whether the College will permit the institution to be the point of observation and furnish the use of the telegraph, in connexion with the station at the seat of government.

The idea has been, to determine a point in this county, but it seems to me more eligible in every respect, to adopt Geneva College for scientific objects; and this movement being the first in western New-York, (of the kind,) I would desire much with your aid and approbation to give it such direction.

Very respectfully yours,

J. DELAFIELD.

REV. B. HALE, President, &c., Geneva.

OAKLANDS, ROSE HILL,
Seneca County, 12th April, 1851.

HON. C. MORGAN,
Secretary of State, &c., Albany.

Dear sir :—In the progress of the survey of the county, discovered that no one point of its geographical boundary could be delineated correctly in reference to longitude from any meridian, and there is reason to believe that no one city, town or village in western New-York can be described accurately in regard to longitude.

This is undoubtedly a serious defect, rendering every existing map of this region valueless, excepting as to local surveys.

A correspondence ensued between myself and the survey department at Washington, out of which has grown an arrangement for a series of precise stellar observations; and Professor Walker has been charged with the accomplishment of the desirable object.

I have thus far proceeded in the arrangements under the impression that the College at Geneva would gladly avail itself of the opportunity of a scientific movement, and bear the small expense to be incurred in placing the instruments and connecting the telegraphic wire with the observatory at Washington.

Letters from Professor Bache of the survey department and Professor Walker, estimate the probable expense attending the observations at about two hundred and fifty to two hundred and seventy-five dollars.

This day I have a communication from the President of Geneva College, stating that it will be impossible to furnish the means to meet the necessary expenditure, and that the Regents of the University would not probably enable the College to indulge in such a desirable an object.

Under these circumstances, when every necessary arrangement for instruments and men of science, is prepared, allow me to enquire whether through your influence and other officers of our state government, an amount so small may not with propriety be derived from some fund for the purpose named. I may possibly over-estimate the value of the object, yet it cannot be creditable to us,

On seeing a solution of the question by so able and accurate scholar as Dr Dewey, which, if correct, would show me to be in error, I was induced to examine his mode of reckoning, in order to be certain, if possible, where the error lies. In doing this I have arrived at the same conclusion as before.

I find the difference between Dr. Dewey's calculation and mine at the starting point. I have assumed that the beginning of the nineteenth century was at the commencement of 1800. He says, "At the *beginning of eighteen hundred and one*, the nineteenth century began; that eighteen hundred belongs not to the *nineteenth* century." Then the single point to be settled. If the century commenced at the *beginning* of 1800, then the first half ended at the *beginning* of 1850; but if not till the beginning of 1801, then the *first half* did not end till the *termination* of 1850, or the *beginning* of 1851.

To settle this question, I adopt Dr. Dewey's method, and begin at the commencement of time; or, to shorten the process, at the commencement of the christian era. From the *beginning* of the first century count off one hundred years to complete the first century; the second commences; and so on at the termination of each successive hundred years, a new century commences. Thus, the nineteenth century commenced when the eighteenth was ended. Was it at the beginning of 1800, or 1801? Suppose the system of writing dates as at the present time, to have commenced at the beginning of the christian era, at what period would men begin to write 100? To ascertain this, let us suppose the years presented to the mind, as they pass, the same as hours are upon the face of a clock, by an arrow commencing its motion at a given point in the circle called the *ring*, and passing regularly over equi-distant points in it till it reaches 100 at the place where it commenced its course. At this point it completes one century, and is in a position to *commence* another. But it is one year behind the figure 1 in its second course. If we may suppose our present practice of writing dates to have been then in use, or adopted at that time, 100 would evidently be written as indicating that the hundredth year was *past*, and not that the period noted by the date belonged to it. And if we suppose the practice to have been commenced at any after period, it was evidently adopted on this principle. Thus, an event recorded as happening April 16, 101, would be indicated as occurring 101 years and

the 15th
 ra and
 he year
 en it is
 it be so
 dicated
second
 ging to
 establish
 called

of the
 by any
 esented
 otting a
 ir ; for
 t of the
second
 e nine
 st year
 of the

the nine
 ury an
 s than
 be com
 t of the
 ple can
 ronolo

KEY.

le poin
 f datin
 ite som
 ed from
 to mar
 ing th

Dominical letters which have come under my notice, the initial year of the era is marked as a *zero* year, the same as the first century is, thus : years 0, century 0, dominical letter, D. C. The second year of the cycle which embraces 28 years, is marked years 1, century 0, dominical letter E. If any reliance is to be placed upon these tables, as evidence of the mode of reckoning time at the commencement of the era, it appears to me conclusive in support of the theory for which I contend.

Again, all writers which have come under my notice place the crucifixion of our Saviour in the year 33. Now, if the mode of reckoning which places this event in 33, did not include a zero year, the Saviour was crucified before He was thirty-three years old, which I believe no one admits.

All the sources of evidence I have examined has tended to conduct me to the same conclusion. I must therefore continue to adhere to the opinion I have adopted until more conclusive proof is adduced to the contrary.

4. CATALOGUE OF PLANTS FOUND GROWING WITHOUT CULTIVATION IN THE VICINITY OF AMENIA SEMINARY, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

[By A. WINCHELL, A. M.]

Ranunculaceæ.

- Clematis virginiana. Linn.
- verticillaris. D. C.
- Anemone nemorosa. Linn.
- cylindrica. Gray.
- virginiana. Linn.
- Hepatica triloba. D. C.
- var. 1, obtusa. Pursh.
- var. 2, acuta. Pursh.
- Thalictrum anemonoides. Michx.
- dioicum. Linn.
- cornuti. Linn.
- Ranunculus abortivus. Linn.
- recurvatus. Poir.
- pennsylvanicus. Linn.

Ranunculus fascicularis. Muhl.
repens. Linn.

C.
& G.

2. *Cochlearia armoracca.* Linn.
Sisymbrium officinale. Scop.
Sinapis nigra. Linn.
Lepidium virginicum. Linn.
Capsella bursa-pastoris. Moench.
Raphanus raphanistrum. Linn.

Violaceæ.

- Viola rotundifolia.* Michx.
blanda. Willd.
sagittata. Ait.
cucullata. Ait.
palmata. Linn.
pedata. Linn.
muhlenburgii. Torr.
pubescens. Ait.
tricolor, var. arvensis. D. C.

Cistaceæ.

- Helianthemum canadense.* Michx.

Droseraceæ.

- Drosera rotundifolia.* Linn.
Parnassia caroliniana. Michx.

Hypericaceæ.

- Hypericum pyramidatum.* Ait.
perforatum.
corymbosum. Muhl.
mutilum. Linn.
canadense. Linn.
Elodea virginica. Nutt.

Caryophyllaceæ.

- Arenaria serpyllifolia.* Linn.
Mœhringia lateriflora. Fenzl.
Stellaria media. Smith.
longifolia. Muhl.
borealis. Bigel.
Cerastium vulgatum. Linn.
viscosum. Linn.
arvense. Linn.

Cerastium oblongifolium. Torr
nutans. Raf.

Silene antirrhina. Linn.
noctiflora. Linn.

chx.

1.

2.

α.

chx.

β.

γ.

αα.

Mill.

Anacardiaceæ.

- Rhus typhina.* Linn.
glabra. Linn.
venenata. D. C.
toxicondron. Linn.

Aceraceæ.

- Acer pennsylvanicum.* Linn.
spicatum. Lam.
saccharinum. Wang.
rubrum. Linn.

Celastraceæ.

- Staphylea trifolia.* Linn.
Celastrus scandens. Linn.
Euonymus atropurpureus. Jacq.

Rhamnaceæ.

- Ceanothus americanus.* Linn.

Vitaceæ.

- Vitis labrusca.* Linn.
estivalis. Michx.
cordifolia. Michx.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Michx.

Polygalaceæ.

- Polygala sanguinea.* Linn.
verticillata. Linn.
paucifolia. Willd.

Leguminosæ.

- Vicia sativa.* Linn.
Amphicarpæa monoica. T. & G.
Robinia pseudacacia. Linn.
Trifolium arvense. Linn.
pratense. Linn.
repens. Linn.
agrarium. Linn.
Melilotus leucantha. Koch.
Desmodium nudiflorum. D. C.
acuminatum. D. C.
pauciflorum. D. C.

Rosa rubiginosa. Linn.

Crataegus crus galli. Linn.

coccinea. Linn.

punctata. Jacq.

Pyrus arbutifolia. Linn.

coronaria. Linn.

americana. D C.

Amelanchier canadensis. T. & Gr.

var. 1, *botryapium.* T. & Gr.

var. 2, *oblongifolia.* T. & Gr.

Onagracea.

Epilobium angustifolium. Linn.

coloratum. Muhl.

molle. Torr.

palustre. Linn.

Oenothera biennis. Linn.

fruticosa. Linn.

pumila. Linn.

Ludwigia palustris. Ell.

Circea lutetiana. Linn.

alpina. Linn.

Grossulacea.

Ribes cynosbati. Linn.

lacustre. Poir.

floridum. Linn.

rubrum. Linn.

Cucurbitacea.

Sicyos angulatus. Linn.

Crassulacea.

Penthorum sedoides. Linn.

Saxifragacea.

Saxifraga virginienensis. Michx.

pennsylvanica. Linn.

Heuchera americana. Linn.

Mitella diphylla. Linn.

Tiaralla cordifolia. Linn.

Chrysoplenum americanum. Schwei.

*Hamamelaceæ.**Hamamelis virginica.* Linn.*Umbelliferae.**Hydrocotyle umbellata.* Linn.*Sanicula Marilandica.* Linn.*Cicuta maculata.* Linn.*Sium latifolium.* Linn.*Cryptotaenia canadensis.* D. C.*Zizia cordata.* Koch.*aurca.* Koch.*Thaspium atropurpureum.* Nutt.*Conioselenium canadense.* T. & Gr.*Archangelica atropurpurea.* Hoff.*Archangelica hirsuta.* T. & Gr.*Pastinaca sativa.* Linn.*Daucus carota.* Linn.*Osmorhiza longistylis.* D. C.*brevistylis.* D. C.*Conium maculatum.* Linn.*Araliaceæ.**Aralia racemosa.* Linn.*nudicaulis.* Linn.*Panax quinquefolium.* Linq.*trifolium.* Linn.*Cornaceæ.**Cornus alternifolia.* Linn.*stolonifera.* Michx.*paniculata.* L'Herit.*sericea.* Linn.*florida.* Linn.*Caprifoliaceæ.**Symphoricarpos racemosus.* Michx.*Lonicera sempervirens.* Ait.*parviflora.* Linn.*ciliata.* Muhl.*Diervilla trifida.* Moench.*Triosteum perfoliatum.* Linn.*Sambucus pubens.* Michx.*canadensis.* Linn.

Viburnum prunifolium. Linn.
 lentago. Linn.
 pubescens. Pursh.
 acerifolium. Linn.
 opulus. Linn.

Rubiaceæ.

Galium aparine. Linn.
 trifidum. Linn.
 asprellum. Michx.
 triflorum. Michx.
 pilosum. Ait.
 Circæzans. Michx.
 boreale. Linn.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. Linn.
Mitchella repens. Linn.
Hedyotis coerulea. Hook.

Compositæ.

Verzon noveboracense. Willd.
Eupatorium purpureum. Linn.
 teucrifolium. Willd.
 sessifolium. Linn.
 perfoliatum. Linn.
 ageratoides. Linn. f.

Tussilago farfara. Linn.
Sericocarpus conyzoides. Nees.
Aster corymbosus. Ait.
 macrophyllus. Linn.
 patens. Ait.
 levis. Willd.
 cordifolius. Willd.
 miser. Linn.
 simplex. Willd.
 tenuifolius. Linn.
 puniceus. Linn.
 prenanthoides. Muhl.
 novæ-angliæ. Linn.

Diplopappus cornifolius. Darl.
Erigeron canadense. Linn.
 bellidifolium. Muhl.

Erigeron philadelphicus. Linn.
annuum. Pers.
strigosum. Muhl.

Cirsium discolor. Spreng.
muticum. Michx.
pumilum. Spreng.
arvense. Scop.

Lappa major. Gaert.

Krigia virginica. Willd.

Cynthia virginica. Don.

Cichorium intybus. Linn.

Hieracium canadense. Michx.

scabrum. Michx.

gronovii. Linn.

venosum. Linn.

Hieracium paniculatum. Linn.

Nabalus albus. Hook.

altissimus. Hook.

fraseri. D. C.

Taraxacum dens-leonis. Desf.

Lactuca elongata. Muhl.

Mulgedium acuminatum. D. C.

leucophaeum. D. C.

Sonchus oleraceus. Linn.

Lobeliaceae.

Lobelia kalmia. Linn.

spicata. Lam.

siphylitica. Linn.

cardinalis. Linn.

inflata. Linn.

Campanulaceae

Campanula rotundifolia. Linn.

americana. Linn.

Specularis perfoliata. A. D. C.

Ericaceae.—1. *Ericineae.*

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. Spreng.

Clethra alnifolia. Linn.

Epigaea repens. Linn.

Andromeda racemosa. Linn.

ligustrina. Muhl.

Rhododendron nudiflorum. Torr.
maximum. Linn.

Kalmia latifolia. Linn.
glauca. Ait.

2. *Vaccinæ.*

Vaccinium pennsylvanicum. Lam.
stamineum. Linn.
oxycoccus. Linn.

Gaylussacia frondosa. Torr & Gr.
resinosa. Torr & Gr.

3. *Pyroleæ.*

Pyrola rotundifolia. Linn.
elliptica. Nutt.
secunda. Linn.

Chimaphila umbellata. Nutt.
maculata. Pursh.

4. *Monotropæ.*

Monotropa uniflora. Linn.
lanuginosa. Michx.

Aquifoliaceæ.

Prinos verticillatus. Linn.

Plantaginaceæ.

Plantago major. Linn.
lanceolata. Linn.
virginica. Linn.

Primulaceæ.

Trientalis americana. Pursh.
Lysimachia stricta. A. N.
quadrifolia. Linn.
ciliata. Linn.
thyrsiflora. Linn.

Orobanchaceæ.

Orobanche uniflora. Linn.

Scrophulariaceæ.

Verbascum blattaria. Linn.

- Verbascum thapsus.* Linn.
Scrophularia marilandica. Linn.
Linaria vulgaris. Moench.
Chelone glabra. Linn.
Mimulus ringens. Linn.
Gratiola virginica. Linn.
Veronica serpyllifolia. Linn.
 officinalis. Linn.
 beccabunga. Linn.
 var. americana. Torr.
 anagallis. Linn.
 peregrina. Linn.
 arvensis. Linn.
 virginica. Linn.
Gerardia tenuifolia. Vahl.
 pedicularia. Linn.
 flava. Pursh.
 quercifolia. Pursh.
Castilleja coccinea. Spreng.
Pedicularis canadensis. Linn.
Melampyrum americanum. Mx.

Verbenaceae.

- Verbena hastata.* Linn.
 urticifolia. Linn.
Rhynchospora leptostachya. Linn.

Labiatae.

- Isanthus coeruleus.* Michx.
Mentha viridis. Linn.
 piperita. Linn.
 canadensis. Linn.
Lycopus sinuatus. Ell.
 virginicus. Linn.
Pycnanthemum incanum. Michx.
 linifolium. Pursh.
Origanum vulgare. Linn.
Collinsonia canadensis. Linn.
Hedeoma pulegioides. Pers.
Micromeria glabella. Benth.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Linn.

Apocynaceæ.

Apocynum androsaemifolium. Linn.

Asclepiadaceæ.

Asclepias cornuti. Decaisne.

purpurascens. Linn.

quadrifolia. Jacq.

incarnata. Linn.

tuberosa. Linn.

Oleaceæ.

Fraxinus americana. Linn.

sambucifolia. Lam.

pubescens. Walt.

Ligustrum vulgare. Linn.

Aristolochiaceæ.

Asarum canadense. Linn.

Chenopodiaceæ.

Chenopodium hybridum. Linn.

album. Linn.

Roubieva botrys. J. Carey.

anthelmintica.

var. *ambrosioides.* Spach.

Blitum capitatum. Linn.

Amaranthaceæ.

Amaranthus hybridus. Linn.

gracizans. Linn.

Polygonaceæ.

Polygonum orientale. Linn.

fagopyrum. Linn.

convolvulus. Linn.

cilinode. Michx.

dumetorum. Linn.

sagittatum. Linn.

amphibium. Linn.

var. 1, *aquaticum.* Linn.

persicaria. Linn.

hydropiperoides. Michx.

Polygonum hydropiper. Linn.
virginianum. Linn.

Polygonum aviculare. Linn.
4. *careyi.* Olney.

Rumex crispus. Linn.
obtusifolius. Linn.
acetosella. Linn.

Phytolaccaceæ.

Phytolacca decandra. Linn.

Lauraceæ.

Sassafras officinale. Nees.
Benzoin odoriferum. Nees.

Thymelaceæ.

Dirca palustris. Linn.

Santalaceæ.

Comandra umbellata. Nutt.
Nyssa multiflora. Wang.

Ulmaceæ.

Ulmus americana. Linn.
fulva. Michx.

Callitrichaceæ.

Callitriche verna. Linn.

Euphorbiaceæ.

Euphorbia hypericifolia. Linn.
maculata. Linn.
Acalypha virginica. Linn.

Juglandaceæ.

Juglans nigra. Linn.
cinerea. Linn.
Carya alba. Nutt.
tomentosa. Nutt.
amara. Nutt.

Cupuliferæ.

Ostrya virginica. Willd.
Carpinus americana. Michx.

Corylus americana. Walt.
rostrata. Ait.

Quercus tinctoria. Bartr.
rubra. Linn.
palustris Du Roi.
ilicifolia. Wang.
alba. Linn.

Quercus montana. Willd.
prinoides. Willd.

Fagus ferruginea. Ait.

Castanea vesca.

var. americana. Michx.

Myricaceæ.

Myrica cerifera. Linn.

Comptonia asplenifolia. Ait.

Betulaceæ.

Betula excelsa. Ait.

papyracea. Ait.

nigra. Linn.

Alnus serrulata. Willd.

Salicaceæ.

Salix candida. Willd.

pumila. Marshall.

discolor. Muhl.

cordata. Muhl.

rostrata. Richards.

vitellina. Linn.

nigra. Marshall.

Populus tremuloides. Michx.

grandidentata. Michx.

Platanaceæ.

Platanus occidentalis. Linn.

Urticaceæ.

Morus alba. Linn.

rubra. Linn.

Humulus lupulus. Linn.

Cannabis sativa. Linn.

Urtica dioica. Linn.

urens. Linn.

Urtica canadensis. Linn.
Adike pumila. Raf.
Boehmeria cylindrica. Willd.

Coniferae.

Pinus strobus. Linn.
 canadensis. Linn.
 pendula. Ait.
Thuya occidentalis. Linn.
Cupressus thuyoides. Linn.
Juniperus communis. Linn.
Taxus canadensis. Willd.

Araceae.

Arisaema triphyllum. Torr.
 dracontium. Schott.
Symplocarpus foetidus. Salisb.
Acorus calamus. Linn.

Lemnaceae.

Lemna minor. Linn.
 gibba. Linn.

Typhaceae.

Typha latifolia. Linn.
Sparganium simplex. Huds.

Naiadaceae.

Najas canadensis. Michx.
Potamogeton lucens. Linn.
 perfoliatus. Linn.
 pauciflorus. Pursh.

Alismaceae.

Alisma plantago. Linn.
Sagittaria sagittifolia. Linn.

Orchidaceae.

Liparis lilifolia. Richard.
Corallorhiza multiflora. Nutt.
Orchis spectabilis. Linn.
Platanthera bracteata. Torr.
 flava. Gray.
 hyperborea. Lindl.
 lacera. Gray.

Platanthera fimbriata. Lindl.
Pogonia verticillata. Nutt.
Calopogon pulchellus. R. Br.
Spiranthes gracilis. Bigel.
Spiranthes cernua. L. C. Rich.
Goodyera pubescens. R. Br.
Cypripedium parviflorum. S. I.
 acaule. Ait.

Hypoxidaceæ.

Hypoxis ericæ. Linn.

Iridaceæ.

Iris versicolor. Linn.
Sisyrinchium bermudiana.
 var. 1, *anceps.* Gr.
 var. 2, *mucronatum.* Gr.

Dioscoreaceæ.

Dioscorea villosa. Linn.

Smilacææ.

Smilax rotundifolia. Linn.
 herbacea. Linn.
 lasioneuron? Hook.
Trillium erectum. Linn.
Medeola virginica. Linn.

Liliaceæ.

Asparagus officinalis. Linn.
Smilacina stelletta. Desf.
 trifolia. Desf.
 racemosa. Desf.
 bifolia. Schult.
Polygonatum multiflorum. Ait.
Ornithogalum umbellatum. Linn.
Allium canadense. Kalm.
Lilium philadelphicum. Linn.
 canadense. Linn.
 superbum. Linn.
Erythronium americanum. Smith.

Melanthaceæ.

Veratrum viride. Ait.
Chamaelirium luteum. Gray.
Uvularia perfoliata. Linn.
 sessifolia. Linn.

Streptopus roseus. Michx.

Juncaceæ.

Luzula campestris. D. C.

pilosa. Willd.

Juncus effusus. Linn.

filiformis. Linn.

acuminatus. Michx.

bufonius. Linn.

tenuis. Willd.

Pontederiaceæ.

Pontederia cordata. Linn.

Cyperaceæ.

Cyperus diandrus. Torr.

inflexus. Muhl.

strigosus. Linn.

filiculmis. Vahl.

Eleocharis palustris. R. Br.

olivacea. Torr.

obtusa. Schult.

acicularis. R. Br.

tenuis. Schult.

Hemicarpha subsquarrosa. Nees.

Scirpus planifolius. Muhl.

lacustris. Linn.

atrovirens. Muhl.

eriophorum. Michx.

Eriophorum polystachion. Linn.

angustifolium. Roth.

Isolepis capillaris. Roem. and Schultz.

Rhynchospora alba. Vahl.

Carex polytrichoides. Muhl.

bromoides. Schk.

teretiuscula. Good.

vulpinoidea. Michx.

stipata. Muhl.

cephalophora. Muhl.

rosea. Schk.

stellulata. Good.

Carex scoparia. Schk.

festucacea. Schk.

vulgaris. Fries.

stricta. Lam.

crinita. Lam.

granularis. Muhl.

gracillima. Schro.

plantaginea. Lam.

digitalis? Willd.

anceps. Willd.

pennsylvanica. Lam.

pubescens. Muhl.

scabrata. Schro.

flava. Linn.

striata. Michx.

pseudo-cyperus. Linn.

hystericina. Willd.

tentaculata. Muhl.

retrorsa. Schw.

Gramineae.**Leersia oryzoides.** Swartz.**Phleum pratense.** Linn.**Phalaris arundinacea.** Linn.**Holcus lanatus.** Linn.**Anthoxanthum odoratum.** Linn.**Panicum sanguinale.** Linn.

glabrum. Gaud.

crus-galli. Linn.

latifolium. Linn.

clandestinum. Linn.

capillare. Linn.

dichotomum. Linn.

prolificum. Lam.

Pennisetum glaucum. R. Br.

viride. R. Br.

Muhlenburgia diffusa. Schreb.

sobilifera. Trin.

glomerata. Trin.

mexicana. Trin.

Vilfa vaginæflora. Torr.

Agrostis vulgaris. With.

alba. Linn.

scabra. Willd.

canina. Linn.

Eleusine indica. Gaert.

Danthonia spicata. Beauv.

Poa annua. Linn.

compressa. Linn.

serotina. Ehrh.

Glyceria fluitans. R. Br.

nervata. Trin.

Dactylis glomerata. Linn.

Bromus secalinus. Linn.

kalmii. Gray.

Koeleria pennsylvanica. D. C.

truncata. Torr.

Festuca nutans. Willd.

Elymus hystrix. Linn.

Andropogon scoparius. Muhl.

furcatus. Muhl.

Equisetacea.

Equisetum arvense. Linn.

sylvaticum. Linn.

hyemale.

Filices.

Polypodium vulgare. Linn.

Pteris aquilina. Linn.

Platyloma atropurpurea. I. Sm.

Adiantum pedatum. Linn.

Doodia virginica. Presl.

Asplenium trichomanes. Linn.

ebeneum. Ait.

thelypteroides. Michx.

filix-foemina. R. Br.

Antigramma rhizophylla. I. Sm.

Aspidium marginale. Swartz.

cristatum. Swartz.

dilatatum. Swartz.

Aspidium novaboracense. Willd.

acrostichoides. Swartz.

Onoclea sensibilis. Linn.

Woodsia ilvensis. R. Br.

obtusa. Torr.

Dicksonia pilosiuscula. Willd.

Osmunda claytoniani. Linn.

cinnamomena. Linn.

spectabilis. Willd.

Botrichium lunarioides. Swartz.

Lycopodiaceæ.

Lycopodium lucidulum. Michx.

clavatum. Linn.

complanatum. Linn.

Selaginella apus. Spring.

Isoëtaceæ.

Isoetes lacustris. Linn.

Characeæ.

Chara vulgaris. Linn.

NOTES.

1. *Brassica campestris.* Found in an old field, where probably it had been once cultivated.
2. *Cochlearia armoracea.* An aquatic variety of this occurs, which I do not find described in the books.
3. *Gnaphalium decurrens.* This plant is not confined to the limits prescribed by Torrey; it grows abundantly in *Amenia*.
4. *Polygonum careyi.* This is not described in Torrey's *Flora of N. Y.*, but I am clearly satisfied that the plant occurs in *Amenia*. I have seen it only in a single locality.

In regard to this list, I wish to add a few observations:

1. The nomenclature and arrangement are adopted from Torrey's *Catalogue of the State Herbarium*. The only additional names are *Polygonum careyi*, *Olney*, and *Chara vulgaris*. Linn.

2. My herborizations about *Amenia Seminary*, were interrupted about the first of October, by my departure for the south. My exa-

mination of the late autumnal plants, and especially of the difficult genus of *Asters*, was consequently imperfect.

3. With the exception of about half a dozen species, every plant in the list has been collected and analyzed by myself, and with the exception of a few species of *Solidago*, *Aster* and *Salix*, and four or five of the *Grasses*, I think I may place considerable confidence in the results.

4. I have preserved, also, the exact locality and times of flowering of all the plants, but thought these facts would add but little to the value of the catalogue and therefore omit them.

5. Specimens of all these plants, together with others collected in New-Jersey, have been arranged and labelled, and left in *Armenia Seminary* for the use of classes in Botany.

I remain very respectfully.

A. WINCHELL.

5. THE EXTREMES OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE AS INDICATED BY THE BAROMETER ON THE 23D OF DECEMBER, 1850, AND ON THE 19TH OF JANUARY FOLLOWING, TAKEN AT 100 FEET ABOVE TIDE LEVEL.

[By JOEL W. ANDREWS, Albany.]

Dec. 23, 10, A. M., Barometer.....	28.696 inches.
Jan. 19, 10, A. M., do	30.824 do

At the time of this first observation, it was announced by telegraph, through different parts of the State, and from other states eastward, that the barometers had fallen rapidly to a lower grade than they had been known for a number of years past. The result that quickly followed, was a severe gale at Montreal and Burlington, Vt., as stated in one of the public journals, "The storm is said to have been more severe than any experienced in 20 years" This gale and storm extended as far as the Canadas, north—from thence to New Jersey, south,

Another observation may perhaps be worthy of remark at this time, for some future caution or premonitor: that is, in case this sudden fall of the barometer had occurred at any time during the sun's northern declination, the consequences would, in all probability, be

according to the science of meteorology, have terminated in a destructive tornado, similar to some of those in tropical climates, instead of a severe gale as it was called.

The second extremity of Jan. 19th has not yet been noticed in the public prints where meteorological observations have been made as I have seen, although it is one of more rare occurrences in this section of country than the former. Let the observation of the 19th January be reduced to tide level, the height of the barometer column would have been 30.934 inches, which is a greater height of the barometer than is to be found registered among any meteorological observations of former years in the United States—that is, when compared by the standard.

In order to adopt this meteorological observation to any scientific purpose, it is necessary to know how the barometer I used compared with an accurate standard, (a mountain barometer.) By comparing it with one of Newman's standard barometers of London, at Columbia College, the result was thus: For capillary attraction, 0.036 of an inch, which, if added to the above tide level observation, amounts to 30.97 inches, the true height of the barometer on the 19th of January.

Now if this observation has been made correctly, it is evident from experiment that the atmospheric pressure or weight on this part of the earth's surface, at the level of the sea at that time, was equal to the weight of an ocean of quicksilver 30.97 inches deep.

B. COMMUNICATION FROM JOEL W. ANDREWS, OF ALBANY, ON SOME BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE BY HIM IN 1850, DURING A JOURNEY FROM ALBANY TO MOUNT WASHINGTON AND RETURNING, RECORDED IN FEBRUARY 1851.

Albany, January 15, 1851.

DR. T. R. BECK,

Secretary of the Regents of the University, S. N. Y.

Sir,—In the month of July last I made a journey from this city to the White Mountains in the State of New Hampshire, for the

pose of taking barometric observations to ascertain the elevation of Mount Washington and several other sections of the country in that direction, above the level of the sea.

When I undertook it I had no idea that the results of my observations would ever be considered worthy of public notice, or even be called for publication.

Soon after my return, I was requested to present a report of my observations to Professor Ebenezer Emmons, for his examination, which I did in the month of September following.

After he had examined them to his satisfaction, he laid them before Professor Hopkins of Williams College; his opinion and statement I will give hereafter. In the month of November, Professor Emmons thought proper to forward the same to Professor Silliman of New Haven, for publication in his journal, which he did in his last number for January, 1851.

I made a full report in detail upon the manner and plan of taking my barometric observations in order to give as satisfactory results as possible.

A short time after I had got my report completed, I came across Dr. Jackson's barometric observations of Mount Washington in 1840, as given in his geological survey of New Hampshire.

By comparing our results together, I found that the difference was so great that in case I should interfere with his measurement, there might be objections against publishing them, therefore I did not give my report in full, only the barometric heights of the different stations and the sum of the whole without any additional explanation of the difference between the two results.

I will now give you my report in full for your examination, to make such use of as you may think proper.

I left Albany, No. 42 High-street, one hundred feet above tide water in the Hudson river, on the 25th of July, by stage, for the White Mountains; I took with me a mountain barometer of the following description: Calibre of the tube 0.29 of an inch, glass cistern and zero point to adjust the level of the mercury at each ob-

servation, attached thermometer let into the instrument and covered with glass to equalize the temperature. By comparing it with one of Newman's standard barometers at Columbia College, the difference was thus for capillary attraction 0.035 inch less than the standard.

I will here remark that as these observations were not intended for the first place for public use, it will be perceived by the following tabulation a number of observations have been omitted; for instance, there should have been one taken on leaving the Connecticut river before leaving for Littleton; and again, another should have been taken at the White Mountain House before I left on my return to Littleton, which would have given me double observations from the Connecticut river. I consider it equally important to ascertain the grade of the rivers, as I do the elevation of tables or mountains from which they flow; and also the upper limit of several kinds of vegetation should have been particularly noticed. The boiling point by the thermometer and several other experiments on atmospheric density, &c., I might have performed to advantage, had I intended my experiments for publication.

BAROMETRIC OBSERVATIONS from Albany to the White Mountains, by stage.

No. 72.]

233

PLACE OF OBSERVATION, 1880.	Distance in miles.	Day.	Hour.	Barom eter.	Ther.	Attached.
Albany, No. 42 High street,.....	.....	July 25,	5 A. M.	29.944	74°	100 feet above tide water in Hudson river, weather fair
East Bennington, Vermont,.....	23	do	2 P. M.	29.386	59°	Stage tavern, on the ground.
South Shaftsbury,.....	5	do	do	29.294	75°	Post-office, do
Shaftsbury Centre,.....	2	do	6	28.928	70°	do do
Arlington,.....	7	do	7	29.408	64°	do do
Manchester,.....	8	do	9	29.280	67°	Stage tavern, first floor.
do do	.....	July 26,	6 A. M.	29.260	61°	do do weather fair.
East Dorset,.....	6	do	do	28.400	63°	Post-office, on the ground, about three-quarters of a mile
North Dorset,.....	4	do	do	28.442	62°	do do from the summit level of the
Danby,.....	4	do	do	28.480	64°	sources of the Mattenkill and
Wallingford,.....	9	do	do	28.578	65°	[other creek stream.
East Rutland Village, do	.....	do	12 Noon.	29.510	70°	Petnam & Bryant's Hotel.
do do	.....	do	6 P. M.	29.450	68°	do do
Munsey's Tavern, do	.....	do	7	29.428	64°	Foot of the Green Mountain, west side. [Queechy river.
Sherburne, do	.....	do	10	28.800	58°	Rufus Richardson's tavern, east side, descending the
do do	.....	do	6 A. M.	28.916	68°	do do weather fair & calm
Bridgewater Valley, do	.....	July 27,	9	28.254	68°	Near the Queechy river, weather fair and calm.
Wardsworth, do	11	do	do	29.486	70°	Stage House, do
White River Junction, do	6	do	10½	29.802	75°	Level of White and Connecticut rivers.
Bath, New-Hampshire, do	10	do	do	29.840	76°	By railroad to Wells river, 40 miles, thence by stage to
Littleton, do	45	do	6	29.540	69°	Cobleigh's Hotel, 24 story. [Bath, 6 miles—Bath Hotel
do do	15	do	9	29.212	65°	do do weather fair and calm. [ground.
Carroll, do	.....	July 28,	7 A. M.	29.212	65°	White's White Mount. House, near the Ammonoosuc R.
do do	20	do	2 Noon.	28.486	74°	Start for Mt. Washington on horseback, accompanied by
Flat Rock, crossing the Ammonoosuc river,.....	.....	July 30,	7½ A. M.	28.400	71°	Sky overcast all day. [Mr. Clemmence, of South
Foot of the Mountain, do	8	do	9½	28.120	73°	Amesbury, Mass.
Faby's Camp,.....	11	do	11½	27.284	63°	About half way up the mountain, in ever green woods,
Summit of Mount Washington,.....	11½	do	1½ P. M.	26.100	64°	met the barometer six feet below the summit, to
do do	.....	do	do	23.044	64°	screen it from the wind.
Returning, same way.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faby's Camp,.....	.....	do	3½	26.100	65°	.....
Foot of the Mountain,.....	.....	do	4½	27.284	72°	.....
Flat Rock, crossing the Ammonoosuc river,.....	.....	do	5½	28.114	75°	.....
White Mountain House,.....	.....	do	7	28.400	70°	.....

BAROMETRIC OBSERVATIONS.—(CONTINUED.)

SECOND DAY. Second trip to Mount Washington by way of Mount Pleasant.

Place of Observation, 1880.	Distance in miles.	Day.	Hour.	Barom- eter.	Ther.	Attached.
White Mountain House,.....	July 31.	8 A. M.	28,486	59°	Weather, fair and calm all day. Upper limit of trees.
Flat Rock, crossing the Ammonoosuc river,...	3	do	9.40 do	28,210	75°	
Summit of Mount Pleasant,.....	4	do	12 Noon.	25,410	73°	
do Mount Washington,.....	2	do	2 P. M.	24,022	65°	
Returning by way of Faby's Camp.						
Faby's Camp,.....	do	do	28,180	72°	
Flat Rock, crossing the Ammonoosuc river,...	.....	do	4 do	28,184	73°
White Mountain House,.....	.....	do	8 do	28,480	72°

Now in order to obtain accurate results from the foregoing observations, it is necessary if possible, to ascertain how much would have been the variation of the barometer by atmospheric changes during the time of passing from one station to another, especially where but one barometer is used, the only opportunity I had, was to observe the variations during the three nights on the way, which were as follows:

The first was at Manchester, the barometer was 0.04 of an inch higher in the morning. The second variation was during my six hours stop at East Rutland village, which was 0.06 of an inch lower. The second night at Sherburne, the variation was 0.016 of an inch higher in the morning. The third night at Littleton, the variation in the morning was 0.000. By the sum of these variations it will be seen that the difference between Manchester and Littleton as observed by night, and half a day at East Rutland, was only 0.004 of an inch less at Littleton. I am thus far satisfied that the variation of the barometer during three days was but trifling, while the whole range during three successive nights did not exceed 0.06 of an inch. I have made no correction for latitude, for it has been already ascertained by experiment that between the parallels of 40 and 45° north latitude, the variation of the mean height of the barometer is but 0.03 of an inch, that is along the western coast of the Atlantic.

I now calculate the height of Mount Washington as follows, by the sum of two observations:

The first from tide water in the Hudson river, to the White Mountain house, in the town of Carroll, New Hampshire, I find has an elevation of 1622.296 feet.

The second from the White Mountain House to the summit of Mount Washington by way of Mount Pleasant, on the 31st of July, has an elevation of 4874.322 feet above the White Mountain house, which sum added together would make the elevation of Mount Washington 6496.618 feet above tide water at Albany, as indicated by the barometer.

I will now give the statement and opinion of Professor Hopkins, as I have before mentioned.

“ WILLIAMSTOWN, 20th Oct., 1850.

“ DR. EMMONS—I have just applied the observations of Mr. Andrews, the formula which I commonly use, the formula of Biot. As Mr. A. seems to consider the second day's observations the most reliable, I have taken the observations of that day, and make the

" altitude somewhat less than he has made it. According
 " reckoning, the height of the mountain above the White M
 " house, is 4820.892 ft. This formula does not take into
 " any variation in the force of gravity, which Mr. Andrews
 " has done; still I should think the difference from this cau
 " be very trifling. I have observations at the corresponding
 " this place, but our barometers would not probably agree.
 " pared your portable with mine in the summer, but I can
 " find my notes. I should like to see Mr. Andrews' proces
 " he is entitled to great credit for the observations.

" From truly yours,

S. HOPKINS

I will here say that the formula I use is that of Dr. Hutton
 the use of Logarithms. According to that I make the
 Mount Washington to be 262 feet higher than it is now
 upon the late maps, and by the calculation of Professor Hop
 198 feet higher.

I have before alluded to Dr. Jackson's observations. I
 insert them in order that they may be compared with mine
 sary:

Date.	Hour.	Place of observation.	Barome- ter.
1840.			
August 21,	6.40 A. M.	Crawford's House,	25.324
" "	8.24 "	Mt. Clinton Swamp,	25.250
" "	9.23 "	Mt. Pleasant,	25.760
" "	10 "	Mt. Franklin,	25.632
" "	11 1/4 "	Summit of Mount Washington, ...	24.361
		<i>Returning.</i>	
" "	1 P. M.	Summit of Mount Washington, ...	24.350
" "	3.5 "	Mt. Franklin,	25.40
" "	3 1/2 "	Mt. Pleasant,	25.475
" "	4 "	Mt. Clinton Swamp,	25.940
" "	5 "	Crawford's House,	25.100

Here are five stations taken, with observations taken twice
 station. Now if the atmospheric pressure was stationary,
 stated to be, then the rising of the barometer by descending
 equal to the falling by ascending to and from the same stati
 comparing these last observations, it will be readily perce
 out of ten observations no two were alike. The two o
 Washington were near enough, but all the others were too

for correct results; yet notwithstanding the difference between our two measurements, it is now sufficiently ascertained by experiment that Mount Washington, in latitude $44^{\circ} 16' N.$, has a greater elevation than any other mountain summit between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, east and west, or between the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, north and south. I saw a quantity of snow there on the 31st of July, at the time I took my barometric observations, and by comparing the mean temperatures of this elevation with other local causes which have a tendency to lower the temperature, I have made the calculation that Mount Washington is within 1,000 or 1,500 feet of the line of perpetual snow.

I have measured several heights in this city which had been previously ascertained by leveling, using the same barometer employed in these observations, and working by the same formula, with perfectly satisfactory results. Hence my confidence in the correctness of my measurement of Mt. Washington.

JOEL W. ANDREWS,
Albany, N. Y.

7. THE STORM OF THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1850, AT DUBLIN.

[From the Boston Daily Evening Traveller of June 19, 1850.]

The following account by the distinguished president of Trinity College, Dublin, of the remarkable tornado which passed over that city on the 18th of April, will, we think, be very interesting to our scientific readers, as it so strongly confirms the rotary theory of our eminent meteorologist, Wm. Redfield, Esq. of New-York; which theory, indeed, seems to be the only one capable of affording a satisfactory explanation of the phenomena attending the storm.

Although the storm at Dublin was of short duration, and the barometer was there but little affected, there is reason to suppose it was quite extensive, as we learn by the newspapers that a Philadelphia ship, on her voyage from Liverpool, in lat. of about 49° , lon. 24° , experienced a gale throughout the 18th, of such violence as in four hours only, to depress the barometer 1.6 inches or to 27.6, a depression (supposing the instrument to be correct) as great as we can recollect. In

Boston, the barometer was on the 18th nearly stationary at inches, the wind being light early in the day from the NW, from the NE, and the sky clear.

"At the last meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, the R. Lloyd, D. D., the president, made the following observations on the recent destructive storm in Dublin :

"Having watched attentively the progress of the late storm, and collected some facts relative to it from the records of the observatory and from other sources, I avail myself of the present opportunity to lay them before the Academy. The phenomena were of a nature unusual (I may say unexampled) in these climates, that it is desirable that some notice of them, however imperfect, should be placed on record, and the present summary of facts is offered chiefly in that view, that it may serve as a nucleus to a more complete one. I will, of course, limit myself to those which have an immediate bearing.

"From the tracings of the self-registering anemometer erected at Trinity College, it appears that on the 17th, and during the morning of the 18th, the wind blew gently from the S. W. Towards the latter day, it gradually veered to the S., and continued in that point until the arrival of the storm. This veering of the wind, however, appears to have been confined to the lower current. The direction of the upper current, as estimated by the motion of the clouds, was nearly SW.

"The first indications of the approach of the storm were observed soon after 3 o'clock. Massive *cumuli* were seen forming in the western portion of the sky. These became denser as they approached, until they formed a mass of an ash-gray color, projected on a background of a paler tint, while the rugged outlines from the mass, of the peculiar form (between *cirrus* and *cumulus*) which indicates a high degree of electrical tension, showed plainly that a storm was approaching. About half-past 3 o'clock it burst forth. The flashes of lightning (generally forked) succeeded one another with rapidity, and at the same time the roar of the thunder seemed continuous. Some persons who observed the phenomenon from a distance, were able to distinguish two strata of oppositely electrical clouds and to see the electrical charges passing between them.

"Hitherto the wind was light, and there was that peculiar closeness in the air which is the result of high temperature and excessive humidity. Shortly before 4 o'clock the rain commenced; this was followed almost immediately by discharges of hail, and at 4 p. m. the terrific tornado, which was the grand and peculiar feature of this storm, reached us.

"This gale, which appears to have been a true whirlwind; first sprang up from the SE, driving the hail before it impetuously. It then suddenly and apparently in an instant, shifted to the point of the compass diametrically opposite, and blew with increased violence from the NW. The noise about this time of the shifting of the wind was terrific, and arose (as is conjectured respecting similar tropical phenomena) from the confused conflict of hail in the air. The size of the hailstones, as well as the vehemence of the gale, appeared to be greater during the second phase of the storm than the first. These masses, many of which were as large as a pigeon's egg, were formed of a nucleus of snow or sleet, surrounded by transparent ice, and this again was succeeded by an opaque white layer, followed by a second coating of ice; in some of them I counted five alternations.

"In less than ten minutes the tornado had passed. The wind returned to a gentle breeze from the SW, and the weather became beautiful. All the phenomena, the direction of the gale perpendicular to that in which the storm cloud was advancing, and the sudden reversal of that direction, seem to prove that it was a true tornado, whose centre passed directly over the place of observation. It is evident, on comparing the direction of the wind when the whirl first reached this part of the town with that of the progressive motion of the vortex itself, that its rotary motion was retrograde, or in an opposite direction to that of the hands of a watch. It is deserving of notice also, that this is the invariable direction in the northern hemisphere of the cyclones, or great revolving storms, to which the attention of meteorologists has been directed by Colonel Reid and Mr. Redfield. The late storm was, however, different from a cyclone, both in the dimensions of the vortex and the causes from which it originated. The horizontal section of the cyclone where it meets the earth is often 500 miles in diameter; and the vortex is supposed to be the effect of two crossing currents of air, which generate a movement of rotation. In the tornado, to which species the late

storm belonged, the vortex is of much smaller dimensions, and produced by rapidly ascending currents of air, caused by the heat of a limited portion of the earth's surface under the action of the solar rays. In the temperate zones, accordingly, it is never produced in winter. These ascending currents are loaded with vapor, (owing to the rapid evaporation) is in a highly electrical state; and when they reach the colder regions of the atmosphere, the vapor is condensed, and electrical clouds are rapidly formed.

"The evidence relating to the direction of the gale, and its force, as it passed over the college-park, is very complete and satisfactory. In the park and garden adjoining, 19 large trees were blown up and prostrated, 11 of them being trees of large size. Of these 11 have fallen from the southeast, or under the action of the first part of the gale, and 9 from the north-west. Their bearings have been separately taken, and the general result is, that the main direction of the southeast gale, as indicated by that of the trees, is S 56 E, and of the northwest gale N 53 W. I believe that these results are more accurate than those furnished by the anemometer; and they show that in this locality, the direction of the wind was exactly reversed, and therefore the centre of the vortex passed over the college-park.

"A remarkable circumstance connected with the direction of the fallen trees, is their great uniformity, the individual direction differing more than ten degrees from the mean. This is another evidence of the great violence of the gale; and it proves manifestly that the transition from the SE to the NW wind was immediate. There is greater regularity in the direction of the trees fallen from the N, than in those which have been blown down from the SE quarter. This may have arisen partly from the greater violence of the gale in the former direction; but it is partly also due to the circumstance that the trees which fell from the NW are generally in a less enclosed portion of the ground. It may be mentioned also, that the trees which fell from the north-west generally lay southward of the others, as if there had been a shifting of the vortex in that direction. There are, however, two large trees in the garden lying side by side, but in directions diametrically opposite.

"It has been already stated, that in the college-park, the force of the wind amounted to 180 degrees; and it has been inferred from this, that the centre of the vortex passed over that spot. From what has been said as to the nature of the phenomenon, it will follow that

ind must
through
... Thus
he centre
W, and
e not yet
he limit-
ss of the
ble that
only ob-
must be
with the

wet bulb
ay of the

Wet
ometer.

7.4

0.5

2.0

2.3

2.0

9.6

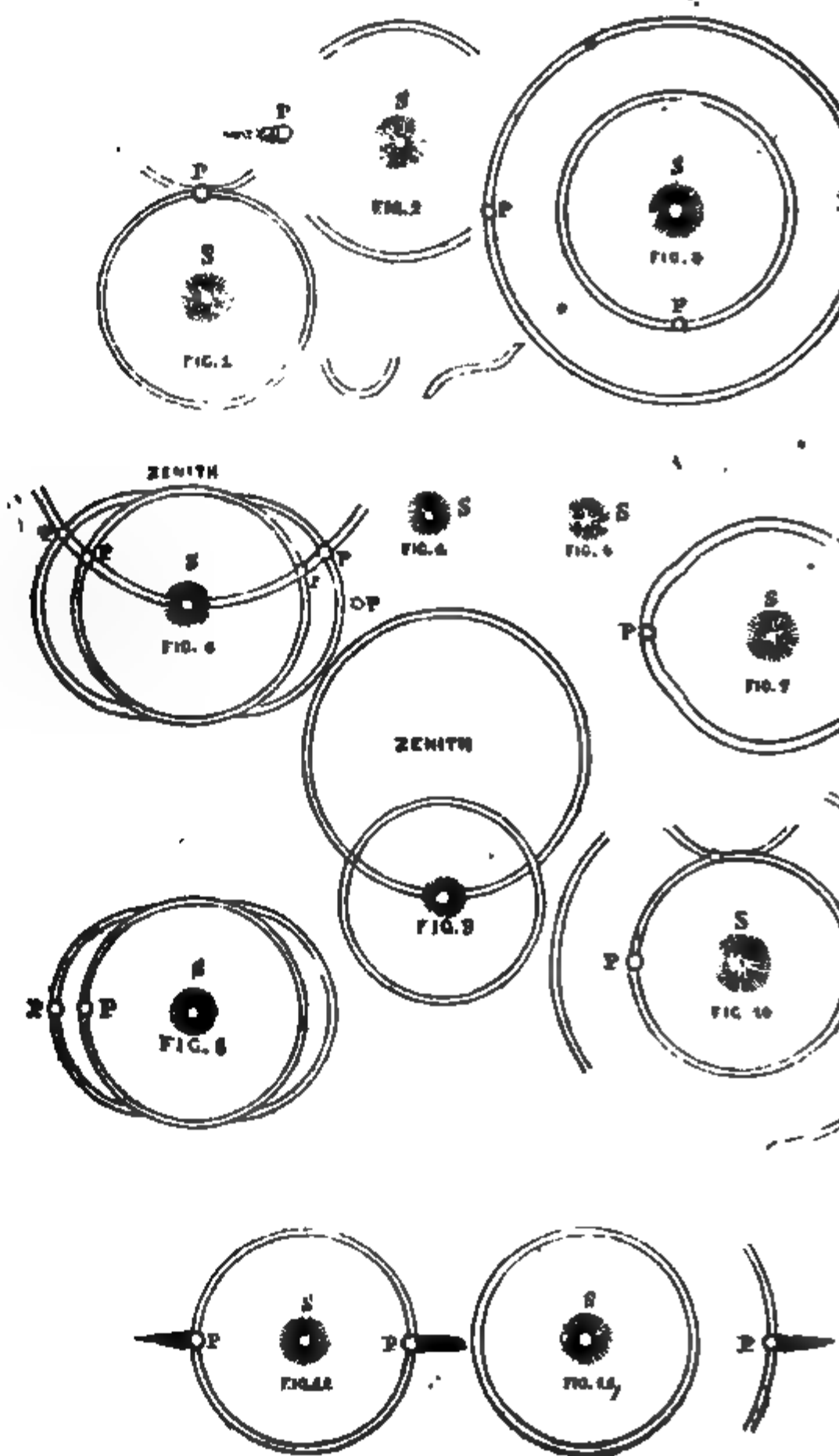
ted only
iven out

It is sta-
and con-
form.

such in-
sited by
ver, that
ength of
namely,
e south.

Thus,
he dam-
he roofs

Figures of several remarkable haloes, observed by FRANKLIN B. M. D., in the years 1843, 4, 6 and 9.



P. Parhelion.
S. Sun.

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVERAL REMARKABLE SOLAR HALOES,
OBSERVED IN THE YEARS 1843, 4, 6, AND 9, BY FRANKLIN B.
HOUGH, M. D.

fig. 1, Was observed in Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., April 17,
The circle was colored, and the part that coincided with the
ted arc was very bright. It appeared about 3½ P. M., and last-
ome time. It was followed by snow in 36 hours.

fig. 2, Observed at Schenectady, May 2, 1843, at 4 P. M. The
were colored and very bright, parhelion brightly colored, and
a conical projection on the side opposite the sun, as if it was
mce, and the appendage its *shadow*. It may have been a por-
of a horizontal circle, sometimes seen in connection with the
The opposite side was obscured by clouds at the time, which
have prevented its parhelion from being seen. A faint trace
observed. It lasted an hour. Followed by rain in four days.

fig. 3, Observed at Schenectady, May 25, 1843, at 5 P. M., and
half an hour with great distinctness. The inner circle was
but distinct. Outer circle irised and much brighter on the sides.
parhelia in the outer circle were a little *below* the sun. Rain
next day.

fig. 4, Observed at Martinsburgh, Lewis county, N. Y., Sept. 6,
at 7 A. M., an inverted arc above the sun, colored and very
t. The red side was towards the sun, the other colors less dis-
At 8 o'clock the arc had assumed the appearance represented
fig. 5, in which the descending arc appeared to be a part of an
e or of a circle with its centre north of the sun.

ring and after the appearance above described, a bright arc was
below the sun, and at a greater distance from it than that above.
s broad, not well defined, and appeared to be a part of an arc hav-
s convex side also towards the sun. At 10 o'clock the whole
esolved itself into the system of halves represented in fig. 6.
the ellipse and circle were irised, and both were brighter on the
rn side. An arc of *white light* passed across the sun, and other
forming four parhelia at its points of intersection. This arc
parallel with the horizon. It was followed by rain in two days.
also at York, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H.

Fig. 7, Observed at Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 2, 1844, from sunrise till 10 o'clock. Somewhat irised and more distinct on the east side. It appeared as a broken arc or parts of a circle and ellipse combined. A parhelion was observed in the arc, and another at a short distance beyond it; the latter was very faint but distinct. At one time it presented an elliptical appearance. Crystals of frost had been falling the night previous, followed by a cloudy afternoon, and rain on the following day. Trace of a lunar halo in the evening.

Fig. 8, Observed at Martinsburgh, N. Y., April 11, 1844, from 7 o'clock, A. M., till afternoon. The coincidence of the circle and ellipse formed very brilliant arcs; every part irised. Brightest about 10 o'clock. Followed by rain in four days.

Fig. 9, Observed at Martinsburgh, N. Y., April 9, 1844, about 1 P. M. The circle around the sun was broad and very bright, and colored. Brightest above and below the sun.

A narrow but very perfect circle of *white* light having the zenith for its centre, passed through the sun. Its diameter varied with the altitude of the sun. No parhelia were noticed at the points of intersection. It lasted half an hour, and during its continuance *the sky was perfectly azure and serene.*

At 3½ P. M., the white circle had disappeared, and parhelia of uncommon brilliancy formed on each side of the sun, having long appendages projecting from them. Followed by a thick haze and rain in two days.

Fig. 10, Observed at Gustavus, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 6, 1846, at 8½ o'clock, A. M. The circle was very faint, but the inverted arc bright and colored. Exterior to these were large arcs, faint, but beautifully irised with all the prismatic colors. The whole lasted more than an hour, but was not so bright as to attract the notice of casual observers. Preceded by cold nights and mornings, in which every object would be covered by heavy frost. Followed by a hard rain storm from the east.

Fig. 11, Observed at Gustavus, Ohio, February 24, 1846. Transient, but very distinct for a few moments only in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock.

- 8, Snowed in P. M.
- 9, Snowed most of the day.
- 10, Solar halo in forenoon.
- 11, Fine misty rain through the day and most of night.
- 12, Driving snow-storm from SW in P. M.
- 13, Halo in P. M.; brightest above the sun.
- 14, Four small meteors observed in NW in the evening.
- 15, Hazy; a solar halo during most of the day.
- 20, Trace of a solar halo; beautiful lunar halo.
- 22, Rain and sleet during the forenoon.
- 23, Very pleasant.
- 25, Beautiful lunar halo brightest above, where there appeared a small arc external to the halo.
- 26, Parhelion south of sun a short time before sunset. Sky on north of sun cloudless at the time.
- 27, Flying clouds with intervals of clear sky.
- 23, Snow and strong wind in evening, commencing about dark and continuing till into the night.
- 29, Zodiacal light, brilliant, snow fell 5 inches last night.
- 30, Zodiacal light, bright; very pleasant.
- 31, Solar halo in A. M. Thick haze in P. M.
No auroras observed during this month.
- ry 1, Lunar halo early in morning; hazy.
- 3, Late in the evening observed an auroral arch a little to the east of north. Its summit had an altitude of about

5°, and it had no perceptible motion. No aurora observed; sky very clear at the time with no perceptible wind and the thermometer at zero and the place of aurora occupied next morning by a single cirrus cloud. Query. Has this cloud any connection with the auroral arch?

- 4, About 7 o'clock in evening an auroral light appeared above β and γ Draconis. It was of small extent and shone forth with much brilliancy, disappearing after a few minutes. It alternately shone out and disappeared for an hour, when it finally disappeared for the night. The Zodiacal light uncommonly brilliant, extending far as the meridian. A small meteor observed vertically in this light; it left no train. Clouds about the sun slightly tinged with prismatic colors, from 5 o'clock, P. M.
- 5, Smoke formed a low stratum in morning. Zodiacal light in evening.
- 7, Clouds very high in P. M.
- 8, Arc of a transient halo at 9 o'clock, A. M.
- 9, Fine misty rain and fog during the day.
- 10, Slight fall of snow in A. M. The thaw of the 9th destroyed the sleighing which had before been good since the beginning of the year.
- 11, Snow fell during the day about 3 inches.
- 12, About an hour after dark a faint aurora was observed to the north east, which at 8 o'clock appeared as a faint arch, with its summit about one degree high, its centre directly below δ Draconis; no streams seen. At 9 o'clock it had become an indistinct faintly luminous haze. Sky very clear through the night.
- 13, Trees frosty in morning. Aurora very late. At 11 o'clock before 12 o'clock, observed a diffused luminous stratum with no arch above the horizon. A single streamer having its base on the horizon and extending to a point east of the zenith, was seen passing near Cygnus. The principal mass of the light lay to the west of north. Several dark clouds lay across the light. An hour later it had nearly disappeared, a luminous

being alone perceptible; next morning cloudy except in the north.

- 14, Snow storm from NE in P. M., a drifting storm during the night. Average fall of snow, about six inches.
- 17, An aurora appeared about 12 o'clock in the morning, in the N, attended with a few streamers, which had a slow eastward motion. Brightest west of north. Greatest mass of light E of N. A dark cloud lay on the horizon, concealing a part of the east end of the arch. It continued till after 2 o'clock. Two small meteors observed during the night. One of these was in the SE below the planet Jupiter, the other in the south, neither left any trains. Lunar halo in evening of 17th.
- 18, Solar halo during most of the day. Lunar halo.
- 20, Solar halo in forenoon and part of afternoon.
- 22, Aurora preceded by a very pleasant day. Cold. A gentle wind from N during the day, but scarcely any in evening; temperature 10° and moon shining brightly. As soon as daylight disappeared, the aurora was seen filling the whole northern sky with a red and yellowish luminous haze. Several faint streams observed near the northern horizon. The light extended up to within 10° of the pole, and its lower border was considerably elevated above the horizon. At 8.25, this light seemed to be separated into two portions, which gave it the appearance of a double arch. At 8.31, a small meteor was seen in Cephus which moved westward. At 9 the aurora remained as a diffused and very obscure yellowish white light, which lay a little above the horizon and extending about 25° high.
- 23, Brilliant halo, first seen soon after sunrise; it lasted two hours. Column over sun at sunset.
- 24, Halo in morning, which lasted till middle of P. M. Thick haze in P. M. high wind in evening and night.
- 26, Lunar corona and halo in evening. Very faint aurora.
- 28, Solar halo in A. M. Cloudy in P. M. with a slight fall of coarse white hail or snow.
- Feb 1, Snow followed by rain last night. Snow storm in P. M. Snow fell 5 inches.

- 2, Two currents of clouds in forenoon. Upper NW SW. Aurora without arch or streamer in evening covered by clouds.
- 3, Brilliant halo in A. M. Faint aurora in evening arch, streamers or detached masses of light.
- 4, Perfect but transient solar halo at noon.
- 6, Halo in A. M. Hazy in P. M.
- 7, Snow storm commenced in the night and continued the forenoon. Halo in A. M.
- 8, Halo in forenoon.
- 9, Halo in A. M., very brilliant in P. M., colored and distinct in every part.
- 10, Snow three inches deep. Parhelia conical and observed an hour before sunset. They were on the sides of the sun and at a distance about one-half than the common halo. The one on the N intensely colored with prismatic hues. Patches of clouds (solar corona?) near the sun at the same time. Aurora of moderate brightness, without arch or streamers, mostly covered by clouds, low in the north.
- 11, Solar halo in afternoon.
- 12, Brilliant and perfect solar halo in the middle of the day.
- 13, Solar halo in forenoon.
- 14, Snow mostly gone in the open fields, mud deep.
- 15, Rain in several directions.
- 16, Aurora, which became visible as soon as daylight was gone, when it appeared as an indistinct arch with faintly blended margins and without streamers. Its altitude of about 30° , was quite bright in the evening and was unattended by clouds. Two faint streamers appeared in the course of the evening which soon disappeared without changing their places. It continued till 11 o'clock, when it became obscured by clouds. SW. A bright meteor seen 20 minutes after sunset. SE. It had the color and appearance of a spark and passed about 15° S of Jupiter.
- 18, Aurora behind clouds in the evening.
- 20, A bright meteor with sparks and train just before the Pleiades at 7 o'clock. It descended towards the south.
- 21, Slight trace of a solar halo.

- 22, Trace of a halo in P. M.
- 25, Aurora with arch and crimson streamers observed in the morning just before daylight. The evening previous had been cloudy; wind fresh from W and a few hazy clouds lying on the horizon. Arch about 16° high and its western end abruptly deflected downwards. The greater part of the aurora lay entirely to the west of north. Streamers shot up in great profusion from the upper border of the arch to a height equal to the pole, and had a decided crimson tinge in their upper extremities and an eastward motion. It continued till daylight.
- 26, Faint aurora, without arch or streamers, in evening.
- 27, Column above the moon perceptible by indirect vision in evening.
- 28, Lunar halo in evening.
- 29, Slight fall of snow last night. Snow in P. M. Trace of an aurora in evening.
- 30, A small meteor observed in evening.
- 31, Aurora, becoming visible as soon as daylight disappeared, and continuing with little change through the night. It appeared as a broad and perfect arch about 25° high, of uniform brightness and without streamers. Very dark below the arch. No clouds. Wind slight from NW. Sky very clear. By indirect vision it appeared gently agitated by a slight tremor. Very faint streamers perceptible by indirect vision. Zodiacal light perceptible.
- 1 2, Arc of a solar halo in forenoon. Perfect halo in P. M.
- 3, Robins and ground birds first heard. Halo in A. M., hazy in P. M. and prospects of rain.
- 4, Rained incessantly.
- 5, Gorgeous sunset.
- 6, Beautiful aurora, appearing as soon as daylight faded away and before dark. Sky very clear, no clouds and little or no wind. The northern sky filled with a haze of auroral light through which the stars were easily seen. When first observed, its western end extended as far as the Pleiades. No arch and the streamers shone out from space or rested on the horizon. They had a westward

motion, and to the west were distinctly red. The shot up to the zenith. By 8 1-2 o'clock the aurora reached Orion on the west and Spica Virgini east. The union of the streams formed a coronal distance to the north of Leo, and at 8 o'clock a band of light 15° broad extended across the sky above the dog star. The color after the first was white. The band that lay south of the zenith gradually withdrew into the NW. At 8 o'clock, 45 m of very bright aurora lay near the horizon below the sciopea. The rest of the sky with the exception of the south was at this time covered with a faint glow. Very soon after, the southern arch (?) reappeared at the lower, and very bright in Libra. A luminous arch in the east. At 9 o'clock 15 m, the aurora was covered to a luminous haze from the horizon to a height of 30° in the north. At 10 o'clock 15 m, there was an arch of very definite but rather broken outline with a lower margin. It was 15° high and its upper part full of streamers that shot up a few degrees. A mass of auroral light to the east of the arch. Very low below but not cloudy, as the stars appeared in open spaces. Centre of arch apparently a little east of the zenith.

The arch constantly changed in position and intensity, and streams would shine out with great intensity in different places, usually extending a little below the arch.

The aurora continued till daylight the next morning and was observed occasionally during the night.

7, Solar halo in cirrus cloud about noon. Vertical rainbow in cirrus cloud in P. M. Faint aurora behind clouds in evening. No arch or streamers perceptible. S.

8, Snow storms in various directions. Faint aurora very low, and without arch or streamer. Did not appear after 10 1-2 o'clock.

10, Small meteor near zenith at 8 o'clock.

11, Frogs first heard in the marshes. Halo during the day. Very hazy.

12, Hazy in P. M.

13, Snow and rain in A. M. Solar halo in P. M.

- 14, Sprinkling of snow in P. M. Faint aurora without arch or streamers late in evening (after 10 o'clock.)
- 15, Parhelion south of sun with an arc of a halo one hour before sunset. Faint aurora behind clouds in evening.
- 16, Snow 4 inches deep in morning. Sky red at sunset.
- 17, Faint aurora low in the north, late.
- 18, Solar halo in P. M. Haze in P. M. from west.
- 19, Sky overspread with cirro-cumulus cloud in evening. No aurora till after 10 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the sky was very clear and the young moon shining brightly; observed a very perfect arch brighter to the east and scarcely perceptible to the west. About 5° high. Luminous in places below the arch. No streamers observed. In a short time the sky became obscured by a haze. At 3 o'clock A. M., there was no arch visible and a faint auroral light just perceptible on the horizon. At 4 o'clock the arch had resumed its former place, and continued without change till daylight. Next morning the sky was overspread with cirrus clouds stretching north and south and moved by a west wind side ways to the east.
- 20, Solar halo in A. M.
- 21, Halo in A. M. Parhelia both sides of sun at one hour after sunrise. Sky very clear and cloudless at the time. Lunar halo in evening.
- 22, Thunder in morning; first thunder heard this season.
- 23, Faint aurora; evening bright starlight and moonlight.
- 24, Very windy and chilly; lines of cirrus cl. in N most of the day; clouded up from the north.
- 25, Smoky; sky firey red at sunset.
- 26, Trace of a parhelion north of sun before sunset; sky and clouds red at sunset.
- 27, Swallows first seen.
- 28, Solar halo in A. M.
- 29, Damp, clouds red at sunset.
- 30, Very bright halo about noon and in P. M.
- y 1, Passing showers to the north; vast piles of cumulus clouds in P. M.

- 3, Solar halo between 8 and 9 P. M.; slight halo with
of a parhelion in P. M.
- 4, Drizzling rain in forenoon.
- 5, Rainy all day.
- 6, Rainy; partially cleared up at sunset.
- 7, Solar halo in forenoon; aurora partly obscured by
about 40° high; the eastern end the part pri
visible; no arch or streamers; sky hazy and cirr
lus clouds above and across the aurora on the v
- 8, Halo in A. M.; rain in P. M. and night.
- 9, Rainy all forenoon; white hail in P. M.; sky u
red, with diverging sunbeams at sunset; show
quent during the P. M.; a low and very faint
in evening; arch distinct, very low and east o
no streamers or detached masses of light; wi
gentle; no clouds.
- 10, Passing flurries of white hail; clouds red at sun
rora late in the evening; first noticed it at 10.1
it appeared as a faint arch just above the hori
apparently due north; in a few moments it b
exhibit streams which had a reciprocating or
motion, very much like flame. They arose ab
high, and changed in place and intensity const
about 5 minutes, when the whole nearly disa
leaving a faint light on the horizon. Three m
teors were observed during this time; the auro
wards increased in intensity and extended hig
no arch or streams were observed during o
afterwards.
- 11, Solar halo in forenoon.
- 12, Bright aurora behind clouds in evening.
- 13, Between 8 and 9 oclock noticed a low auroral
the north, which between 9 and 10 became a
very perfect arch, dark below and with a f
streamers above; these extended up as high as C
and had a slow westward motion; none exte
higher than 20° ; the lower border of the arc
summit had half the altitude of α Cassiopeæ;
soon became broken, and at 9.45 was invisible.

remaining but a luminous horizon; evening clear and calm; no clouds nor perceptible wind.

14, Colored solar halo in A. M.; very entire at noon.

15, Halo in A. M. from 6 to 7 o'clock, and in P. M.; lunar halo.

16, Trace of a halo in A. M.

17, Slight showers; forests leafing out.

18, Snow in morning that melted as it fell; plum trees in full bloom; solar halo; very faint aurora.

19, Colored halo in A. M. and P. M.

21, Sprinkling of rain in P. M.

22, Rainy; a rain cloud of pitchy blackness to NE at 3 P. M.; showers; very faint aurora late in evening; low, indistinct from moonlight.

23, Parhelion north of sun, near sunset. Lightning in evening, the first seen this season. Shower to east in P. M.

24, Rainy forenoon. Shower from east with distant thunder in P. M. Distant piles of cumulus clouds on horizon from northeast to southwest at sunset, indicating the locality of rain storms. Converging beams in east at sunset. Shower to north at same hour.

25, Solar halo during most of the day.

26, Solar halo in forenoon.

27, Solar halo 28th. Halo in P. M.

29, Thunder shower in A. M. No lightning noticed and but distant thunder.

30, Sky overspread with forming piles of cumulus cloud.

31, Rainy P. M.

June 2, Showers from north in P. M. Thunder and lightning in P. M. Thunder shower in evening.

3, Thunder showers in every direction, but none here. An insulated wire afforded sparks copiously while a thunder cloud was passing near.

4, Aurora with faint streams and low arch which nearly disappeared before 11 o'clock. Observed from 3 o'clock till daylight, when a faint arch with a dark space appeared in the north. Stars visible in the dark space.

5, Fire flies first seen. Meteor in Ursa Major.

6, Smoky, very warm.

- 7, Trace of a halo in P. M. Aurora with arch and streamers in evening. Streamers faint and with no lateral extension. None extended higher than 45° . Once during the evening the sky became obscured by clouds. Wind SW., gentle. Observed till 1 o'clock.
- 8, Bright and colored solar halo in forenoon.
- 9, Foggy morning. Trace of a halo.
- 10, Solar halo in forenoon. Sky red at sunset. Thunder with vertical lines like rain clouds, but none of them reached the earth, as it evaporated as it fell. Aurora without arch or streamers in the evening.
- 12, Solar halo. 13th very smoky. Slight S. halo. In the evening an aurora with a few indistinct streamers and an arch. It continued with but few changes till daylight. (Observed at Brockville, C. W.)
- 13, Thunder shower to the north. Rainbow, the first of the season.
- 16, Faint aurora late in the evening.
- 18, Solar halo. Thunder and lightning in the evening.
- 19, Lunar halo in evening.
- 20, A beautiful rainbow about sunset. Thunder and lightning.
- 21, Hazy P. M. Solar halo. Parhelion. Lunar halo.
- 22, Solar halo. Very faint aurora.
- 23, Thunder showers in several directions. Very faint aurora in the evening.
- 26, Solar halo about noon.
- 27, Solar halo in A. M. Sprinkling of rain in P. M.
- 28, Halo in A. M. Sprinkling of rain in P. M.
- 29, Slight shower in A. M. Evening fair. Faint aurora.

July

- 1, Halo in forenoon. Faint aurora in evening.
- 2, Thunder storm in A. M. Between 6 and 7 A. M. a heavy shower passed within sight by S to SW. At 9 A. M. a thunder storm was seen coming from W. At 10 A. M. it began to rain, and continued till 1 P. M. Thunder not so frequent and but little lightning. Copious rain. Lightning much lightning in SW, but heard no thunder.
- 3, Passing thunder showers in forenoon. Faint aurora.
- 4, Trace of a solar halo in morning.
- 5, Solar halo in A. M. Thunder shower in evening.
- 6, Solar halo in A. M. Thunder shower in evening.
- 7, Solar halo in A. M. Windy in P. M. Aurora.

aurora in the north, partly concealed by clouds, late in evening.

10, An aurora in the evening, not appearing till after 10 o'clock. Arch about 5° high; a dark space below and no streams or detached masses of light. A few clouds across the light.

11, A brilliant aurora, which began to appear as it grew dark in the evening. At first it appeared as a high arch, brighter and broader to the east. At about $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock the whole extent of the arch was almost suddenly lit up with a mass of streamers which were of such brilliancy as to cast a strong shadow, particularly so on the east end. The streamers had a waving motion and were tipped with a tinge of red on their first appearance. The streamers spread rapidly in both directions, but more so on the southeast, and soon formed a corona by their union a short distance from the zenith, in the constellation Hercules. They continued to shoot up to this point for some time and then subsiding left a band of auroral light stretching across the heavens a little N of west and S of east, about 5° wide and of a pure white. Neither extremity of this band reached the horizon. Its northern border lay across the point which had been the focus of the streamers, and obscure radiating lines were noticed extending across the light from this point. There was but a moderate brightness in the north at this time as the aurora was partly concealed by clouds. The band of light continued about half an hour and then gradually faded away without change of place. About $11\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock the streamers reappeared upon an elevated and very perfect arch. The mass of light at this time lay west of north. Observed the aurora till $12\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock at which time there existed a high and very irregular arch with a multitude of small streamers. A small meteor observed to the west of Ursa Major. It descended obliquely to the left.

12, As soon as dark in the evening there appeared a low auroral light, with its upper margin of a regular outline

and about 15° high. By 10 o'clock it had an of 25° and presented a dark space below and streamers above, which had a westward motion served the aurora at intervals through the night. noticed no material change of appearance. In morning the sky was overcast with dense clouds and prospects of rain. Two meteors were seen in the evening during the evening.

13, Rain in evening 0.55 inch.

15, Solar halo at noon. Aurora appearing in the and long before dark, when a great number of ers were observed shooting up from a low arch. disappeared before 9 o'clock, and at that hour existed only a low arch of uniform brightness morning cloudy.

16, Slight shower in P. M. ; faint aurora in evening.

17, Rainy forenoon.

18, Rained incessantly.

19, Rained in morning. Faint aurora in evening.

24, Solar halo in forenoon.

27, Brightly irised parhelion, south of sun at 7 o'clock.

August 1, Shower to N at 3 P. M.

2, Morning foggy, column above the sun at sunrise arc of a halo at a great distance above the sun rise. Arc of a common halo in forenoon. Aurora evening, first appearing about 9 o'clock as a brightness in the N. An hour after, a few faint ers were seen having an easterly motion, with summits inclined in that direction. Between 12, an arch formed a little W of N, and arose high. Streams soon after formed in the dark low and the arch became broken and disappeared a diffused luminous brightness at 12 o'clock. the evening 12 small meteors were observed, from the east. None of them left trains.

3, Faint aurora with streams in evening. Shower P. M.

4, Very faint aurora behind clouds in evening. Shower N in P. M.

- 5, Warm and sultry. Several meteors in evening.
- 6, Halo in forenoon. Parhelion S of sun in the margin of a thunder cloud an hour before sunset. Thunder shower to N. sunset. During the night between 6th and 7th inst., observed 79 meteors, mostly in SW. About a dozen left trains, and two were very bright. But a small part of the sky was observed, and the whole number visible during the night could not be less than 200. Between 11 and 12 o'clock observed an aurora, at first appearing as a broad pillar of light with parallel sides, its lower end resting on the horizon and its top (about 8° high), concealed by a cloud. This was succeeded by a low faint aurora with a few faint streams and without an arch. The whole finally disappeared in two hours.
- 7, A slight solar column above the sun at sunrise, and the arc of a halo S of sun soon after. A thunder storm to the south and southeast in forenoon, which I afterwards learned was extremely severe, and destructive to crops and bridges in Lewis county. A slight fall of rain at this place. Aurora in the evening about 11 o'clock. Brightness constantly varying. No arch. Numerous faint streamers observed. Half an hour after its first appearance the streamers vanished, leaving a luminous horizon in the north, much like the dawn of morning. Between sunset and 11 o'clock, counted 34 meteors in the northern sky, (only quarter observed.) One was remarkably bright, and left a luminous train which lasted 10 seconds. Most of the meteors descended vertically from below Cassiopea.
- 8, Perfect halo in forenoon. Showers in evening.
- 9, Thunder shower from W in P. M., and several within sight during the day, all from the same direction. A constant ringing of the bells attached to my electrical wires during the approach of the storm. These wires consist of an insulated copper wire about 150 feet in length, elevated 25 feet above the ground, and having its connection with the earth interrupted by an interval of half an inch. The lower end of the insulated wire, and the top of a metallic conductor which leads to the

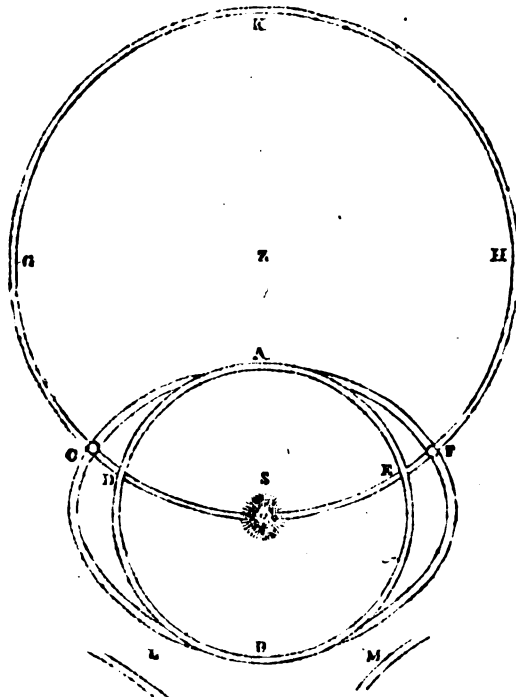
wet soil, are each furnished with an electrical battery, and a brass ball is hung between them. The wire is covered throughout its whole extent with metallic points, which a glow of light is occasionally seen in the air before a thunder storm. A thunder shower passed over between 7 and 10 o'clock in evening; it lightened this cloud incessantly (as frequently as 30 times in a minute.) Seven meteors observed during half an hour in the evening. One a little W of N about 10° at $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, was seen moving slowly eastward, to the sixth of the apparent diameter of the sun, with proportionate splendor. It left a train which lasted a minute. Aurora in evening of the same character as that of the 10th inst.

- 10, Aurora in evening, at first with numerous streamers and a broken arch, but afterwards a diffused and steady glow of moderate brightness. Counted 41 meteors visible between 7 o'clock and 10 o'clock, mostly in the N and W. All left trains which lasted during their flight, and most moved in one direction, viz, from NE to SW. No other quarters of the sky to the west and north observed.
- 11, Slight trace of a solar halo in A. M. A bright parhelion S of sun an hour before sunset. Dazzling beams from the east at sunset. A few meteors observed in the evening which was mostly cloudy. Those observations sufficiently establish the fact, that the meteoric shower of August is of much interest.
- 12, Lunar halo in the evening; faint aurora behind the moon.
- 14, A slight frost on low grounds in the morning.
- 15, Faint aurora; a bright meteor in Sagittarius.
- 16, Solar halo about noon; aurora of uncommon intensity appearing at first as an indistinct luminous glow, and afterwards as an arch or streams. At $8\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock an arch began to form, and soon after a few faint streamers appeared. At 9 o'clock a very distinct arch existed, with great numbers of bright streams extending through the arch from the horizon to a height of 30° . The arch became broken soon after, but again appeared. At $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock a double arch had formed, one about 20° high

other near the horizon, and much the brighter; the intervening space was luminous in some portions. The moon shone brightly during the evening, diminishing the splendor of the aurora; two bright meteors seen in the early part of the evening, one in the south, the other in the west, both had the same direction from NE to SW; slight frost the next morning.

- 17, Aurora appearing with equal brilliancy and with much the same succession of appearances as last night; by 10 o'clock it had nearly disappeared, leaving but a feeble light in the north. Evening bright moonlight; cold.
18. Slight halo in morning; evening very fair, moonlight and with little or no wind; an aurora appeared in the twilight at 8 o'clock 5m., at first as a double arch, considerably east of north; the lower arch was near the horizon and much brighter than the upper, which was 12° distant and quite faint; very soon after, the arches disappeared, leaving a faint undefined but distinct aurora low in the north, which continued without change till after 9 o'clock.
- 19, An hour and a half before sunset observed the arc of a halo above the sun at a distance at least one half greater than that of the common halo; lunar halo in evening.
- 22, Solar halo in P. M.; lunar halo in evening.
- 23, Feeble aurora in the evening.
- 24, Solar halo a short time before sunset.
- 25, Thunder shower in morning from SW; most of it passed to W. My electrical bells rang for two hours before and during the passage of the storm; a distant thunder shower to N in evening; halo in P. M.
- 26, Heavy shower to east in forenoon, and another in afternoon; a shower at this place in P. M. and in the evening.
- 27, Lowering; halo in P. M.; a small meteor in S.
- 29, A small meteor to S in the evening; aurora with feeble streams, late; observed it at 3 o'clock and at day-light, when it presented an arch with a dark space below; it probably continued through the night; lunar halo before day-light on the morning of 30th.
- 30, A splendid halo in afternoon; early in the morning the sky had become hazy, and the trace of a halo had been

noticed at 9 o'clock, with nothing unusual in its appearance till about 2 o'clock P. M., when it became very bright, particularly above and below the sun. At these points the arcs appeared flattened, and extended the circular halo until the two extremities coincided, forming a continuous ellipse, distinct and strong throughout its whole extent, and of a dazzling color at the parts where the circle coincided with the circle was also colored and entire. The red arc, halo, ellipse and arcs L. and M., were too faint to be seen. About 3 o'clock noticed a line of white much like a strip of cirrus cloud extending across the others and through the sun, which soon formed a complete circle parallel with the horizon, and having helia at its points of intersection with the colored arcs, short arcs with their convex side towards the sun, after appeared below the others, (L. and M. figure,) which presented distinctly although faintly the colors of the solar spectrum. The arc M. was faint, and perceptible only by indirect vision; the phenomena continued about an hour, when the sky came overspread with cirro-cumulus cloud; the day was cloudy but without rain, and the next day a common halo with very bright colors appeared in the noon.



A D B E, A common halo, colored.

A C B F, An ellipse, colored.

L M, Arcs, convex towards sun, colored.

K C B H, A circle parallel with the horizon, having the zenith for its centre, and varying in diameter with the altitude of the sun.

S, Sun.

Z, Zenith.

C F, Parhelia.

A B, Brilliant portions of the halo.

Note.—The points C, D, S, E, F were in a horizontal line, which it is difficult to represent in a figure correctly.

31, Brilliant halo in forenoon.

- Sept. 1, Solar halo colored and perfect in P. M. Followed by rain in the evening.
- 3, Aurora with a low arch and dark space below. It continued without material change through the night.
- 4, Halo in P. M. Distinct aurora, with a low arch, in the evening.
- 5, Showers in various directions. Feeble aurora late in evening.

- 6, Feeble aurora in evening on the horizon ; bright night, and till morning.
- 7, Bright but low and motionless aurora in the evening streams observed. Clouds across and below dark space below the arch, which was remarkable for its narrowness and brightness. It probably continued through the night. A meteor leaving a train was observed moving horizontally westward in Ursa Major. 8,45 eve.
- 8, Morning foggy. Very feeble aurora in the evening.
- 10, Slight trace of halo in P. M.
- 12, A bright aurora behind clouds in the morning, consisting of broad masses of stationary light without streams. A low distinct auroral arch, with dark space below was observed in the evening and continued through the night.
- 13, A low feeble aurora with a few streamers. It continued through the night.
- 14, Feeble aurora in the evening. On the night between the 13th and 14th the first destructive frost of the season occurred at this place.
- 15, Feeble aurora. Lunar halo. Diverging beams of light a short time before sunset.
- 16, Solar halo in forenoon.
- 17, Trace of a lunar halo early in the evening.
- 18, Air highly electrical, as evinced by the bells and my electrical apparatus. Thunder showers from all directions.
- 20, Column of light through the moon in the evening.
- 21, Radiations in the east at sunset. None observed in the west at the time.
- 22, Trace of solar halo in the morning.
- 23, Halo in morning.
- 25, Clouds appear as if charged with snow in morning.
- 28, A splendid rainbow at sunset, having a supersecondary arc at the vertex and just within the primary arc, fainter and narrower. Colors in same order as in the primary, and all of them distinct. Feeble aurora in the evening. At midnight a low arch with dark space below.

29, Evening cloudy. Upon the clouds clearing away between 11 and 12 o'clock a low, bright aurora was seen on the horizon. No dark space, streams or arch. It probably lasted through the night.

30, Halo at noon. Low aurora of moderate brilliancy, and partly hid by clouds in the evening.

October 1, Brilliant aurora in the morning.

2, Violent rain storm in the night.

3, Observed in the evening, detached portions of an elevated auroral arch. It had an altitude of about 24° and constantly changed in brilliancy but not in position. No other light seen above or below this. Evening serene and without wind. No aurora at 3 o'clock A. M.

5, Trace of a halo soon after sunrise. Bright parhelion N of sun at 7 A. M.

6, White hail in showers. Forests brilliant with colors of decaying leaves. Electrical bells rung violently before a shower. No thunder or lightning noticed. Low aurora.

7, Feeble aurora late in evening.

8, Trace of a halo in morning. Clouds red at sunset. Aurora with a moderately elevated arch and a few faint streams in the evening. It had mostly disappeared before 11 o'clock.

9, Smoky pleasant.

10, Solar halo in A. M. and P. M. Evening very dark.

11, Lowering. 12, do.

14, Halo in P. M.

16, Perfect halo during the day. Trace of a halo in the evening.

17, Trace of a halo in P. M.

18, Rainy. Thunder in the evening.

20, Rainy and dusky. Smoke falls to the ground.

22, Halo and faint parhelia in P. M. Smoky.

23, Rainy with intervals throughour the day and evening.

24, Misty and foggy.

25, Arc of a halo above the sun at 8 A. M.

26, Rainy and inclement.

- 27, Rainy. Began snowing at 11 o'clock A. M. of the season. Faint aurora in the evening.
- 28, Passing showers and high wind in P. M.
- 29, Cold and bleak. Low auroral arch through the night.
- 30, Aurora in evening not appearing before 9 o'clock continuing through the night. It consisted of a broad arch and many small streams, some appearing as a broad arch and others on the horizon. The arch had an altitude of about 10° and was stationary.

Nov'r 1, Trace of a halo in A. M.

- 2, Smoky. Indian Summer. Column above sun.
- 3, Slight sprinkling of rain in P. M. and evening.
- 4, Morning foggy. Smoky during the day.
- 5, Partial halo in A. M.
- 6, Smoky and very dark. Sprinkling of rain in the evening. Rained copiously in the evening.
- 7, Feeble aurora during the night.
- 8, Faint aurora mostly concealed by clouds.
- 10, Low aurora without arch or streams. It continued through the morning.
- 11, Bright and perfect lunar halo. Feeble aurora.
- 12, Cold fog from NE in P. M.
- 13, 14, Dark, hazy and cloudy.
- 15, Smoky. Clouded up in P. M. from SW.
- 16, Misty and rainy.
- 17, Began snowing at 10, A. M. Snow fell 3 inches.
- 18, High winds.
- 19, Fair in the middle of the night. No aurora.
- 20, Light fall of snow in the night. 21, Flurries of snow in P. M.
- 23, Trace of a solar halo shortly before sunset.
- 24, Slight fall of snow in A. M.
- 25, Evening hazy.
- 26, Morning snowy. Snow 3 inches deep and clearing in the evening.
- 27, A fine misty rain throughout the day. Foggy.
- 28, Fine misty rain which freezing as it fell so that the forest trees with ice that great numbers were

down. The crash of falling timber in the evening was sublime.

- 29, Sky intensely red at sunset. 30, ditto.
- 1, Evening starlight. No aurora.
- 3, Aurora of moderate brightness without arch or streamers.
- 4, do.
- 5, Sprinkling of snow in forenoon.
- 6, Aurora mostly concealed by clouds in evening. Solar halo in P. M.
- 7, An inclement snow storm through the day.
- 8, Cold and pleasant. Good sleighing.
- 9, Fine sprinkling of snow through the day. Evening damp.
- 10, Solar halo in A. M. Lunar halo in evening.
- 11, Light fall of snow in forenoon. Faint aurora in evening. No arch or streamers. Excellent sleighing throughout the county.
- 12, Snow four inches deep.
- 13, Intensely cold, (22 at sunrise.)
- 16, Snow storm in P. M.
- 17, Bright lunar corona in evening. 19, an inclement snow storm during the day.
- 20, Evening foggy. 21, Snow storm in A. M. 22, Perfect halo in A. M.
- 23, A most inclement day. No stirring abroad.
- 24, Snow excessively drifted and roads impassable.
- 25, Snow in P. M. 27, Snow three feet deep on an average.
- 28, Trace of a halo in A. M. Feeble aurora in the evening.
- 29, Slight fall of snow in forenoon.
- 30, Zodiacal light uncommonly bright.
- 31, do. The coldest day in the year.

RECAPITULATION.

January (not observed.) February 3, 4, 12, 13, 17, 22,
 March 2, 3, 10, 16, 18, 25, 26, 31. April 1, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15,
 20, 23. May 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 22. June 4, 7, 10, 13,
 23, 29. July 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 28. August
 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 29. September 3, 4, 5,
 12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 29, 30. October 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 29, 30.
 November 7, 10, 11. December 3, 4, 6, 11.

Solar haloes, January 7, 10, 13, 15, 20, 31. February 24. March 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22. April 7, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 21, 28, 30. May 3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 19, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28. June 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 21, 28. July 1, 4, 5, 7, 15, 24, 30. August 2, 7, 8, 11, 16, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31. September 1, 4, 10, 16, 22, 23, 30. October 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 22, 25. November 1, 5, 23. December 22, 28.

Lunar haloes, January 20, 25. February 4, 17, 18, 26, 28. April 21. May 15. June 19, 21. July (not observed) 12, 19, 22, 30. September 15, 17. October 16. November 11. December 10.

Warmest day, July 17, 3 P. M., 96° .

Coldest day, December 31, at sunrise,— 31° .

Greatest range in one day 34° , December 13.

Least range in one day, 2° , October 26.

December was remarkable for its severe and protracted frost, and the unusual quantities of snow that fell.

Of Meteorological Observations, kept at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, during the year 1850.

Latitude estimated at N. 44°, 10', 36"; Longitude W. 75°, 25', 24". Elevation above tide water, 412 feet.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE. (°F.)					WIND. (No. of Days.)										Clear sky. (No. of days.)				Rain (No. of days.) & snow.			Solar haloes.	Lunar haloes.	Aurora.					
	Sun rise.	9 A. M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean month.	Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	North.	Northeast.	East.	Southeast.	South.	Southwest.	West.	Northwest.	Very light breeze.	Gentle breeze.	Fresh breeze.	Strong winds.	Entirely clear.	Entirely cloudy.				More than ½ clear.	More than ½ cloudy.	Days rain.	Days snow.	Gauge.
January,	18.46	22.78	30.17	23.17	23.61	44	-8	62	14	4	14	3	5	7	4	21	17	10	2	0	5	19	3	3	3	11	2.40			
February,	17.18	21.82	30.53	22.25	22.94	46	-22	68	3	1	1	3	8	4	3	4	15	8	3	1	7	13	3	3	1	6	1			
March,	26.22	29.12	38.58	28.25	30.54	58	1	57	6	4	1	6	4	6	6	13	11	10	6	1	6	12	4	7	1	32	1			
April,	33.75	40.20	50.56	43.60	42.03	76	19	57	5	3	1	3	4	6	4	11	14	9	4	1	5	7	5	8	3	33	11			
May,	43.32	51.19	61.35	50.83	51.67	94	32	52	5	4	1	5	5	8	7	16	16	10	1	1	8	13	6	6	12	23	85			
June,	52.06	59.23	80.63	65.83	68.68	94	46	48	5	1	1	3	6	11	4	17	17	12	1	0	5	11	7	10	6	15	0	5.34		
July,	65.16	73.93	81.03	69.80	73.23	96	50	46	4	2	1	3	6	8	3	4	18	9	2	0	7	7	10	6	10	0	1.88			
August,	59.80	69.45	76.00	65.26	68.11	92	46	46	4	3	1	3	4	3	4	5	18	13	2	0	7	7	10	6	10	0	2.81			
September,	51.43	61.66	67.46	59.23	60.53	90	30	60	1	3	1	1	9	7	4	14	14	13	1	0	7	8	8	5	10	0	0.81			
October,	41.71	48.71	54.84	44.71	47.19	78	25	53	4	0	0	1	8	7	6	3	17	10	1	2	6	15	3	5	15	1	4.53			
November,	34.66	40.33	33.66	40.03	37.17	73	15	55	1	0	0	1	7	6	6	3	18	9	2	0	5	18	3	3	9	5	3.51			
December,	12.93	17.87	19.48	15.32	16.17	38	-31	69	3	8	0	4	8	9	3	2	18	6	3	3	6	18	9	2	1	26	7			
Total,	38.07	45.52	54.02	45.53	45.16	95	-31	126	47	40	9	12	75	83	57	36	193	121	33	8	79	180	67	59	89	55	7	103		

10. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Litchfield, (North street,) Conn., for the year A. D. 1850, by J. L. Hendrick.

MONTHS.	Mean temp. of.	Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Range.	Prevailing wind.	Rainy days.	Snowy days.	Fair days.	Cloudy.	Foggy.	Rain and snow.	Remarks, &c.
January, ...	28.26	52	8	44	E. and N. W.	4	8	14.5	16.5	5	1	Good sleighing most of the month, and generally mild.
February, ...	26.06	50	-5	55	W.	3	3	17.5	10.5	4	...	do till the 11th. Remarkably mild month.
March, ...	29.25	59	7	52	W. and N. W.	2	10	12.5	18.5	2	...	Very little snow fell at a time. Cold, unpleasant month.
April, ...	37.51	70	18	52	W. and N. W.	4	6	17	13	2	1	Cold, unpleasant month. Sleighs run, 14th to 17th, wintry.
May, ...	47.79	75	29	47	N. W.	16	1	11	20	8	...	Very cold, wet, unpleasant month.
June, ...	63.83	90	41	49	W. and S. W.	9	...	22.5	7.5	2	1	Fine, warm, growing month.
July, ...	69.00	90	50	40	S. W.	11	...	19.5	11.5	6	...	do do
August, ...	64.48	88	40	48	S. W.	10	...	21	10	4	...	Distinguished for heavy rains.
September, ...	57.71	80	31	49	S. W.	9	...	20	10	6	...	Mild and pleasant month.
October, ...	48.45	73	22	51	S. W.	7	...	20	11	7	...	Whole month remarkably mild much of the time. Indian summer.
November, ...	39.87	63	19	44	E.	6	4	16.5	13.5	5	1	do mild. 18th, snow 1 in. deep. Few parties on 8th, 17th, &
December, ...	23.88	47	-2	49	W.	2	6	9.5	21.5	2	4	Mild till 7th, then cold and severe, good sleighing after 7th. (21st.
Whole year	44.68	80	-5	55	W.	83	38	201.5	163.5	51	8	Summer distinguished for great storms and floods.

Fog—This has generally been confined to the morning and A. M. Fh frosts during October. Last snow storm (four or five inches deep.) fell May 10th, A. M.—little snow equal. Frost May 2d, light frost May 10th, has been unusually great.

27 3Mh. First severe frost—October 7th. Only seven the 14th of April. First in the fall—November 18th. The quantity of water that has fallen during the year,

Progress of Vegetation.

- April 10, *Leontodon taraxacum* in flower.
 11, Grass just begins to look green.
 19, *Epigea repens* begins to bloom.
 21, Plowing commenced.
 24, *Crocus v.* in bloom. *Salix* begins to bloom.
 25, *Houstonia c.* and *Vinca* (myrtle) begin to bloom.
 26, *Sanguinaria c.* and *Corylus r.* (hazle n.) do
 27, Grass now green. Appearance of spring.
- May 1, *Acer r.* and Daffodil in bloom.
 2, *Anemone nem.* *Caltha p.* and *viola tric.* in bloom.
 3, *Claytonia virg.* in bloom.
 4, *Ulmus americana* in bloom.
 9, First peach blossoms seen.
 10, First corn and potatoes planted about this time.
 11, *Aronia botryapium* (shad b.) in bloom.
 13, *Erythronium a.* in bloom. First real spring day since
 April 2d. English cherry in bloom.
 14, *Ribes r.* (currant) in bloom.
 18, Cherry generally in bloom.
 19, Crown imperial in bloom. Tulip begins to bloom.
 21, *Vaccinium* (whortleberry) in bloom. Peach just in bloom
 —only a few trees in leaf—leaves very small—forests
 nearly naked ; spring backward, weather cold and rainy;
 none remember so backward a season.
 23, *Pyrus c. &c.*, begin to bloom. S.
 25, *Trillium e.* in bloom. Pear in bloom on 26th. S.
 27, Tulip in bloom. *Prunus d.* (plum) in bloom. S.
 29, Morello cherry in bloom. N. Plum. N.
 30, Pear begins to bloom. N. Strawberry in bloom.
- N. & S. These letters refer to North-street and South-street. With
 those trees that blossom carly, the difference in the time
 of flowering in the two places, (about one-fourth of a
 mile apart) is about a week ; with those that blossom
 later, the difference is about two or three days. Soil in
 N.-st. a moist clay loam ; in S.-st. a sandy loam. Month
 cold and unpleasant ; trees not yet in full leaf ; fruit
 trees not yet out of blossom, and the apple tree not yet
 in ; very little corn planted ; little done in gardens ;
 very few flies or insects of any kind seen.

- June 1, Apple trees begin to bloom, said to have been in bloom at Hartford on the 16th of May.
 2, Pear in bloom. N.
 5, Apple in bloom.
 7, Quince begins to bloom, in bloom on the 8th.
 11, Platanus o. (syc. button-wood) begins to leave.
 21, First ripe strawberries.
 22, Locust in bloom.
 25, First hay cut.
 30, First ripe cherries. Generally ripe July 10th.
- July 8, Ripe currants. Haying now commenced.
 13, Red raspberries (wild) ripe.
 15, Red cherries (Morello) ripe.
 17, Castanea v. (chestnut) in bloom. Whortleberries
 18, Black raspberries ripe. First potatoe blossoms.
 seem affected by disease. Dead spots on leaves
 seedlings as well as others. 23d, Worse since
 more on wet ground than on dry. Examination
 isfactory.
 20, Green pease.
 21, Young cucumbers.
 22, Rye harvest commenced. First silk on corn.
 31, Young potatoes, small.
- August 8, Green corn.
 14, Ripe pears and apples.
 16, Ripe peaches.
- November, Peach trees appear remarkably full of fruit buds.
 several heads of timothy grass of the second year
 which some of the germs were in flower, and
 in place of flowers, had grown up young plants
 roots, one-half to three-fourths of an inch long,
 blance of a seed remaining.

Appearance of Birds, Reptiles, &c.

- January 1, Four crows seen. Flock of snow-birds.
 8, Snow-birds.
 9, Blue-birds. Had supposed that blue-birds were
 at the north in winter; have learned that they
 is not uncommon.

- 13, Blue-birds. See 9th. 15th, Crows. 17th, Crows.
- 18, Blue-birds. 23d, Crows. 26th, Crows, &c.
- 4, Chiccodees. 5th, do 8th, do 9th, Crows. 10th, Crows and blue-birds.
- 15, Crows, and 2 or 3 small unknown birds.
- 18, do 23d, see 15th. 24th, crows and larks heard.
- 26, do and several small birds resembling yellow-birds.
- 27, Blue and yellow birds seen.
- March 1, Crows every day till 6th, inclusive. 11th, do 12th do and blue-birds seen. Robins heard. 11th, wild ducks seen.
- 13, Crows, 2 larks, 4 black-birds, and several blue-birds seen. Blue-birds first sing their summer notes.
- 15, Larks, b. birds, pigeons and wild ducks seen.
- 16, do do and wild geese seen.
- 19, Owls heard. 20th, Snow-birds seen.
- 29, Robins seen. 30th, various little birds. Ordinary birds omitted below.
- April 3, Phebe-birds seen. Snake seen.
- 8, Frogs said to have been heard. 19th, heard.
- 9, Grasshopper seen. 21st, caterpillar seen.
- 26, Swallows seen. Hi-ho or wake-up heard.
- 29, Martins seen. May 3d, Butterfly seen.
- May 4, Wren heard. Picus (wood-pecker) seen.
- 6, Chimney swallows seen.
- 8, Quails heard. Bob-o-links seen.
- June 15, First striped bugs on cucumbers. Toads seen.
- August 20, Locust heard; also 22d, 23d, &c., till Sept. 6th. Bob-o-links seen last, heard Sept. 7th.
- Oct. 10, Wild ducks seen. 21st, Flock of robins seen, as if consulting on important business.

J. L. H.

Halos, Parhelia, &c.

DAYS.	Kind.	Weather, same day.	First day after.	Second day after.	Third day after.	Remarks.
January	2, Solar,	F. and O. sn.	C.	F.	F. and C.	N. B. Sn. on the line indicates snow on the intervening [night.
	10, do	do	R.	F. and C.	do	
	13, do	do	F. and C.	F.	do	L. large, well defined.
	20, S. and L.	F.	Sn.	R. and S.	F.	
	23, L.	F.	Sn.	R.	F.	
	24, S.	F. and Sn.	R.	F.	R. and F.	
	26, S. and L.	F.	R. and F.	Sn.	C. and F.	L. do do
	28, L.	Sn.	C. and F.	F.	F.	Small parhelia.
	31, S.	F.	F.	C.	R.	
February	18, S. and L.	F. and C.	C.	F. and O.	F.	
	20, S.	do	F.	F.	F.	
	23, S.	F.	F.	C. and F.	F.	
	24, S. and L.	F.	C. and F.	F.	F.	
	27, L.	F.	do	R.	F.	
	28, S.	F. and C.	R.	F.	Sn.	
March	4, S.	F.	F.	Sn.	Sn.	
	6, S.	Sn.	Sn.	F.	F. and C.	9 o'clock A. M., beautiful. March 7, parhelia in a small [cirrus cloud, west of sun—disappeared with the cloud.
	8, 9, S.	F.	F. and C.	F.	F.	
	13, S.	F. and C.	R. and F.	F.	F.	
	22, S. and L.	F.	Sn.	F.	F.	Beautifully colored.
	31, S.	F.	F.	F.	F. and C.	
April	3, S.	F. and C.	R.	R. and S.	Sn.	Beautiful.
	8, S.	F. and Sn.	F.	F.	F. and C.	
	18, L.	F.	F. and C.	R.	F. and C.	Partial.
	20, S.	F. and C.	do	C.	C. and F.	
	25, S.	do	C.	F.	do	
	28, S.	C. and F. r'n.	R'n.	C. and F.	do	Partial.
May	8, S.	F. and C.	do	R'n.	F. and R.	
	14, S.	C.	do	C.	C.	S. partial.
	27, S. and L.	R.	F. and R.	C.	C.	

22, 23,	S. and L.	F. E. N. & S.	F.	F.	F. and E.	July 29, beautiful parhelion. July 31, paraselenae south [of the moon. S. partial. July 25, faint.
25,	S.	F. and R.	F.	F.	F.	
August 10,	S.	F.	F.	F.	C.	
22, 23, 24,	S. and L.	F.	F. and E.	F.	R ⁿ ,	S. partial. July 25, faint.
do	do	F.	F.	F.	do	
30,	S.	F.	F.	R.	do	
September 4,	S.	F.	F.	F.	do	Partial.
8,	do	F.	F.	F.	do	
9,	S.	F.	F.	F. and E.	F.	
14,	S.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Beautiful.
October 8,	S.	F.	F.	F.	F.	
13,	L.	F.	F.	F.	C.	
November 11,	S. and L.	F.	F.	F.	F.	A small cloud a little above and south of the sun, exhibited all the delicate colors of the mother of pearl. Morn.
12,	S.	F.	C.	F.	F.	
15,	S.	E.	R ⁿ , \	R ⁿ ,	C. and F.	
20,	L.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Partial.
22,	L.	F.	F.	F.	F.	
25,	S.	F.	C.	R ⁿ ,	R ⁿ ,	
30,	S.	C. and F.	F. and C.	do	do	Partial.
December 1,	S.	F. and C.	C.	R.	C.	
10,	L.	Sn.	Sn.	C.	F.	
12,	L.	C.	F.	C.	C. and S.	Double—that is, two concentric, beautifully colored.
14,	S. and L.	F.	Sn.	S. and R.	S. and R.	
18,	L.	F.	F.	C. and F.	F.	
25,	S.	F. and C.	F. and C.	F. and C.	C.	

The above is a record of 43 solar and 20 lunar haloes, (total 63) of which 28 were followed by R. or S. (in large or small quantity,) within 36 hours; 34, within 48 hours; and 39 within 72 hours. The greatest proportion is within 36 hours. Some storms have occurred without observed haloes, and some haloes have not been followed by storms. See haloes as signs of storms in report for last year.

J. L. H.

Fruit.

At the opening of the season, the prospect for fruit of all kinds was very flattering. The cold wet spring, and severe storms accompanied and followed the flowering of fruit trees, proving injurious, and consequently fruit has been rather scarce.

J. L.

Aurora Boreales.

Jan. 18, Aurora b. not remarkable. It is probable that others occurred during the winter, though none were observed. If any, they were doubtless not very common.

March 31, Aurora b. faint.

April 6, Aurora b. When first seen it appeared in the form of a luminous arch, or bow, extending from the NW to the NE., not quite reaching the eastern horizon. The W end stationary, it swept slowly over towards the zenith, shortening in the E., till having nearly reached that point and being somewhat bent towards the NW, the centre, it entirely disappeared from the upper sky by contracting into a luminous mass in the NW. Below this arch several streamers of various sizes appeared. One mass of light appeared in the E. resembling a light hid in a dense fog, moved a little towards the NW and disappeared. Several others similar, though differing in size, now elevated, &c., succeeded, moved generally towards the S. and slowly disappeared. 8 to 9 o'clock. Afterwards more luminous in the N and NE with numerous evanescent streamers. Continued with some variation till 11 o'clock, when observations were discontinued. There was not the usual accompanying "dark bank" along the N, but something like a dark line in the E through which the bright masses mentioned appeared to swim, while the more elevated of them in the E seemed like masses of light standing out against the clear sky. A few small scattering fragments of light were seen in the N, and a single line of cloud lay across the northern sky, a few degrees above the horizon. At which (the horizon) the light of the aurora arose. A few small meteors were seen, one NW and one N.

- April 7, Beautiful aurora, $8\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, tall, slender columns or streamers, shoot up 40° or 50° no "dark bank," but a few irregular clouds along the horizon.
- May 7, Aurora b. not remarkable.
- 10, Two or three luminous belts resembling elongated auroral columns, extend from near the western horizon, towards the E beyond the zenith, move slowly towards the NE and fade away. Auroral clouds.
- 12, Aurora b. or auroral light.
- June 4, Auroral light.
- July 9, Aurora b. $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, a few short, evanescent columns, or streamers, luminous spots, &c., between NNE and NNW.
- 11, Aurora b. $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, beautiful, entire arch extending across the N sky, elevated at the centre (sc) 20° $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, arch broken, bright spots appeared, streamers arose from NE to NW, tall, moving; some tinged with orange-red, others violet; 10 o'clock, returned to an irregular arched form, with a few faint columns in the NE and one E. Needle not sensibly affected; $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, luminous patches of light, resembling cirrus clouds, equal in brightness to the "via lactea," play fancifully in the E, and extend over to the NW, a little N of the zenith; $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, usual darkness along the northern horizon. Two small meteors seen in the N.
- 12, Aurora b. auroral light all the evening; $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, luminous spot appeared in the NNE, from which several columns arose, disappeared in a few moments, and a light only remained.
- August 9, Aurora b. $8\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock; luminous N. (clouds and lightning in the NE.) just above the horizon, then a dark shade, then a lighter one above; 9 o'clock, low flat arch with a few radiations of light above; $9\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, clouds in NE nearly gone, lightning continues. Several meteors, (see meteors) "Via lactea" splendid; stars very numerous and bright.
- 10, Aurora b. indications before the moon set. About 9 o'clock several columns, or streamers, appeared and disappeared at intervals in the N. Many meteors (see

- m's) during the evening ; 10½ o'clock, aurora appeared, partially hidden by a mass of cirro-stratus which, resting on the horizon in the E, rose to an elevation in the NW of 30° to 35°. Sky above
- 16, Aurora b. 10 o'clock. On account of the light moon not much could be seen except an arch quite distinct, and afterwards a general, diffused light.
- 17, Aurora light. Moon shone very bright, but the light in the N varied in brightness several times during the evening.
- 18, Luminous around the horizon ; brightest in the N. 9½ o'clock, two narrow cirrus clouds extend to the N horizon, nearly parallel with each other, across the NE sky. Several auroral columns shot up across the northern sky. Moon very bright.
- Sept. 3, Aurora b. first seen about 8 o'clock ; 9 o'clock it was gone ; soon reappeared and continued with little variation till 10 o'clock, when light spots appeared, streamers arose, vanished, reappeared, spread across the E ; then a low luminous arch dark below, radiating above, then broken into patches of light, streamers, and at one time red, again yellow, violet, &c. ; now moving now W, and now stationary. Continued till 11 o'clock, when it resumed a low bank of luminous cumulus clouds along the N sky. Several meteors seen.
- 4, Auroral lights, crossed by two horizontal, parallel belts of cloud, and a dark shade above.
- 10, Auroral arch, dark shade above ; soon gave place to a general, diffused, dim light. Two or three meteors appeared ; 8 o'clock, aurora again arched ; 8½ o'clock streamers shoot up, down, vanish, reappear, disappear, &c., between NNW and NE till near 9 o'clock, when they ceased for a few moments, and again started, more varied than before, taller in the N: soon vanished. A dark, low bank lay along the horizon for most of the evening ; 9½ o'clock, only a uniform light to be seen ; 9¾ o'clock, streamers again in N; continued with little variation till 10 o'clock, when it gave

disappeared; at 11 o'clock, had entirely disappeared. No clouds in the N.; several meteors (see m.) seen during the exhibition.

11, Auroral light, N, see Aug. 18th, 12, do. do., 13, do. do.

29, Aurora b. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock, two or three transient, bright spots succeed each other. Indications had appeared at 8 o'clock; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, light along the horizon, little cloudiness above; 9 o'clock, luminous spots appeared successively along the N.; 10 o'clock, still visible but mostly concealed by clouds.

1, Aurora b. 6 o'clock; indications; 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock, daylight not gone, streamers arose along the N. sky. In 10 minutes all still again. Now one arose in NNW, passed slowly towards W. and disappeared. At five minutes after 7, streamers again; at 10 minutes, arched; 15, streamers again, extending half way to the zenith, pass slowly to NW and disappear: orange-red in the NW, cloudy along the horizon; 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock, few small streamers, one beautiful meteor; 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock, A. b. still continues, slightly arched, dark below, &c.; 10 o'clock, another similar exhibition, arch very bright, then broken, &c., colored in NW. NNE appears like a vast mass of irregularly illuminated fog, or smoke; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, still continues with some variation; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.

2, Aurora b.; indications at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock; at 7 o'clock, streamers or columns first seen all along the N sky. For half an hour a splendid exhibition of tall, slender columns from NW to NE, moving W, leaning E, some colored red, yellow, &c. A splendid meteor shot like a rocket through the auroral columns in NE. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 o'clock.

3, Aurora b. singular, 7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock a single bright spot was seen a little E of N, which varied from distinct to almost imperceptible, several times a minute; 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock another appeared NW, and soon uniting with the former, formed the W half of a low arch, dark below, which soon changed into two oblong, luminous spots, frequently running into each other, sloping down towards the NW, constantly appearing, vanishing, &c.;

sometimes another appeared below, and another NE. The frequent and continued changes among them constituted the only variety; at 9½ o'clock the aurora was seen, and at 10½ all had vanished.

6, Aurora b. 8 o'clock a. light; 10 o'clock quite dark below, followed soon after by a beautiful

27, Auroral light.

28, Aurora b. between 10 and 11 o'clock, a little after 11 o'clock, aurora appeared in the form of a very small segment of a great circle, low, fringed above with rays.

29, Aurora b. at 7½ o'clock auroral light; 8 o'clock gone; 10½ o'clock a few streamers appeared.

30, Auroral light, somewhat cloudy.

Nov. 10, Auroral light, quite luminous; 10 o'clock low arch; small line of cloud above.

A few auroras may have been overlooked, as I did not look carefully for them during those parts of the year in which they are ordinarily more rare, as at other times.

J.

Weather before and after Aurora b.

ys.	2d day before.	Day before.	Same day.	Day after.	2d day after.	3d day after.	Remarks—character of Aurora.
ry 18,	F. & C.	Snow ..	Snow ..	F. & C.	F.	Snow ..	Not remarkable.
h 31,	S. & F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F. & C.	do do
6,	R.	R. & S.	S.	F.	F. & S.	F.	Splendid.
7,	R. & S.	S.	F.	F. & S.	F.	F.	Beautiful.
7,	R.	R. & F.	F.	F. & C.	R.	C. & F.	Not remarkable.
10,	F. & C.	R.	C. & F.	C. & F.	F. & R.	F. & R.	Beautiful.
12,	C. & F.	C. & F.	F. & R.	F. & R.	C.	R.	A. light.
4,	F. & R.	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	do
9,	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Not remarkable.
11,	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	C.	Beautiful.
12,	F.	F.	F.	F.	C.	R.	Not remarkable.
st 9,	F. & R.	F. & C.	F. & C.	F.	F.	F.	do
10,	F. & C.	F. & C.	F.	F.	F.	F. & R.	do
16,	C.	R.	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	do
17,	R.	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	C. & R.	do
18,	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	C. & R.	F.	do
3,	R.	R.	R. & F.	F.	F. & C.	F.	Beautiful.
4,	R.	R. & F.	F.	F. & C.	F.	R.	A. light.
10,	F. & C.	F. & C.	F.	F. & R.	F.	F.	Beautiful.
[11,	F. & C.	F.	F. & R.	F.	F.	F.	A. light.
29,	R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	R.	Not remarkable.
30,	F.	F.	F.	F.	R.	F.	do
er 1,	F.	F.	F.	R.	F.	F.	Splendid.
2,	F.	F.	R.	F.	F.	F.	do
3,	F.	R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Singular.
5,	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	A. light.
27,	R.	R.	C. & R.	F.	F.	F.	do
28,	R.	C. & R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	Not remarkable.
29,	R.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F. & C.	A. light.
30,	F.	F.	F.	F.	F. & C.	C.	do
10,	C. & R.	F.	F.	F.	C.	F.	do

REMARKS.—A glance at this table confirms me in the opinion advanced by me several years ago, that the Aurora is not an indication of any future change of weather, but an effect of a previous change, and a certain state of the atmosphere. Of those that occurred during the first six months, every one (8) was preceded by R. or S. in two days preceding that on which the a. b. occurred, while 6 were followed by either, within three days after. During the next six months 11 were preceded and 8 followed by S. or R. A change, however, that occurs three days after the phenomenon hardly deserves to be counted, as so many things may interfere to effect the result. If we take the same number of days selected at random throughout the year, we should doubtless find as many of the selected followed, if not preceded, by changes of weather, as we find those distinguished for the appearance of the aurora. Let us observe rather than theorize. The greatest number of the more remarkable occurred in April, May, September and October.

J. L. H.

METEORS, SHOOTING STARS, &C.

DAYS.	No. of M't's	Winds on next day.	Weather same day.	Weather next day.	Remarks.
January 30,	1	Variable.	F.	F.	Small.
March 2,	1	Not var.	"	S.	Beautiful.
April 1,	1	"	"	F.	Small.
2,	1	"	"	C. & F.	Beautiful, sparkling.
6,	3	V.	"	F.	Small. Aurora.
23,	2	Not v.	C. & F.	"	One beautiful red.
					See remarks.
June 12,	1	"	F.	"	Beautiful.
July 4,	1	"	"	R.	Small.
8,	1	"	"	F.	do
11,	2	V.	"	"	do Aurora.
31,	5	"	"	F. & C.	3 small, 2 very bright.
August 1,	1	"	F. & C.	O.	do
2,	2	Not v.	C.	"	do
3,	2	V.	F.	F. & O.	do
5,	35	V. V.	F. & R.	F. & R.	5 large, beaut. the
					[different]
6,	7	Not v.	"	"	1 beaut. the rest
7,	4	V.	"	F. & O.	1 do " S. & A.
9,	26	Not v.	F. & C.	F.	2 very beautiful.
10,	32	"	F.	"	See R's. 2 of these
11,	32	V.	"	"	do
12,	7	V. V.	"	F. & R.	do
14,	1	V.	O.	R.	Beautiful.
26,	3	Not v.	F. & R.	F.	Small.
27,	3	"	"	"	do
28,	1	"	"	"	do
29,	7	"	"	"	6 do. 1 beautiful.
Sept'mb'r 3,	8	V.	R. & F.	"	1 very beaut. rest
4,	1	Not v.	F.	F. & C.	Small. A.
5,	2	"	F. & C.	F.	do SSW.
8,	1	"	"	F. & O.	Beautiful. Fell
10,	9	"	F.	F. & R.	2 beaut. Rest sma
15,	2	"	"	F.	E. 3 o'clock. morn. 1
16,	1	"	"	C. & F.	SW.
28,	2	Not v.	"	F.	Small.
29,	1	V.	"	"	Beautiful. NW. A.
30,	1	Not v.	"	"	See Remarks. A.
October 1,	2	V.	"	R.	1 beaut. fell & exp
2,	4	Not v.	"	F.	See aurora Oct. 2d
4,	2	"	F.	F.	1 small. 1 beautif
					See Remarks. A.
6,	1	"	"	"	Small.
14,	1	"	"	"	Beautiful. N.
15,	1	"	"	"	Small.
16,	1	"	"	F. & C.	Small.
27,	1	"	C. & R.	F.	do Aurora.
28,	2	"	F.	"	do do
30,	1	"	"	"	Beautiful. do
Nov'mb'r 2,	3	"	O.	C.	1 do. SE. Differen
4,	1	"	F.	C.	do
13,	3	"	"	F.	1 very bright.
24,	2	"	"	"	1 do 1 sm
30,	1	"	C. & F.	F. & C.	Small.
Dec'm'r 11,	1	"	S.	C.	Beautiful. fell E.

Total, 237 during the year.

Some of these are worthy of a more particular notice.

April 23d, one of these resembled a moving phosphores B or 10 times larger than Venus; so bright as to cause a reflection in the presence of a bright moon. It sailed across the eastern sky, S. to N., elevated (sc.) 45° leaving a broad-tail-sea, (apparently) in diameter. Sky very clear; wind brisk.

August 9th, 9 1-4 o'clock. Six meteors, 3 pass S., 1 W., 1 NW., 3 (at intervals,) 1 N., 1 from Z. to W., 1 beautiful from NW towards W., then 1 small E., 4 in different directions. One did from E. of Z. SW., exploded; 6 smaller soon followed. Very Way splendid; stars very bright and numerous.

10th. About 30 meteors were seen during the evening, most of them bright, some very beautiful. Some appeared to drop, or fall towards the horizon; most of the others passed off in a south-direction; even those from the NE and NW. The greater number crossed the E sky.

11th. 25 meteors, 3 or 4, sparkling, passed off at intervals, nearly W., in the direction of the "M. W." Several others succeeded, small, blazed or flashed and vanished without apparent motion. Others large, shoot away in various directions.

12th. Among those that were seen this evening, were several very bright; one of which in the SE, passed behind the broken clouds; 1 exploded; 1 small, flashed in z. &c.

13th. 30th. Just before 9 o'clock, while standing on the west side of the house, saw a flickering, flashing light, as if caused by a candle going out a window. A few minutes after, passing to the front (S.) of the house, I observed in the E just below the pleiades and a little S, a comet shaped light, apparently 2 or 3 yards in length, which moved towards the N, contracted in length and slowly disappeared. Afterwards I observed that a very large meteor passed from N to S in the E, exploded and fell towards the earth. The trail contracted, forming the phenomenon described above. Time of continuance 15 to 20 minutes.

14th. 2d. A most splendid meteor shot like a rocket through the broken clouds (see a. b.) in the NE; another two or three times as bright and bright as Venus, passed from W to SW.

15th. A beautiful meteor crossed the zenith from (SE) 20° E to 50° E. At first, it gradually increased for about half the distance it became very bright, and diminished both in size and brightness through the other half; its velocity corresponded to its change of brightness, first accelerated then retarded.

Most of these observations were made on the S side of the house, may account in part, for so many of them being seen in the S part of the heavens, but not wholly, as many of them passed from the northern sky to the S. See Aug. 10th.

In my remarks for last year, I stated my belief that an equal number might be seen at all seasons of the year. This I am now satisfi-

ed is not true, for on some evenings very few could be seen. Much time was spent in observation, and every thing seen noted for their appearance.

The table given above was made with the hope of being able to infer something from it in regard to the cause of meteors, and its connexion with other atmospheric phenomena; no such use, however, am I able to make of it. It would have been sufficient to have embraced only the month of August, and if advisable, the rest might yet be omitted.

Storms, Showers, &c.

January 22d. Snow P. M., misty; evening rain, which continued all night. In the morning everything was covered with snow, and telegraph wires broken. Month generally mild.

February 9th. Great thaw, rain all night—streams high, ice nearly gone—ground bare in spots.

14th. P. M. rain preceded by hail (sleet); 4 o'clock rain, ice, &c., till evening; 7 o'clock, wind ceased, rain ceased. Remarkably mild month.

March 1st. Last evening snow, commenced about 7 o'clock, snow and sleet during the night. Between 12 and 1 o'clock several sharp flashes of lightning accompanied by heavy thunder. In Warren, about 12 miles W, a barn was struck, and a quantity of hay burned and several cattle killed.

The following is an account of this storm as it occurred at Hartford, Conn.

HEAVY THUNDERBOLT.

[From the Hartford Times.]

Windsor, March 1st.

During the snow storm on the night of the 1st of March, at about the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the inhabitants of the village of Windsor were roused by a vivid flash of lightning, accompanied by an explosion louder than an hundred pieces of the heaviest ordnance shaking every house to its foundation. So vivid was the light that persons in sound sleep were awakened.

The next day it was ascertained that the lightning, or what was supposed a meteor, had fallen upon a large oak tree, which stood in an open pasture, west of Phelps' Hotel. The tree was about

in diameter, and without a limb to the height of 30 or 40 feet, when it branched out and formed a heavy top. The lightning first struck the tree at the forks, dropping the branches and scattering the trunk in every direction. The trunk was shivered into small pieces. No one of them is larger than a man can lift. Even the roots were scattered about; and many pieces were carried a distance of more than thirty rods. Some portions of the tree were crushed as fine as saw dust. The fragments cover an area of eight or ten acres. The posts and rails of fences for several rods were broken off by the flying fragments. One stick was hurled through the body and into a room of an unoccupied house that stood 15 rods from the tree, and some pieces of the tree have been found at a distance of 100 rods from the place where the tree stood.

Much of the body of the tree was riven into splints like those used by basket-makers—and so small are the pieces and so evenly distributed over the ground, within the distance mentioned, that a person can hardly find a place to put his foot without treading on some of them. Persons residing seven or eight miles from the place say they felt their dwellings shake from the explosion. Hundreds of persons have visited the premises to witness the complete wreck of the noble old oak, which in a second's time was cut down in its lofty pride, and shivered into splinters, by a single electric flash.

Month cold and unpleasant.

April 6th. Severe snow storm during the night of the 5th and morning of the 6th.

14th. Snow 4 or 5 inches deep, wind blew violently—cold and wintry till the 18th. Very cold, unpleasant month.

May 5th. Fog nearly all day—strong E wind—5½ o'clock P. M., severe, cold storm—distant thunder.

6th. Rain most of the last night, occasional thunder and lightning. Morning fog—A. M. do., with thunder and lightning. P. M. fair.

17th. Heavy shower, 5 to 6 o'clock P. M.

20th. Heavy shower P. M.

24th. Shower accompanied with hail. Wind very variable.

26th. Shower accompanied with thunder and lightning.

27th. Rain most of last night accompanied with thunder and lightning.

28th. P. M., 6½ o'clock, rain with one heavy clap of thunder.

29th. P. M., 10½ to 11 o'clock, heavy shower NW, with lightning, passed mostly to the N. Very cold, month.

June 3d. Morning, small parhelion S of the sun. 4 o'clock tremendous shower—snow, hail and rain fell in torrents—as large as a common cherry—fruit and garden vegetables much injured.

8th. P. M. 4 to 5 o'clock, heavy shower N, another S—moderate shower passed over this place.

9th. Heavy shower at evening.

10th. Rain, some thunder.

14th. Morning, shower S.

15th. Morning, heavy shower S and N.

19th. Heavy shower S.

20th. 6 o'clock P. M., heavy shower.

23rd. Distant thunder—9 o'clock P. M. short shower.

29th. P. M. Showers, most N and S. Fine growing month.

July 5th. P. M., rain, lightning, but no thunder—6 o'clock a circle of light around the sun—uncolored halo—7 o'clock N—9 o'clock heavy shower passed over from NW to SE—in the latter part of the shower—lightning incessant, but "ringing"—seemed only to play among the clouds—thunder low, rumbling—shower seemed to tarry long in SE—9 o'clock another extending along the whole N horizon, more sharper lightning, more distant thunder—continued till 11 when the western portion passed over this place with some high NW wind. Great storm W of Albany.

15th. A. M. villous clouds (scuds) from SW fly swiftly over whole sky—P. M. heavy shower commenced at 4 o'clock—continued ½ hour with thunder and lightning.

19th. Tremendous storm—wind SW since the 13th—and 5 o'clock P. M. (of the 18th) suddenly changed to rain, little hail, little or no thunder, &c.—cloudy, sprinkling till after 12 o'clock, when the wind changed to E, very stormous dashing rain which continued with occasional flashes of lightning till morning—7 or 8 o'clock storm increased in violence—no abatement—10 o'clock partial suspension—10½ abated—wind N and S strong. Grass, corn, potatoes, every green thing withered, leaves of plants look as if scalded, owing to the violent heat of the rain. An immense quantity of water fallen. 4 o'clock

still high, SE, rainy, little thunder, &c. Storm specially destructive to fruit, blowing and beating off apples, pears, quinces, &c. See Chronological record.

21st. P. M. 9½ o'clock, masses of cumulus clouds crossing the eastern sky, with small flashes of lightning.

22nd. P. M. distant shower S. 6 o'clock, 2 or 3 massive cumulus clouds W and NW met above the horizon in a somewhat noisy embrace, and passed off along the N in an irregular kind of shower. At the same time an oblong cumulus cloud lay across the E sky, below which appeared the northern base of a most beautiful rainbow that seemed to lose itself behind the cloud. Other fragmentary showers N and S.

25th. Shower passed over, heaviest N, 4 o'clock.

28th. Morning 2 o'clock, heavy shower SW—A. M. beautiful parhelia in the NE. 2 o'clock P. M. shower—3½ o'clock shower, accompanied by thunder and lightning—9 o'clock and after, distant thunder and lightning S and SW.

30th. P. M. 2 o'clock, smart rain—4 o'clock shower with thunder and lightning—7 o'clock shower—evening wet, &c.

31st. Evening, lightning in E and W. Very warm growing month.

August 1st. P. M.; heavy shower; 10½ o'clock thunder and lightning W.

2d. P. M., lightning S. 3d. do. W. 4th. do. E.

5th. P. M., 6½ o'clock; light shower, with thunder, passed along N and NE.

6th. 4 o'clock, P. M.; sky variously overcast with a mixture of cirrus, and cirro-cumulus clouds; 5 to 6 o'clock, a heavy bank of cumulus clouds along the eastern sky, while another arose in NW portending a heavy shower, soon spread over the whole heavens; light beneath, NW with much thunder and lightning, but little rain. Several sublime displays of electricity about 8 o'clock. A barn was burned in the SE, where the whole force of the shower seemed to have concentrated; 10 to 11½ o'clock, lightning in SE almost incessant.

7th. P. M., 3 o'clock; small shower NW, and another NE met, and passed over to the S; little hail at first, after which followed a tremendous shower accompanied by thunder and lightning, wind high, NE. Showering till near 6 o'clock. Small portion of rainbow S.

9th. Evening. Lightning in the NE and SW.

13th. Shower, with lightning in SW ; heavy rain at night.

25th. A. M., 4 to 5 o'clock ; shower, afterwards rained with some intermission, till 5 o'clock, P. M. Thunder. 26th. Clear, mostly N.

Sept. 1st. Rain. 2d, P. M., great rain. 3d, do., during the preceding night, springs, streams, wells, very high, &c.

5th. Evening. Shower NW, concealed by villous clouds.

7th. Heavy rain. 11th, do.

27th. Morning, 4 o'clock ; short, heavy shower, thundering ; heavy fog during most of the day. Evening, shower, thunder and very sharp lightning ; "struck" once ; rain steady, nocturnal storm.

Oct. 2d. P. M. ; heavy rain, thunder ; evening, A. b.

Nov. 1st. Evening, rain ; 10½ o'clock, shower, NW, with lightning.

Dec. 7th. Snow, sleet, rain, ice, high E wind. Everything covered with ice ; trees broken, &c.

19th. Snow all day ; evening, sleet, rain ; wind, E and S.

22d. Do. towards evening, wind E, sleet, evening ; rain the night, wind, E NE ; a tremendous storm. Morning of the 23d, very little rain ; everything loaded with ice ; branches sweep the ground, many broken ; wind during the day NE, snow P. M. ; wind high ; everything looks gloomy and dreary, and day the trees, with every twig converted into a crystal rattle like ten thousand blackbirds.

29th. High E wind ; severe snow storm during the night.

This record embraces all the important storms that have passed in this vicinity during the year 1850. The quantity of snow that has fallen during the year, has been very great.

"Ice Storms."

I was not aware, until very recently, that a question in regard to the cause of ice storms had ever been raised here, notwithstanding their frequent occurrence. Almost every one seems to have regarded them as things of course. Their appearance during the winter of '54 did not awaken any inquiry in my mind ; it was not till the storm of the present winter, ('50 and '51, Dec. 22d and 23d) that attention was first called to the subject. The following facts seem to furnish a foundation for a rational and easy solution.

t. They generally occur when the wind is at some point between NE and NE, never N, seldom S or SW, and then soon turn to rain, always cease, or turn to snow, if the wind passes beyond NE.

g. They always commence with snow, or sleet, and end with rain. Order of succession, snow, sleet, rain; or sleet, rain.

h. There is more rain E, more snow West.

i. They seldom extend farther W. than to that range of hills, or mountains, that run through western Connecticut, from the Highlands of New-York to the Green Mountains of Vermont; or, if they are comparatively light, being preceded by a heavy fall of snow, which their severity is spent. Witness the storms of December 18th and 23d, 1850.

Now it is certain that in winter the air over the ocean is warmer, therefore lighter, than that over the land, since the temperature of the ocean is always considerably above the freezing point. Suppose then a snow storm to commence with an E wind, when the thermometer is below 30°. The warm air from the ocean, saturated with moisture, will spread over the colder air below, taking the place of the upper strata; and being cooled by contact and partial mixture with it, and consequently condensed, will deposit its surplus moisture in the form of snow, or sleet. But the E wind still continuing to blow, and the upper portions of the cold air being more and more warmer, or displaced, or both, by the warmer air from the ocean, the sleet is succeeded by rain even while the air below is still below 32°. Hence the rain, cooled by falling through the cold air above, freezes as soon as it comes in contact with cold bodies of air or the earth. This theory is supported by the additional fact that the temperature of the air either rises or remains stationary during a snow storm, if the wind continues E, or rises if it changes to SE or S, and falls almost immediately if it changes to the N.*

Mild and cold winters.

It has been remarked, that when the winters are mild in this country they are cold and severe in western Europe, and *vice versa*. The

other explanation, which I have recently heard given, attempts to explain the phenomenon by supposing the sun to act upon the upper strata of the atmosphere in certain positions, or conditions, in such a manner as to heat certain portions of it by reflecting and concentrating the rays upon certain points. This explanation appears too theoretical, too far-fetched, and too obscure. I am ignorant of any natural phenomenon that would throw any light on the subject. In place of it, therefore, I offer the one above.

J. L. H.

above explanation of "Ice Storms" throws light on the
 During our mild winters our prevailing winds are from
 i. e. from E, SE, S, &c. around to W. During our cold
 contrary winds prevail. Now it is plain that whatever
 easterly wind, and therefore a mild winter in this country
 a cold winter in Europe, & v. v.; as the removal of the water
 the Atlantic Ocean by an easterly wind, would cause a
 or northeasterly wind in Europe, rather than a southeasterly
 remote influence of the trade winds, together with the great
 ty of a cold northern atmosphere, would contribute to the
 well as counteract the effect of our SW winds. Hence the
 tion is, (I have not been able to learn the facts in the
 while the prevalence of winds from the ocean on our coast
 causes our mild winters, the prevalence of winds from the
 i. e. from the continent, causes the cold winters of west
 and v. v.

These considerations induce the belief, (as well as explain
 if it be true,) that our New England winters correspond
 ters of Eastern Asia, in the same latitude; while those of
 Europe correspond, in a similar manner, to those on our west
 cific) coast. It would be an interesting, and perhaps no
 ble subject of inquiry to ascertain the truth in this matter
 not already been done,) as the investigation might lead to
 portant results in regard to the laws which regulate the
 the wind.

Clouds, &c.

Jan. 10th. Morn; clouds fringed; 9 o'clock, cirrus, from
 NW and SE; solar halo; rain next day.

March 26th, P. M. Cirrus clouds radiate, or diverge to
 slender belts from opposite points (E and W) of the horizon
 next day.

June 8th, M. SE sky beautifully overcast with alternating
 cirrus and cirro-stratus clouds; quails heard; very warm;
 halo. P. M., rain.

13th, M. Whole sky thinly overcast with cirrus clouds
 4 o'clock, a similar appearance; 5 o'clock, radiant sun
 o'clock, divergent columns rise from a bank N, and pass
 towards the S; shower S next day.

h. Solar halo, complete or partial during most of A. M.; 1 o'clock P. M., clouds chiefly cirrus, uniform N; striped above belts somewhat regular; some parallel, others divergent; on other W, forming nearly regular squares, &c.

M. 5 o'clock. Sky overcast with cirrus-cumulus clouds, at striped or belted NW, more so SE, with a general con- towards the NE; from S arching over to NE extended a belt of cirrus clouds; below this SE more cirro-stratus. This on continued distinct for some time, passing through various mottled, waved, curdled, fibrous, &c., distinctly different . M.; beautiful parhelion S of the sun. P. M. Partial solar Evening. Clouds villous-cirrus, diverge from N and S; cloudy; clouds various, changeable; next day variable; 15th,

A. M. Villous clouds (scuds) from SW fly swiftly over the y. P. M. Heavy shower. (See storms.)

P. M. Sky singularly and beautifully overspread with cirrus, (and compact,) cirro-cumulus and cirro-stratus clouds, striped, curdled, waved, &c., &c.; dense parallel masses connected by fibrous stripes running perpendicular or slightly oblique them, &c., &c. Combine the tumbling cataract, the dread l, and the ocean lashed into a "foaming fury," and let the e congealed while in its height, and it will give some idea of leur of the scene. Not permanent, however, but constantly ; 10 o'clock nearly the whole sky covered heavily with ulus clouds. Next day, M., cirrus clouds resembling the wake of a steamboat. Rain at evening.

1st, 5-6 o'clock, P. M., sky overcast with a beautiful com- of clouds. See July 26th; similar to those, but more foam- e., stripes of cirro-cumulus clouds appear in lines between the cirrus, like foam on the ridges of waves. Rain next day. are a few of the most interesting exhibitions afforded by the f this part of the country, that I have observed during the t sufficiently definite and connected, perhaps, to be of any importance.

sequence of the elevation of the country the clouds in this all appear very low, the cirrus appearing not much more than the cumulus do in lower situations.

Radiations.

August 11th. Just before the sun set this evening, there was in the SSE a kind of radiation shooting up and out from the horizon directly opposite to the setting sun, similar to what is sometimes seen above the sun when rising or setting in a clear atmosphere, or the inversion of what is observed when the sun is said to "draw water." The same had been observed on the evening of the 7th, and was afterwards seen on the evening of the 26th, both E and W, colored; said to be of frequent occurrence in certain seasons of the year and certain states of the weather, but not satisfactorily explained.

Sunsets.

Feb. 17. Fair, sunset, a most splendidly rich golden glow, passing N and S through all intermediate shades of orange, yellow, to violet, red and yellow combined, in the center of the blended beauties of the rainbow met; most deeply colored below, shading off above. As the sun descended below the beauties of the E arose gently in the form of an arch over the whole eastern sky, dark sky-blue below, and disappearing at an elevation of 15 to 20°; such seems frequent in this place. p. 347.

Weather, Chronological Record, &c.

N. B. When no date is given, the event refers to the present season.

January. Sleighing good during the greater part of the month, notwithstanding the month has been mild as usual.

Feb. 6, During the last three days (very cold) the clouds were about one-fourth of a mile distant, (S) much nearer than in milder weather. This phenomenon caused by the remarkable purity of the atmosphere.

Black rainbow said to have been seen by citizens of Bedford, Mass., on the evening of the 10th, at 6 o'clock P. M. No sleighing since the 10th.

24, Road dry and dusty. Remarkably mild morning.

28, The storm that commenced this evening, (and continued to March 1st,) either extended to St Louis or was followed by one at that place on the 2d of March.

it is said snow fell to the depth of 4 inches, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning.

Snow 6 feet deep at Rumney, N. H.

A very cold unpleasant month, even the fair days since the 20th, unless when sheltered from the wind.

Cold and unpleasant; vegetation very backward.

do do first corn planted about the 10th; very little, however, till in June; cloudy or rainy about two-thirds of the time.

, Snow at Rochester, N. Y. Snow squalls on the 20th.

, Frost at Richmond Va., New-Orleans and several other places south.

, General Lopez lands on the Island of Cuba with 500 men.

, Snow between Utica and Rome N. Y. From 20th, till June 3, not one fair day.

Warm and pleasant from the 4th. No worms seen on apple trees this spring. Planting mostly done after the 5th.

, At 2½ o'clock P. M., great "Table Rock" at Niagara, fell.

, Gen. Z. Taylor, President of the United States, died at Washington, aet. 66.

, 17, 18, Great rain in N. Illinois; greatest 18th.

, This storm (see storms) extended from Elizabeth city, N. C., on the 17th, and Illinois on the 18th; to Portland, Me., on the 19th. The area over which it extended, appears to have embraced the greater part of the United States, within 3 days. See 16th, &c.

, Tremendous storm (hurricane) in Macoupin city, Iowa, accompanied by hail, thunder and lightning.

, 8½ to 9½ o'clock, 40 meteors, 10 to 11 o'clock, 10 do and several vanishing trails.

, 10 to 11 o'clock 20 do seen by an "observer" in this vicinity.

, Great storm in Paris, France.

, Frost at Goshen, a few miles N of this place.

, do Bethlehem, N. Y., and Berkshire, Mass., in the vicinity of Mt. Washington, N. H., therm. 27°. Frost

a few miles south of L. Weather in France unfavorable for harvesting. Potatoe rot spreading in Ireland.

- 24, Baltimore and the surrounding country visited by swarms of grasshoppers, said to be abundant in Fayette and Westmoreland counties, Penn.
 - 26, Louis Phillippe, Ex-king of France died.
 - 23, and 24, Rain at Burlington, Vt., $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
 - 25, "Most rainy Sabbath at Boston, remembered by citizens." Potatoe rot very destructive in Dutchess county, N. Y. Submarine telegraph established between Dover, Eng., and Calais, France. Belgium deluged by rains. Wheat taken from an Egyptian mummy, years old, growing in Prince's Park, Eng.
 - 31, Potatoe blight very destructive in the north of Belgium, and the lowlands of Rhenish Province. Frosts prevail more extensively in this country than in former year; almost an entire failure in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, New England, in some parts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and several of the Western States.
- Sept. 2, and 3, Great freshet at Humphreysville and L. also in Delaware and Easton, Penn., where it was attended with great loss of life and property. Summer distinguished for floods on the lower river, as 1844 was for floods on the upper.
- 6, Texas bill passed.
 - 7, California bill passed.
 - 12, Fugitive slave bill passed.
 - 14, Frost a few miles south of L. 18th, do
 - 27, Tremendous hailstorm at Pittsburgh, Penn.
 - 30, Both Houses of Congress adjourned sine die. Inundations in the province of Brescia in Italy, during this month. 200,000 doz. eggs of the Hallowel, Me., this season. Two white crabs taken in Kennebec, Me., one taken. A "box turtle" taken at Danbury, Ct., marked "1716."

r 11, Queen of Belgium died. Three great projects before the world: 1st. A suspension bridge across the straits of Dover, France. 2d., A balloon railway across the desert of Africa, F. 3d., Propulsion of ships by means of Electro Magnetism, A. English government also talk of a telegraph across the Atlantic.

21, White mountains of N. H. covered with snow.

22, Severe frost in Kentucky. Moon rose of a fiery red color.

26, Great flood on the Tiber, Italy. Snow at Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y., 8 to 10 inches deep. Great flood at Utica, N. Y.

28, Snow at Otto, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., 6 to 8 inches deep. Several severe frosts during this month in N. C., S. C., Ga., Tenn., Miss., &c. A telegraphic wire laid across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. First railroad allowed by government in Spain. Telegraph (submarine) proposed between England and Ireland. Peaches sent from Boston to Havana, W. I. in ice. First newspaper printed in China. A new planet discovered by Gasparis between Mars and Jupiter; also a third ring to Saturn. Indications of a rise of the Island of Newfoundland from the bed of the ocean. Month remarkably mild, frost on 7 mornings only.

r 8, First railroad opened in Peru, S. A.

10, Col. James Young of New-York died.

19, Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky died.

20, Snow in Otisco, Tully, &c., N. Y., 10 to 12 inches deep.

21, Great snow storm in Nova Scotia, sn 2 feet deep.

30, Tremendous hurricane on the Mississippi below St. Louis.

r 2, Congress convened at Washington.

7, At Franklin, Louisiana, thermometer 2°.

22, and 23, Great ice storm in Ct. This storm extended from New-York to Boston, Halifax, N. S., Montreal, Ca., Buffalo, &c. N. Y. Great fall of snow in Vermont. U. S. Mail steamer Ohio, and the vessel in which Miss Jenny Lind sailed from W. to Charleston, S. C., came near being wrecked in this storm. Hence it must have raged on our southern coast where it appears to have been a gale rather than a storm. National debt, \$85,000,000.

THE COLD SUMMER OF 1816.

"Persons are in the habit of speaking of the summer of 1816 as the coldest ever known throughout America and Europe. In some facts relative to this subject, we propose to give them to revive the recollections of such among us as remember without a summer; also to furnish correct information for such any interest in matters of this kind. We shall, therefore, give a summary of each of the months of the year 1816 extracted from "Pierre on the weather."

"January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost unnecessary in sitting rooms. December, the month immediately preceding, was very cold."

"February was not very cold, with the exception of a few days, when it was mild, like its predecessor."

"March was cold and boisterous, the first half of it, the second half was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers, occasioned a great loss of property."

"April began warm, and grew colder as the month advanced, ended with snow and ice, with temperature more like winter than spring."

"May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. The fruits were frozen, ice formed half an inch in thickness, corn was killed, and the fields again and again replanted, until deemed too late for sowing."

"June the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost and snow were common, almost every green herb killed, fruit destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, six inches in Maine, and it fell to the depth of three inches in New-York; it fell also in Massachusetts."

"July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the morning of the fourth, ice formed of the thickness of a common winter throughout New England, New-York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn nearly all killed; some favorably situated escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms in Massachusetts."

"August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer already passed. Ice was formed half an inch in thickness. Corn was so frozen that a greater part of it was cut down for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed, both in this country and in Europe. Papers received from England

ever be remembered by the present generation that the year 1816. a year in which there was no summer." Very little corn in the England and Middle States ripened, farmers supplied themselves with the corn produced in 1815 for seed in the spring of 1817. It sold for from four to five dollars a bushel."

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty, forming a quarter of an inch in thickness."

October produced more than its usual share of cool weather ; frost and ice were common."

November was cold and blustering, snow fell so as to make traveling difficult.

December was mild and comfortable. We have thus given a brief summary of the "cold summer of 1816," as it was called in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month in the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat throughout the summer, all nature was in a pale hue, and men exhibited no little anxiety concerning the future of this life."—[*Rochester American.*]

August 18, 1783. Great fall of meteors seen in the Island of Jamaica, W. I. [Notes in Cowper's Task.] A fog said to have covered the whole of Europe and Asia during the whole of the summer of '83. do.

April 1, 1798. At 6 o'clock P. M., a snow storm commenced in the city of New-York, the snow of which storm lay in the streets of the city till the 15th of April 1799. [Laurie Todd. J. L. H.]

COLD WINTERS.

The severest New England winters on record are those of 1717, 1741, 1764, 1772, 1780 1786. The winter of 1741 was bitter, and severity widely felt. "No one remembered the like." In 1780 snows commenced early in November and continual storms, accompanied with violent winds from the Northeast, occurred during the month of December. About the first of January a period of steady and severe cold commenced. During *forty days*, even on the south side of the mountains in warm situations, there was no indication of thaw. The

light, dry snow drifted and eddied with incessant motions in Paths, if opened, were immediately filled, and communication entirely interrupted. Wood was sold in the village of Wood \$60 per cord, owing to the roads being filled with snow."—Gazette.

Rainbows.

- April 29, Beautiful primary and partial secondary rainbow in the primary were several concentric parts distinctly visible, diminishing in brightness from till lost.
- May 13, Partial rainbow.
20, Two, partial.
- June 20, Sunset—rainbow perfect, very elevated.
29, P. M. Two perfect rainbows, primary very bright.
- July 22, North base of aurora b. appeared below a large cloud beautifully colored. See shower of July 22d.
29, P. M., 3 o'clock. Rainbow in the E so low that the 4 upper colors were seen above the horizon.
- August 5, Two bows, both complete; violet of the primary with a belt of greenish yellow between.
6, Sunset, 2 bows, very elevated; primary complete, secondary partial. See showers, Aug. 6th.
7, Short portion of a beautiful bow seen in the S before sunset. See showers, Aug. 7th.
25, 6 o'clock, 2 rainbows, primary, exceedingly beautiful.

Thermometer in well.

- January 5, 41°. Ordinary winter weather.
16, 38°. do do
- February 7, 35°. Preceded by three very cold days.
- March 11, 35°. Cold.
- May 7, 40°. Cold.
15, 42°. Cold for the season till June 6th.
- June 15, 46°. Preceded by a week of very warm weather.
- July 11, 50°. Very warm.
- August 19, 53°. Warm.
- Sept'r 26, 54°. Mild.
- Nov'r 2, 51.5°. Mild.
- Dec'r 27, 43°. Cold since the 7th.

These variations of temperature are easily explained. The well is situated on the S side of the house; varies from about 6 to 10 feet from the surface of the earth to that of the water. Depth of well not ascertained; is affected by drouth and heavy rains. J. L. H.

Zodiacal light.

This phenomena is frequently seen in this place, especially during the cold seasons, and in the absence of the moon.

January 5th and 6th, equal in brightness to the "Via lactea," and sloping S as that does N.

January 11th, very bright; 30th and 31st, do.

February 1st, 5th, 7th, 10th, very bright; 27th, seen in presence of the moon.

March 11th, 14th, very bright; 30th, very bright; 31st, bright.

April 1st, May 1st, 10th, very bright; 11th, 12th April and May, cold.

December 20th, very bright; 24th, 27th, bright.

As some have not been able to discover the zodiacal light, I will here endeavor to put them in the way of discovering what I have called by that name. Take an elevated position, as on a hill, where the view towards the west (for the evening) is uninterrupted, as twilight is disappearing. Fix your eye upon the "Via lactea," which at this season of the year, (January 1st and a few weeks after,) will be seen in the west, or perhaps a little north of west, and sloping or leaning a little to the north. Now fix the eye on a point a little S. of W, and you will see a luminous space (generally about equal in brightness to the Via lactea) extending upward (Sc.) 40° to 60° , and sloping to the S. This I have called the zodiacal light. It has no definite outline, as it is frequently represented in drawings, but shades off imperceptibly. The best representation of the zodiacal light that I have ever seen, is given in Olmsted's Astronomy, 1839, page 75.

J. L. H.

Sun-rise.

Feb. 16th, Beautiful sun-rise, golden yellow E, passing through orange-yellow, reddish-yellow, to violet-yellow in the W. Evening, scene reversed, but more beautiful. See sun-sets, p. 340.

J. L. H.

The following is extracted by permission from a journal kept in this vicinity, in the valley of Bantam Creek, which runs between Litchfield Hill, W, and Chestnut Hill, E, by Mr. Chancey Peck.
1832. May 24. Snow all day.

1834. May 15. Snow and very cold—froze hard for several days—killed nearly all young plants, &c.

Oct. 26. Very heavy "ice storm."

1835. Ap'l 16. Great snow storm—snow 10 o'clock 12 inches deep.
25. Snow all day.

28. Snow 5 or 6 inches.

Sep. 30. Snow. Thunder every month from January to September, both inclusive.

Nov. 23. Heavy storm of snow and hail.

Dec. 16. Ther. at sunrise— 16° ; noon— 10° ; evening— 5° and at 7 o'clock evening— 20° . See remarks on page 347.
low.

1836. Jan'y 4. "Ice storm" commenced and continued till the 15th. Ice hung on the trees till 15th.

Feb'y 2. Ther.— 14° sunrise; — 10° 1 o'clock and — 8°

3. " — 10° " 9^o " — 3°

4. " — 7° " 2^o " — 4°

5. " — 15° " — 2° " — 4°

6. " — 3° " 14^o " 8^o

Mar. 4. The first day on which snow thawed in the valley since Nov. 23rd, of last year.

6. Ther. at sunrise — 8° . Good sleighing from Nov. 23d, 1835, till March 27th, 1836; 12 days.

Ap'l 13. Snow all day, 7 or 8 inches deep.

Sep. 29. Snow during 3 hours.

Oct. 12. Snow two inches deep.

28. Mill pond frozen over. Ther. at 12° .

1837. Jan. 25. Aurora b., with an arch from E to W, of deep red color.

26. Ther. — 7° .

27. Ther. — 12° .

Mar. 1. Ther. at sunrise — 10° .

2. " — 12° .

3. " 0^o.

4. " 1^o.

- Mar. 22 and 23. Great "ice storm"—greatest ever known in this country—the ice on a twig 14 inches long and not much larger than a straw, weighed 2 lbs. 10 oz. Vast numbers of fruit and forest trees destroyed.
1838. May 24. English cherry trees in blossom.
 June 4. Apple trees in full blossom.
 Dec. 27. Ther. at sunrise -10° .
 28. " -10° .
1839. Jan'y 1. Ther. at 7 o'clock -8° .
 3. " " 40° .
 4. " " 45° .
 5. " " 50° .
 23. " " -12° —severe.
 26. Rain all day—great flood—water higher than known for 29 years.
 28. Ther. 2° .
- May 11. English cherry in blossom.
 Dec. 7. Noon—Ther. 56° .
 9. No frost in the ground.
 15. Snow all day—snow 2 feet deep—blew violently; roads blocked up—mail of Monday not arrive till Wednesday. Ther. through the storm about 28° .
1840. Jan'y 1. Ther. -6° .
 2. " -6° . Very windy.
 16. " -8° ; 7 o'clock evening -14° .
 17. " -26° ; at 6 o'clock P. M., -9° . Very clear.
 18. Ther. down to the ball, -26° .
 19. 10° .
 25. -12° . See remarks below
- Feb. 2. Ther. -8° .
 4. " -6° .
 5. " 10° , &c.
- May 9. Snow all day—very fast.
 Sep. 13. Very light frost.
 Oct. 13. Very hard frost.
 Dec. 6. Very severe snow storm.
 18. Ther. -5° .
1841. Jan'y 4. Ther. -22° .
 5. " -19° .

1846. February 15. Very severe snow storm; depth of snow, 18 inches.
October 11. First frost December 31st; thermometer 40°.
1847. January 1. Thermometer 54°; 2d, 48°, 38°; 4th, 28°; 5th, 45°; 6th, 46°; 7th, 44°; rain; 8th, 20°; 9th, 6°, &c., noon.
March 26. Rain; 27th, snow, with high wind.
April 2. Snow; thermometer below zero 3 times during the winter.
November 24 and 25. Thermometer 60°; 30th, —1°.
December 1st till the 14th, Ther. about 40°; 15th, 64°; frogs heard; dandelions in blossom; 16th, ther. 28°; 30th and 31st, warm—no frost.
1848. January 1. Warm and foggy; laid stone wall; 10th, ther. 0°; 11th, —10°; 14th, warm and foggy.
February 16. Ther. —22°; 17th, —18°; 25th, 26th, 27th, high NE wind.
April 18, 19. Snow fell 6 or 7 inches; wind high.
1849. October 9. First frost; November 28th, first snow.
1850. May, 14. Began to rain; rained more or less during 18 days.
23. English cherry in blossom.
July 19. Greatest rain ever known in this place at this season of the year. For remainder, see my report.

REMARKS.—Mr. Peck, author of the journal from which the above is extracted, is a respectable citizen of this place; resides about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile SE, keeps his thermometer on the north side of his house; thermometer differs a little from mine; shall compare them carefully hereafter. Place of observation, the narrow valley of Bantam river, (frozen over in cold weather,) sc. a hundred feet below L. Hill, N. street.

J. L. H.

**11. ANNUAL RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
FROM THE FOLLOWING ACADEMIES FOR 1850.**

1. Cayuga Academy.
2. Cortland Academy.
3. Deaf and Dumb Institution, (New-York.)
4. Hartwick Seminary.
5. Lansingburgh Academy.
6. North Salem Academy.
7. Rochester Collegiate Institute.
8. Springville Academy.
9. Union Hall Academy.

(The above academies, although not required, have furnished annual reports. It is due to them, and to the cause of useful knowledge, that their willing labor should be acknowledged by an abstract of the results obtained.)

1. CAYUGA ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—Mary G. Lawrence, Observer.

1860.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half,	31.28	31.08	36.63	39.57	51.03	64.53	73.98	74.63	64.31	62.39	47.67	33.78	
do do 2d do	36.05	34.20	32.91	47.93	54.20	74.84	72.00	67.93	60.77	49.87	42.92	22.79	
Monthly mean,	33.66	32.64	34.77	43.75	52.61	68.18	72.99	71.28	62.53	51.13	45.29	28.28	49.76, annual mean.
Highest degree,	62	63	64	78	72	96	94	92	88	76	72	50	96, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	10	6	6	20	36	49	57	50	37	30	28	2	2, lowest do
Range,	52	57	58	58	36	47	37	42	51	46	44	48	56, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	25	9	13	27	28	19	17	4	23	11	5	3	Aug. 4, the warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	13	4	20	13	1	11	26	17	29	29	21	24	Dec. 24, the coldest do do
Winds—North,	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	4	14 days N. wind in the year.
Northeast,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5 1/2 do N.E. do do
East,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1 do E. do do
Southeast,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4 1/2 do S.E. do do
South,	5	6	2	2	0	1	2	6	4	1	1	4	41 do S. do do
Southwest,	8	5	9	11	13	17	13	12	13	12	12	4	131 do S.W. do do
West,	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	31 1/2 do W. do do
Northwest,	12	8	15	13	13	9	10	11	10	14	13	7	136 1/2 do N.W. do do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.	N.W., prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	8	11	17	14	10	18	20	22	14	15	15	4	171 1/2 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	23	16	13	15	21	12	11	8	15	15	14	27	183 1/2 cloudy do do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Rain,	1	1	0	4	8	8	8	5	5	8	4	2	54 days on which rain fell.
Snow,	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12 do do snow do
Rain and snow,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rain gauge,	1.075	3.480	0.396	1.012	6.70	4.50	2.60	4.943	4.511	3.92	4.805	42.042	total fall of rain and snow.

2. CORTLAND ACADEMY.—George W. Bradford, M. D., Observer.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT.

1850.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half, ..	25.66	25.87	32.06	35.63	43.65	61.54	69.52	67.25	58.59	47.77	43.24	28.11	
do 2d do	30.62	27.67	27.13	40.64	49.42	67.04	68.83	61.93	61.42	45.79	36.64	21.01	
Monthly mean,	28.14	26.77	29.59	40.53	48.98	64.29	69.16	64.60	60.10	46.78	39.94	24.68	45.85, annual mean.
Highest degree,	51	61	63	76	78	89	87	85	78	72	69	42	89, highest degree.
Lowest do	4	2	-6	19	31	37	52	43	33	26	17	-8	-8, lowest do
Range,	47	49	69	57	47	52	36	42	45	47	52	50	69, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	25	26	13	27	28	19	29	5	4	17	5	3	June 19, warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	14	4	20	9	1 & 10	1	8	27	29	29	22	24	Feb. 4, coldest do do
Winds—Northeast,	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1 day N.E. wind in the year.
Southeast,	6	44	4	3	4	0	2	2	2	24	1	3	30 do S.E. do do
South,	5	3	1	2	6	3	6	3	4	3	44	24	44 do S. do do
Southwest,	9	84	8	94	74	13	124	124	13	124	10	104	126 do S.W. do do
Northwest,	11	12	18	154	164	14	10	134	11	13	144	14	163 do N.W. do do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	31	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	N.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W., prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	74	94	124	16	13	234	204	21	17	16	13	5	174 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	234	184	184	14	18	64	104	10	13	15	17	26	1904 cloudy do do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.

OBSERVATIONS.

1850.

- Jan. 20, Lunar halo.
26, Solar halo A. M. Mock sun P. M.
- Feb. 5, Bright meteors this evening in SW.
6, Very bright solar halo 9 A. M.
28, Rain, with thunder, lightning and snow this P. M.
- March 9, Squalls of snow, with thunder and lightning.
13, Robins first heard.
14, Blue birds first seen.
31, Aurora borealis.
- April 3, Pigeons first seen.
6, 7, 8, Brilliant aurora of a white color.
8, Plowing commenced.
18, Lunar halo.
20, Hepatica triloba in flower.
21, Lunar halo.
25, Solar halo.
26, Daffodil in flower.
27, Blood root in flower.
28, Hyacinth in flower.
- May 10, Corn planting commenced.
12, Currants and gooseberries in flower.
13, Shadbush in flower.
14, Sugar maple in flower.
17, Cherry trees in flower.
Violent shower of hail, 1 P. M.
22, Strawberries in flower.
28, Tulips in flower.
Pear trees in flower.
- June 3, Apple trees in flower.
6, Lilac in flower.
20, Strawberries ripe.
- July 8, Hay harvest commenced.
11, Aurora borealis.
12, Currants ripe.
22, Rye harvest commenced.
23, Wheat harvest commenced.

- August 9, Aurora borealis.
12, Aurora borealis.
Sept. 15, First frost this fall.
30, Hard frost this morning.
Oct. 3, Aurora borealis.
7, First snow this fall.
18, Lunar halo.

3. DEAF AND DUMR INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK.—Oran W. Morris, Observer.

ANNUAL ABSTRACT.

1850	Jan.	Feb.	M'ch.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Ther. Mean temp., 1st half, do do 2d do	42.293 45.6	32.739 35.625	38.288 35.601	41.675 48.503	62.505 73.288	67.660 73.288	72.053 76.456	75.834 66.005	66.546 60.997	54.828 54.07	48.830 43.082	37.435 29.782	
Monthly mean,	44.98	34.182	36.621	45.081	65.476	70.48	74.971	71.219	63.771	54.43	45.978	33.194	52.543.
Highest degree,	56.2	58.	55.2	66.8	79.2	88.	90.	86.	81.7	73.2	61.9	63.4	90, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	16	11.	17.	35.2	42.6	50.4	61.8	55.	44.3	40.3	28.4	14.4	11, lowest do do
Range,	40.2	47.	38.2	31.6	36.6	37.6	28.2	31.	37.4	32.9	35.5	39.	47, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	27	9	15	30	28	30	30	6	6	17	2	4	July 30th, warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	1	5	4	14	16	1	3	28	30	30	23	31	Feb. 5th, coldest do do
Wind— N.,	0	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	4	2	19, days N. wind in the year.
N. E.,	10	3	3	5	8	3	6	2	6	1	4	6	59 do N.E. do do
E.,	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	7 do E. do do
S. E.,	2	3	0	2	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	25 do S.E. do do
S.,	0	0	0	3	4	2	6	0	2	1	1	2	22 do S. do do
S. W.,	4	8	5	7	5	6	4	1	3	8	6	2	62, do S.W. do do
W.,	2	4	6	6	3	10	6	7	7	8	5	5	73 do W. do do
N. W.,	11	7	13	5	3	5	3	8	5	9	7	11	90 do N.W. do do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	24	30	31	30	31	358 days observed.
Prevailing wind,	W	W	W	W	N	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	West prevailing wind.
Weather—Clear days,	6	5	7	6	3	10	4	6	7	8	8	2	75 clear days.
Cloudy days,	25	23	24	23	27	20	27	17	22	23	22	29	283 cloudy days.
	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	24	30	31	30	31	358

ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—(CONTINUED.)

1860	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Rain,	7	6	6	10	21	12	16	8	9	12	10	6	123 days on which rain fell.
Snow,	1	3	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	21 do do snow fall.
Rain and Snow,	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9 do do rain and snow fell
Gauges.—Upper,	3.59	2.1	6.09	1.99	6.912	2.09	3.62	4.79	3.96	1.40	1.225	1.505	40.917, fall of rain, &c.
Lower,	5.09	2.3	6.35	2.36	6.659	2.60	4.19	5.52	4.47	1.44	3.85	4.88	47.864.*

* A difference of 6.847 inches more water fallen at the surface than at the height of the top of the building, some 50 feet above.

First frost in autumn, Oct. 9th. First fall of snow, Nov. 17th.

350. OBSERVATIONS.—*Plants in flower.*

- n. 27, Chickweed.
 pril 19, Apricot, Magnolia.
 20, Shepherd's purse, Dandelion, Yellow clover, Red Maple,
 25, Currant, Goosberry, Peach, Saxifrage, Geranium.
 29, Flowering Apple, Cherry, Tulip.
 ay 5, Pear, Apple, Myrtle.
 9, Ragged Robin, &c
 13, Lilac, Narrow-leaved plantain, Arabis, Horse chestnut.

Miscellaneous.

- n. 1, Zodiacal light very brilliant for an hour.
 6, do fine, the edge of the horizon being shrouded in a dark cloud about 2 degrees in height.
 10, Ponds free from ice, very muddy.
 27, A beautiful sunset, after the sun disappeared, a beautiful pencil of rays from his place towards the Northwest made its appearance, at an angle of about 45° , of a yellowish color, it remained for half an hour.
 At 6.30, a very bright meteor in the N.E. Another on the 13th Feb., at 5.20, A. M.
 arch 13, Frogs first heard.
 pril 17, Zodiacal light, very fine and long continued.
 ly 5, In the evening the whole northern horizon was illuminated by continual flashes of lightning, no thunder was heard, but the next day we learned that a violent storm raged at the W. and N.
 18, We experienced a most destructive storm, many buildings and trees were blown down, and much damage done to shipping in the bay and harbor, it continued some on the 19th.
 pt. 8, A meteor, quite bright, its course was from NE to SW, at an angle of about 45° , it was about 8 o'clock P. M.
 16, Meteor at $9\frac{1}{2}$ P. M., same course as the one above, at an angle of about 80° .
 t. 8, The ground was covered with a white frost, but not so severe as to kill many of the flowers, or but a small portion of the leaves on trees and vines.
 20, White frost.
 30, Ice about the thickness of a dollar.

Lightning without thunder.

April	28,	From 7 to 8 P. M.,	in the SW and W.
May	28,	9 to 10 P. M.,	SW.
June	7,	11	S.
	9,	Sunset to 10 &c.,	P. M., all directions.
	14,	7 to 9 P. M.	in the NW.
	28,	8 to 10 P. M.	W.
July	4,	11 to 12 P. M.	W&S.
	5,	7 to 11 P. M.,	from WNW to NE. Storm &c.
	25,	From 8 to 9 P. M.,	at the S.
	29,	9 to 10 P. M.,	W and N.
	30,	8 to 10 P. M.,	S.
Aug.	1,	At sunset,	SW and W.
	3,	From 8 to 10 P. M.,	S.
	4,	8 P. M.,	S.
	9,	7 to 10 P. M.,	W. and S.
	15,	Evening,	NW.
Sept.	5,	From 8 P. M.	W.

Weather before and after Auroras and Haloes.

1880.		Auroras and Haloes.	Wind.	Preceding.	Storm.	Succeeding.
Jan.	2,	Lunar halo,	W .....	.....	Rain, ..	Fifth day, ..
	3,	do do	S. W.....	.....	do	Fourth do ..
	6,	Solar do	do .....	.....	.....	Next do ..
	19,	Aurora,	N. W.....	Day before, ..	Rain, ..	Second do ..
	20,	Lunar halo, ..	N. E.....	Second day, ..	Snow, ..	Next do ..
	31,	Aurora,	S. E.....	Third do ..	do	Second do ..
Feb.	13,	do	N. W.....	Fourth do ..	do	Next do ..
March	4,	do	do	Day before, ..	do	Second do ..
	20,	Solar halo, ..	do	do	do	Third do ..
	22,	Aurora,	S. W.....	Third day, ..	do	Next do ..
	27,	Lunar halo, ..	W	Second do ..	do	do do ..
	31,	Aurora,	N.	do do ..	Rain, ..	Third do ..
April	6,	do	N. W.....	Same do ..	Snow, ..	Fifth do ..
	7,	do	W	Second do ..	do	Fourth do ..
	9,	do	N.	Third do ..	do	Second do ..
	18,	Lunar halo, ..	S. W.....	Fifth do ..	Rain, ..	Fourth do ..
May	3,	Solar do	S.	Second do ..	do	Next do ..
	7,	Aurora,	S. W.....	Day before, ..	do	Day after, ..
	12,	do	do	do ..	do	Second day, ..
July	11,	do	S. E.....	Seventh day, ..	do	Third do ..
	12,	do	do	Eighth do ..	do	Second do ..
	23,	Lunar halo, ..	E.	Second do ..	do	Third do ..
Oct.	1,	Aurora,	S. W.....	Third do ..	do	Next do ..
	3,	do	W	Day before, ..	do	Third do ..
	6,	do	N. W.....	Same day,	do	Fifth do ..
	13,	Lunar halo, ..	do	Day before, ..	do	Fourth do ..
Nov.	15,	do do	S. W.....	Third day, ..	do	Next do ..
	23,	do do	N.	Sixth do ..	do	Third do ..
Dec.	14,	do do	W	Fourth do ..	Snow, ..	Second do ..
	20,	Aurora,	N. W.....	Same day,	do	do do ..

1850.

Thunder showers.

March	1,	At 3.30 P. M.,	continued half an hour;	heavy thunder.
May	5,	6.40 do	do	do
	5,	9 do	do	one hour, heavy do and rain.
	6,	9 A. M.,	do	20 minutes, not very heavy except rain.
	14,	4.30 P. M.,	do	about 20 min. not very heavy.
	17,	5 do	do	slight.
	20,	12 M.	do	10 or 15 minutes not heavy.*
	20,	4.50 P. M.,	do	one hour, heavy rain.
	26,	2 do	do	1½ hour, very heavy and rain.
June	3,	3 do	do	about 10 minutes, light.
	8,	5 do	do	moderate.
	14,	4.30 do	do	½ hour, not heavy here but heavy in the city.
	20,	5.30 do	do	1½ hour, with some hail and violent wind.
	23,	6.40 do	do	20 minutes, quite heavy.
July	1,	3.30 do	do	10 or 15 minutes, light.
	25,	7 do	do	light.
	28,	In the night, heavy.		
	29,	At 6 P. M.,	light.	
	30,	1 A. M.,	not very heavy.	
August	2,	12.30 do	heavy.	
	3,	5 P. M.,	barely rained here, but heavy in the city.	
	6,	10 do	continued half an hour heavy.	
	7,	8 do	do	10 or 15 min., not very heavy.
	13,	In the night, heavy.		
	15,	At 4 P. M.,	continued 20 minutes, heavy.	
Sept.	26,	10 A. M.,	do	½ an hour, not very heavy.
	26,	1 P. M.,	do	2 hours, very heavy and lightning, constant and vivid.
	27,	8 do	do	4 hours, heavy and lightning vivid almost constantly; heavy rain.

1850.

Snow storms.

Jan'yry	8,	At 10 P. M.,	not long and light; wind NE.
	16,	In the night,	very light; wind NW.
	18,	At 9 A. M.,	soon changed to rain; wind W.

1850.

Jan'y	21,	In the night; changed to rain at 7 A. M.
	28,	At 12 P. M. to 9 A. M.; then rain; wind N.
Feb'y	3,	5 do very light flurries; wind NW.
	4,	2 do do do W.
	7,	9 A. M. do do SW.
	28,	5.15 P. M., soon changed to rain; wind
March	3,	6 A. M., continued to 5 P. M., about 1 NW.
	6,	10 A. M., soon changed to rain; wind
	17,	In the night, slight; wind NE.
	19,	At 3 P. M., slight; wind NW.
	23,	In the night continued to 5 P. M., 4 in. NE and NW.
	24,	At 6 P. M., squalls; wind W.
	27,	In the night, slight; wind SW.
	28,	continued till 4 P. M., 6 in.;
April	5,	At 1 P. M., do 8 P. M., then short time, and continued till 7 A. M., wind NE.
	13,	9 A. M., soon rain; wind E and N.
Nov.	17,	2 P. M., very slight.
Dec.	10,	2 do do
	19,	8.45 A. M., about an hour, then rain; w
	20,	10 do very slight.
	22,	2 P. M., continued to 7 P. M., then rain
	23,	slight.
	28,	2.20 P. M., continued till 8 P. M., then NE.
	31,	1.20 P. M., continued till 7 P. M., 2 inches

4. HARTWICK SEMINARY—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—REV. GEORGE B. MILLER, Observer.

1860.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half.	26.53	26.08	31.32	34.37	49.02	68.17	71.10	68.72	61.18	49.08	44.03	28.27	
do do 2d do	29.65	28.96	28.68	45.17	51.27	68.50	70.43	62.27	56.64	46.81	37.08	21.71	
Monthly mean,.....	27.09	27.49	30.00	39.77	51.14	65.83	70.79	65.49	58.91	47.94	40.55	24.99	45.84 annual mean.
Highest degree,.....	54	50	62	70	76	86	84	86	79	72	68	48	86 highest degree during year,
Lowest do	2	-3	6	15	30	40	43	42	30	24	14	-9	-9 lowest do do
Range,.....	56	53	56	55	46	46	36	44	49	48	54	57	57 greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,.....	25	26	14	27	28	19	17	5	1	11	5	4	July 17, warmest day in year.
Coldest day,.....	30	4 & 5	4	9	11	1	8	18	29	30	22	31	December 31st, coldest do
Winds—North,.....	—	4	4	4	3	2	4	1	4	...	1	4	7 days N wind in year.
Northeast,.....	—	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	21 do NE do
East,.....	—	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 do E do
Southeast,.....	14	8	4	14	6	11	11	1	1	...	...	...	3 do SE do
South,.....	14	8	4	14	3	11	11	10	10	12	10	7	118 do S do
Southwest,.....	3	6	3	1	3	6	7	4	4	3	4	1	45 do SW do
West,.....	2	6	3	1	1	4	1	1	3	2	4	2	23 do W do
Northwest,.....	9	10	15	10	13	8	6	8	9	10	8	12	121 do NW do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	S	NW	NW	S	NW	S	S	S	S	S	S	NW	South prevailing wind.
Weather—Clear,.....	12	13	17	17	11	22	18	25	18	19	15	6	186 clear days in year.
Cloudy,	19	14	14	13	20	7	12	6	11	11	15	25	169 cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Rain,.....	14	1	...	2	6	3	8	5	5	4	2	2	42 days in which rain fell.
Snow,.....	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	18 do snow do
Rain and snow,.....	—	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 do rain & snow fell.
Rain gauge,.....	1.45	1.68	3.25	2.78	3.19	2.66	5.91	1.94	3.23	4.05	2.91	2.54	35.69 total fall of rain and snow.*

* There was more rain than here given, the vessel occasionally leaking.

First frost in Autumn, Sept. 30. First fall of snow, Oct. 27.

5. LANSINGBURGH ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—Cyrus Bolster, Observer.

1850.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half, ..	26.17	29.93	35.27	41.32	52.68	64.16	74.30	73.89	66.55	67.75	47.39	26.45	
do do 2d do ..	31.27	33.71	36.30	49.53	58.14	73.90	72.39	66.42	64.50	62.75	34.46	15.14	
Monthly mean,	28.72	31.82	35.78	45.62	55.41	71.02	73.34	70.15	64.62	65.25	40.92	20.79	49.52, annual mean.
Highest degree,	43	58	72	80	85	95	93	92	83	79	63	45	95, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	-4	-6	11	20	32	45	55	42	35	25	14	-22	-22, lowest do
Range,	52	64	61	60	53	50	38	50	47	54	49	68	68, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	26	26	14	27	28	19	17	6	3	23	5	4	June 19, warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	30	5	3	9	6	1	25	17	13	29	33	31	Dec. 31, coldest do
Winds—North,	124	124	184	154	14	134	154	17	174	164	84	15	1764 days N. wind in the year.
Northeast,	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	2	0	0	14	2	7 do N.E. do
East,	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2 do E. do
Southeast,	0	0	0	1	1	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	5 do S.E. do
South,	94	8	3	7	54	124	10	14	10	4	94	7	90 do S. do
Southwest,	0	14	4	14	0	14	0	4	10	4	1	0	9 do S.W. do
West,	54	44	7	44	7	2	0	0	1	24	1	0	144 do W. do
Northwest,	34	14	11	0	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 do N.W. do
Total of each month, ..	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	31	30	31	30	15 total.
Prevailing wind,	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	N.	., prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	12	174	164	134	144	224	924	74	144	144	144	144	19 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	19	104	144	164	164	74	144	144	144	144	144	144	15 cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	31	30	31	30	15 total.

OBSERVATIONS.

1850.

March 8, Robins first seen.

9, First steamboat reached Albany from New-York.

11, Aurora borealis.

29, Frogs seen.

April 6, Aurora borealis.

7, Aurora borealis.

22, First thunder shower.

May 4, Shadbush in blossom.

June 6, Strawberries ripe.

8. NORTH SALEM ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—JOHN F. JENKINS, Observer.

1880	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Result.
Ther. Mean temp., 1st half,	28.05	30.63	34.86	37.99	51.61	64.57	70.58	70.83	63.51	50.35	44.29	32.15	
do do 2d do	31.45	32.52	31.27	47.39	52.58	70.07	73.64	63.49	66.40	50.08	38.57	24.98	
Monthly mean,.....	29.75	31.58	33.07	42.69	52.14	67.32	72.11	67.16	69.96	60.21	41.48	28.57	48.00, Annual Mean.
Highest degree,.....	52	56	67	69	82	85	93	92	81	73	61	50	95, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	8	2	3	18	29	44	51	44	33	26	21	4	2, lowest do do
Range,.....	44	54	64	51	53	51	42	48	48	47	40	46	94, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	25	9	14	27	28	19	30	4	1	17	27	4	July 29th, warmest day in the year.
Coldest day,	1	5	4	14	2	11	7&10	18	30	7	24	30	Dec. 30th, coldest do do
Winds—North,	3	14	14	0	4	14	0	24	2	1	4	24	20 days N. wind.
Northeast,	24	4	24	2	4	14	24	24	24	4	3	5	29 do N.E. do
East,	3	4	14	0	1	3	5	1	1	1	4	14	12 do E. do
Southeast,	34	6	14	7	64	3	5	24	3	3	5	2	474 do S.E. do
South,	34	14	14	2	1	3	4	14	6	4	1	4	29 do S. do
Southwest,	7	6	4	84	6	11	124	5	6	94	64	74	894 do S.W. do
West,	1	64	74	1	34	3	1	44	14	14	0	2	33 do W. do
Northwest,	74	64	11	94	84	64	44	114	9	104	10	10	105 do N.W. do
Total each month,.....	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365, total.
Prevailing wind,	N.W.	W.N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W. Prevailing winds of the year.
Weather—Clear,	124	164	184	144	11	194	184	214	174	194	164	84	1984 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	184	114	124	154	20	104	124	94	124	114	144	224	1714 cloudy.
Total each month,.....	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365, total.

Of barometrical observations made at sunrise, noon, and 9 P. M., daily, for the year 1850. (Reduced to correspond with previous reports, which were about .193 below the standard now in use.)—By J. F. JENKINS. Principal.

1850	Morn.	Noon.	Even.	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
January,	29.501	29.508	29.508	29.505	30th. 31st 29.89	22d. 28.77	1.12
February,	360	351	363	358	6th. 20.03	15th. 28.52	1.51
March,	344	352	365	354	20th. 29.80	1st. 28.49	1.31
April,	343	353	403	386	24th. 29.74	4th. 28.71	1.03
May,	372	366	388	375	22d. 29.72	17th. 29.11	.61
June,	511	513	506	511	5th. 29.84	10th. 29.08	.75
July,	504	506	501	504	11th. 29.73	19th. 29.05	.68
August,	475	477	486	480	29th. 29.77	26th. 28.98	.79
September,	513	521	523	519	30th. 29.77	19th. 29.20	.57
October,	435	421	429	428	10th. 29.75	27th. 28.80	.95
November,	490	456	482	476	5th. 29.79	17th. 28.95	.84
December,	412	403	407	407	30th. 29.95	23d. 28.05	1.89
Annual means,	29.442	29.439	29.449	29.443			
Highest degree, Feb. 6, 30.03. Lowest degree, Dec. 23, 28.06. Annual range, 1.97.							

Prof. Goyot estimates the altitude of this Academy above mean tide, as deduced from barometrical observations, and the survey of the railroad in this vicinity, as 360 feet, instead of 170, at which it has been reported for many years.

The longitude of North Salem is given correctly on the 277th page in last year's report of the Regents, but on the 275th page it is stated to be 74° 37'; it ought to be 73° 38'.

JOHN F. JENKINS.

7. ROCHESTER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—LEANDER WETHELL, Observer.

1880.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mead temp. 1st half,	26.97	26.56	31.59	35.59	47.79	64.66	72.17	71.77	62.10	51.41	46.39	29.70	
do do 2d do	31.47	29.73	29.76	45.26	50.26	74.15	71.62	67.25	58.99	47.80	37.97	21.26	
Monthly mean,	29.29	28.15	30.65	40.44	49.07	67.85	71.89	69.45	60.55	49.55	42.18	25.36	47.13 Annual mean.
Highest degree,	42	48	50	79	77	94	93	89	86	76	74	54	94 highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	12	4	14	20	32	43	50	53	36	30	20	1	1 lowest do
Range,	30	44	36	59	46	51	43	36	50	46	54	53	59 greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,													July 17th, warmest day in year.
Cooldest day,													Feb. 4th, coldest do
Winds.—North,													194 days N wind in year.
Northeast,													43 NE do
East,													14 E do
Southeast,													29 SE do
South,													21 S do
Southwest,													69 SW do
West,													71 W do
Northwest,													98 NW do
Total of each month,													305 total.
Prevailing wind,													WNW prevailing wind.
Weather.—Fair,													156 1/2 fair days during the year.
Cloudy,													236 1/2 cloudy do
Total of each month,													393 total.

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER,
MADE AT VII A. M. AND II AND IX P. M., AT ROCHESTER, FOR
1850, BY C. DEWEY.

1. THERMOMETER.

Month.	Mean.	Monthly Mean.	Coldest.	Warmest.	Range.
January..	{ 1st half,.. 27° 36'	{ 30° 09'	{ 16°	{ 50°	{ 35°
	{ 2d " .. 34 82		{ 8	{ 51	
February,	{ 1st " .. 34 45	{ 32 31	{ 4	{ 49	{ 46
	{ 2d " .. 30 07		{ 10	{ 50	
March,..	{ 1st " .. 32 73	{ 31 6	{ 14	{ 60	{ 46
	{ 2d " .. 30 56		{ 15	{ 48	
April,...	{ 1st " .. 37 42	{ 42 59	{ 20	{ 68	{ 53
	{ 2d " .. 47 76		{ 25	{ 73	
May,....	{ 1st " .. 49 75	{ 51 28	{ 34	{ 68	{ 47
	{ 2d " .. 52 73		{ 36'	{ 81	
June,....	{ 1st " .. 67 07	{ 69 56	{ 50	{ 91	{ 34
	{ 2d " .. 73 04		{ 58	{ 94	
July,....	{ 1st " .. 75 69	{ 72 71	{ 62	{ 94	{ 34
	{ 2d " .. 71 79		{ 59	{ 93	
August,..	{ 1st " .. 71 78	{ 69 46	{ 58	{ 89	{ 34
	{ 2d " .. 67 29		{ 52	{ 86	
Sept.,...	{ 1st " .. 62 15	{ 60 44	{ 41	{ 84	{ 50
	{ 2d " .. 58 73		{ 34	{ 84	
October,.	{ 1st " .. 49 33	{ 48 14	{ 30	{ 79	{ 44
	{ 2d " .. 47 02		{ 28	{ 72	
Novemb'r	{ 1st " .. 45 84	{ 41 84	{ 26	{ 74	{ 54
	{ 2d " .. 37 84		{ 20	{ 64	
Decemb'r	{ 1st " .. 29 04	{ 25 66	{ -1	{ 59	{ 60
	{ 2d " .. 21 85		{ -4	{ 38	

Mean of year, 47 97

Range of year, 98

Mean temperature for the last ten years, 47° 02'.

2. BAROMETER.

	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
January,.....	29° 63'	30° 13'	28° 87'	1° 26'
February,.....	29 47	30 17	28 93	1 24
March,.....	— 52	30 08	28 90	1 18
April,.....	— 47	29 93	28 88	1 05
May,.....	— 43	29 86	28 83	1 03
June,.....	— 55	29 84	29 28	0 56
July,.....	— 51	29 72	29 28	0 44
August,.....	— 51	29 81	29 16	0 65
September,.....	— 53	29 90	29 15	0 75
October,.....	— 51	29 80	29 10	0 75
November,.....	— 55	29 92	29 10	0 82
December,.....	— 58	30 17	29 06	1 11

Mean of year, 29 44

Yearly range, 1 30

Mean of Barometer for last ten years, 29° 55'.

Level of Lake Ontario, at mouth of the Genesee, below the dock, recorded by H. T. Spencer, of Charlotte, for 1850

January 1,.....	2 feet 9 inch
February 1,.....	2 " 4
March 1,.....	2 " 4
April 1,.....	2 " 4
May 1,.....	1 " 8
June 1,.....	1 " 5
July 1,.....	1 " 10
August 1,.....	2 " 10
September 1,.....	2 " 11
October 1,.....	3 " 4
November 1,.....	3 " 7
December 1,.....	2 " 7
December 31,.....	2 " 8

For the last three years the lake has been higher in the months, when the spring waters reach the lake from the north. In 1848 the lake was high in May, June, July and August, highest in June; and in 1850 highest in May, June and July. In 1848 it was high in December, owing to the great rains of that month. In 1850 the great rains were in summer. C. D.

Storms.

May 22d, 1850. Severe thunder storm began here at 1 P. M. with high wind from N of west, continued an hour or more, followed with showers without thunder through the day. The storm was of great extent. It began at Chicago on the preceding evening at seven o'clock with lightning and heavy thunder and wind, reached Buffalo at one A. M. on the 22nd, Rochester about 3 A. M. between three and four, Schenectady early in the morning at seven, Pittsfield, Mass., about 8, and had only two flashes of lightning, Woodstock, Vt., nine o'clock, with heavy thunder followed and passed into New-Hampshire. The course of the storm was from west of east, and was noticed only in the western part of Massachusetts. The storm was heavy as far N as the middle of Vermont. A glance at the map shows its velocity to have been from 60 to 70 miles an hour.

July 5th, Friday. Thunder showers of great violence fell over the country and in Canada. Between 3 and 4 P. M. a heavy

passed chiefly north of this city and over the lake into Canada. About 6½ another shower passed chiefly south of us, with severe lightning and heavy thunder, as in the previous shower, with high wind. As the shower moved slowly southwards the sun shone through the heavy rain N and W of the city, shedding a deep reddish yellow and splendid light over the earth. At length the cloud rose above the sun, which burst out through the rain in the most gorgeous glow as if the canopy was on a blaze, and the bells at once rang the alarm for fire. At seven P. M. was a violent shower of rain, wind and lightning at Buffalo, and southward along the shore of Lake Erie. In the evening a shower fell along the Mohawk, with the flooding of valleys and plains; the railroad so washed away that the down train was cast away this side of Fort Plain, and the up train six miles below that place; two persons were killed, and the life of many greatly exposed. The lightning was incessant, the roar of thunder astounding, and the whole scene terrific. The bank of the canal gave way in three places along the Mohawk, and a large break was made some miles west of Schenectady.

This shower was heavy at Albany and Troy; and at Brunswick, a few miles E of Troy, a very destructive hail ruined some crops.

In the city of New-York the shower was very severe, and in Canada, N of Lake Ontario.

At Pittsfield, Mass., the thunder storm began about eight P. M., with high wind, and its approach had been foretold for more than an hour by the incessant flashing of lightning at the west. Velocity of the shower was at least 60 miles an hour.

July 18, Thursday. A heavy NE storm and gale along the shore of the Atlantic, with a great rain over New England and further south, and in the Eastern part of the State of New-York; began about 12 at New Haven, Ct., and earlier at N. York city, and earlier further south, till in North Carolina it began on the 17th. Here it began on Friday the 19th, with NE wind, and moderate rain through the day. The great rain of this storm extended to the west of the mountainous range E and S of Utica, and fell in abundance at Ithaca and further south. In middle and western New-York, only moderate rain.

July 28, Sabbath. Hot, sultry weather, attended by several thunder showers in the P. M., and evening, and much rain: with a great amount of lightning.

gust 28. A great storm on Lake Superior, and on the
go, and on Lake Michigan and Huron. No trace of t
a section, unless in the preceding fall of the barometer
st. 9. Storm at Halifax, N. S., along coast, and at Rich
st. 15. A fog so uncommon in this city, rose from the
y canal in the evening, and spread over the city and so
It was only of moderate extent. Our June fogs
nds or vapor settling down from above.

st. 24. Several heavy showers, and wires torn off in
L.

tober was a month of splendid weather, and the first
mber.

v. 23. Severe frost, and slight ice on the canal in son
s city.

c. 6. Heavy thunder shower at Plattsburgh.

c. 9. Canal frozen firmly.

c. 23. Great snow storm began early in the morning
NE; snowed all day, wind changed to NW at evening
ow great. Railroads impassable in this State. This w
over New England, and much snow fell in N. H.
ont and part of Mass., and in this State. Here the
two feet deep, while the old and pressed down sn
s deep.

the city of New-York the storm was chiefly rain, b
rain extended over the southern counties of New York
f snow was very moderate thirty miles south of Roch
; the southern tier of counties. The storm extend
it.

c. 31. The last three days of this month were very
1st showed a temperature of -4° or four degrees belo
cold was widely extended over the country. The The
at Syracuse -11° ; at Utica -7° ; at Albany -12° ; at
, -22° , and still lower in that State; at Ticondero
ronto, U. C., -11° . So great cold in Dec. is uncom

C. DI

Lightning and thunder storms in 1850.

e summer of 1850 was distinguished by the number an
thunder storms. Deaths by lightning were many

country. Many buildings were struck also. The telegraph posts and wires were affected by it, and in several telegraph offices the wires were melted by the lightning. It has been supposed that these wires, stretched over the country, might diminish the activity of the electric fluid. The history of the thunder storms for the past summer gives no support to this notion, but is opposed to it.

C. DEWEY.

The Seasons and Productions.

With the year 1850 closed the first half of the nineteenth century. In many respects this has been an eventful year. Waving all topics not connected with meteorology, many interesting particulars come forth from the store-house of memory.

In this section, the cold of last winter was not severe. The thermometer did not sink here in Jan. and Feb. lower than to four degrees, while in 1849 it fell to ten *below* cypher, and was several times near or below zero. On the last day of this year, the temperature was four degrees below, a very uncommon occurrence here in December.

The spring months were rather cool, and vegetation was delayed. The planting of Indian corn was late. In June, and especially after the middle of June, the weather became decidedly warm, and summer was hot, and attended with abundant rains. Vegetation hastened its course rapidly. The season became one of the most prolific over the whole country, both for the early and later harvest. The grain and grasses generally gave abundant crops. Wheat and rye flourish in cooler summers, and maize in the hotter. The coolness of spring gave that strength and energy to the former, which enabled the heat of June to bring them to a rapid and rich maturity, while the continued heats of summer and of September bore the latter and other autumnal crops to the greatest perfection and richest abundance. Rarely has our whole country teemed with such a prolific harvest.

The fruits of the season, from June to October, from the richest strawberries to luscious grapes, through all the pomological gifts, were in high excellence, and here in profusion. The floral season was equally splendid.

The grass of autumn was a rich carpet over this State and all New England. Very rarely have the eyes rested on as fresh a green on all the hills and over all the valleys, in the months of August, September and October. This was owing to the amount of rain, so

falling as to prevent the usual drying of the pasture and lands, and parching up of the grass. The advantage of the and abundant fall feed to the farmer cannot readily be compared amidst all this beauty of the verdant fields and hill-sides.

Though the potato has been cut off by *the disease* in some places in this it has only slightly suffered, and in dry soils the most varieties have been uninjured. It may be hoped, that this like other similar visitations of Providence, is gradually waning even to its disappearance.

The dense and rich foliage of the forests preserved its richness the more severe frosts about the middle of October. As the chance of rain had preserved its verdure, the foliage had fully matured. The change to the deep autumnal variegated gorgeous color came late, so that the severe frosts brought the leaves soon to the ground. Hence the variegated hues soon passed away. This was true in the hilly parts of Massachusetts and this State, where the gorgeous variety is seen to the greatest advantage. In a few weeks the change was accomplished, and the trees were denuded for the winter.

It is a common opinion that frost is essential to this scene. But on the hard and soft maple, sumach, and some others the gorgeous colors begin before the frosts, and are not dependent on frosts. The green coloring matter of the leaves, the chlorophyll, chemists call it, is oxydated and probably acidified, and the colors are changed, according to their nature, in the maple into red, in the sumach into red, in the walnut and chestnut into shades of yellow, in the oak into reddish brown, and in others to all variety of colors.

The summer and autumn of 1850 were magnificent seasons, and call for devout gratitude. C. DE

Comparative Wheat Harvesting.

Near Rochester the wheat harvesting began extensively after July 4th. A few fields had been cut, previous to that date. By the 20th the great body of wheat had been cut. In Pennsylvania the harvest began earlier, and in Virginia earlier still, and in South Carolina and Georgia.

In England the wheat harvest began in the vicinity of London August 10th. On August 23d, the English papers stated that a little wheat had been cut north of the middle of England.

Sept. 6th in the north of England. This accounts for the English use of the phrase *Harvest moon*, in September, as their harvest is still being gathered, while even in the Northern States our wheat harvest has been finished two months before the time of their harvest moon.

The French papers stated, September 6th, that the wheat harvest was finished in the vicinity of Paris.

It is obvious that our higher temperature in June and May, and early part of July, hastens to maturity the wheat which requires weeks more of the lower temperature of France and England.

C. D.

Time of flowering of some plants for comparison with those of other localities, observed in and near Rochester.

- April 23, Soft maple, *Acer rubrum*.
28, White elm, *Ulmus americana*.
30, Lilacs leafed out, and flower stems appearing.
- May 1, Honeysuckle leafing.
2, Apricot in flower.
3, Snowball leafing out.
4, Hard maple, *Acer saccharinum*.
6, Peach in flower, and cherry opening and plum.
8, Soft maple leafing.
10, Hard maple leafing.
23, Lilac opens its blossoms.
- June 10, Paper mulberry, *Broussonetia papyracea*.
12, Jacob's ladder, *Smilax rotundifolia*.
Field Mayweed, *Anthemis arvensis*.
Hound-tongue, *Cynoglossum virginicum*.
Papaw, *Uvaria triloba*.
18, Isabella grape in blossom.
22, *Menispermum canadense*, Moon-seed.

The last plant had not before been noticed in this vicinity.

8. SPRINGVILLE ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—Moses Lane, Observer.

1860.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half, ..	29.04	28.73	32.58	36.97	47.94	64.90	71.42	71.02	59.32	46.76	44.15	30.02	
do 2d do	34.61	30.91	30.07	45.33	51.42	60.92	71.54	65.35	55.39	44.31	36.81	23.48	
Monthly mean,	31.82	28.47	31.57	41.57	49.68	67.40	71.49	68.48	57.35	45.53	40.48	26.75	44.72, annual mean.
Highest degree,	52	45	62	75	76	80	92	90	78	70	70	54	92, highest degree.
Lowest do	8	-2	8	9	24	42	54	53	25	12	5	-5	-5, lowest do
Range,	44	50	54	66	52	48	38	37	53	49	65	59	65, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	26	28	13	27	28	19	17	4	23	11	6	3	July 17, warmest day.
Coldest do	1	4	3	14	1	10	9	27	29	7	22	30	Dec. 30, coldest do
Winds—North,	2	0	1	0	14	0	1	1	14	3	8	64	244 days N. wind.
Northeast,	14	2	5	0	3	0	2	14	14	24	0	14	244 do N.E. do
East,	24	3	2	1	2	0	1	2	14	0	0	1	164 do E. do
Southeast,	4	1	2	24	4	0	24	14	0	0	0	1	144 do S.E. do
South,	24	44	1	14	2	1	2	2	2	3	7	2	30 do S. do
Southwest,	104	34	4	54	24	18	16	6	14	4	54	74	83 do S.W. do
West,	5	114	13	134	17	54	8	114	124	174	5	84	128 do W. do
Northwest,	2	14	34	1	24	74	44	6	84	1	34	34	46 do N.W. do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	S. W.	W.	W.	W.	W.	S. W.	S. W.	W.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W., prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	24	7	104	19	11	184	164	49	16	154	10	34	150 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	284	21	204	11	20	114	144	11	14	154	20	274	215 cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365

BSERVATIONS.

first heard.

irst seen.

w larks and English snipe seen.

Frogs first heard.

enced.

tensively.

9. UNION HALL ACADEMY.—ANNUAL ABSTRACT.—JACOB H. AND, Observer.

1880.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap'l.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Results.
Ther. Mean temp. 1st half,	24.68	23.97	28.29	40.20	54.30	68.30	75.86	77.67	74.30	66.01	46.47	34.76	
do do 2d do	31.69	35.88	50.93	46.82	55.24	72.05	77.64	69.65	62.07	60.26	40.68	27.88	
Monthly mean,	28.18	29.92	39.61	43.65	54.77	70.17	76.65	73.61	68.18	63.18	43.57	31.31	51.05, annual mean.
Highest degree,	50	65	66	68	79	93	98	93	86	70	63	52	98, highest degree during the year.
Lowest do	2	6	11	28	40	51	53	80	60	31	27	10	2, lowest do
Range,	48	49	55	40	39	42	35	33	36	39	36	42	55, greatest monthly range.
Warmest day,	11	26	34	28	13	20	25	9	6	5	2	1	July 26, warmest day in the year.
Cooldest day,	2	5	7	16	2	1	12	20	13	30	24	16	Jan. 2, coldest day in the year.
Winds—North,	7	5	6	2	14	0	0	4	1	4	4	5	30 days North wind in the year.
Northeast,	3	1	2	3	2	14	4	4	1	0	2	4	26 1/2 do NE do
East,	3	0	1	3	7	2	3	2	5	1	5	4	34 do E do
Southeast,	3	3	4	14	14	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	27 1/2 do SE do
South,	4	3	1	6	5	14	1	1	0	2	14	1	26 1/2 do S do
Southwest,	2	2	1	5	2	4	12	3	3	2	2	2	40 do SW do
West,	44	74	10	5	8	19	8	18	17	12	12	2	125 1/2 do W do
Northwest,	8	6	7	2	3	2	0	14	4	10	4	10	55 do NW do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.
Prevailing wind,	NW	W	W	S	W	W	SW	W	W	W	W	NW	W, prevailing wind of the year.
Weather—Clear,	18	21	19	17	16	21	23	22	23	26	21	17	244 clear days in the year.
Cloudy,	12	6	12	12	15	9	6	9	7	5	9	14	120 cloudy do
Total of each month,	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365 total.

OBSERVATIONS.

1850.

- March 21, Robins and blue birds seen.
31, Daffodils and violets in bloom.
May 6, First thunder shower.
8, Swallows first seen.
14, Lilacs in bloom.
21, Apples in full bloom.
June 4, Peas in blossom.

12. ABSTRACT

Of Meteorological Observations, kept by David Johnson, Esq., Newbury, Vermont.

1860.	THERMOMETER.					WINDS.								WEATHER.					
	6 o'clock, A. M.	12 Noon.	6 o'clock, P. M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	North.	Northeast.	East.	Southeast.	South.	Southwest.	West.	Northwest.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Snow.	Snow and rels.
January,	19½	23½	24½	40	-11	51	14	.....	14	21	14	54	24	16½	10	21	3	7	3
February,	18½	24½	25	42	-34	76	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	7	11½	10½	17½	2	7	2
March,	24	32½	32½	44	-4	48	1	.....	.....	.....	1	5	4	17½	12	19	2	4	2
April,	33½	44	44	66	20	45	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	12	4	12	18	12	4	.....	.....
May,	44½	54½	53½	73	30	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	3	8	34	27½	18	.....	.....
June,	56½	74½	70½	88	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	13	13	17	7	.....	.....
July,	63	75½	73	84	49	35	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	10	2	11	16	15	10	.....	.....
August,	57	68½	65	78	44	34	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	5½	17½	14½	16½	12	.....	.....
September,	52½	67½	61½	77	39	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	10	16½	13½	7	.....	.....
October,	43	62	60	60	27	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	2½	14	12	19	15	.....	.....
November,	31	40½	39½	60	26	34	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8½	4	13½	14	16	3	.....	.....
December,	14½	19½	15½	39	-24	53	2	.....	.....	1	.....	6½	2	16½	10	21	3	13	2

TABLE of the periods when the Hudson river opened and closed at Albany, so far as the same can be now ascertained.

REMARK.—All those marked * are derived from authentic records or personal observation.

Notes.—1817-18. This winter was long and intensely cold. On March, 1818, the ice moved in a body downwards for some distance, remained stationary. The river was not clear until March 25th.

1820-21. The river closed on the 18th, opened on the 20th Nov., and Dec. 1. This was one of the four winters during a century, in which between Powles' Hook and New-York, was crossed on the ice; the others being 1740, '41, 1765, '66, and 1779, '80.

Jan. 12, 1824. The river was clear of ice, and remained so for several days.

1827-28. The river opened and closed repeatedly during this winter. It closed a second time.

1830-31. Opened in consequence of heavy rains, and closed again in January, 1831.

1832-33. Opened again January 3; closed again January 11.

1834-35. March 17. River open opposite to the city. March 18. John Jay came to Van Wie's Point; ice at the overlaugh.

1847-48. Dec. 24. River closed. Dec. 31. River open.

As the river throughout to New-York, has not always been clear, the days stated above, the time at which the first steamboat passed from Albany or vice versa, is also added for a few years.

1836, March 25.

1836, April 10.

1837, March 31, Robert L. Stevens.

1838, March 17, Utica.

1839, March 25, Swallow.

1840, February 25, Mount Pleasant.

1841, March 26, Utica.

1842, February 6, Telegraph. In consequence of heavy rains, the ice in front of the city of Albany on the 3th of January, and can have closed again during the season. The ice, however, continued miles below, at and about Harren Island, near Schodack Landing, and the channel impassible. Cold weather followed about the middle of the month, and again obstructed the navigation. A steamboat arrived again March, 1842.

1843, April 13, Utica.

1844, March 18, 11 A. M., Utica.

1845, February 24, steamboat Norwich at 1 A. M., from New-York city on the 22d, at 8 P. M. River full of ice from West Point up to opposite Albany, stationary, except a small portion that broke away near Lydius-street.

1846, March 18, steamboats Columbia and Oneida arrived.

1847, April 7, steamboat Columbia.

1848, March 22, steamboat Admiral.

1849, March 18, steamboat Columbia.

1850, March 9, steamboat Buffalo.

1851, February 25, steamboat Oregon.

ERRATA IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT.

- Page 9, for *Ridgeway*, read *Ridgebury*.
13, line 4, for 66,524, read 66,424.
103, No. 1, for *Little Falls*, read *Rockton*.
103, No. 8, for *Amenia Academy*, read *Amenia Seminary*.
106, No. 73, Hubbardsville Academy, for *Onida*, read *Madison*.
108, No. 159, for *Benjamin Wilson* read *Benjamin Wilcox*.

1851.

It was not intended to have published the catalogue of books added to the library of the Albany Medical College, but as it accompanied the annual report, it was in type before the error was discovered.

State of New-York.

No. 73.

IN SENATE, APRIL 16, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on canals, on the bill to authorize
Canal Appraisers to award damages.

The committee on canals, to which was referred the Assembly bill entitled "An act authorizing the Canal Appraisers to ascertain and award damages in certain cases,"

REPORT:

That the first section of the proposed bill authorizes and requires the Canal Appraisers to ascertain, appraise, and award damages arising from breaches in the canals occurring since the first day of January, 1849, whenever, in their opinion, the State is equitably bound to pay such damage. The second section directs the Appraisers to award damages arising from leakage of the canals in all cases in which the Canal Commissioner in charge shall, in writing direct.

The present statute limits the power and duties of the Canal Appraisers, to cases in which there can be no doubt of the liability and duty on the part of the State to respond in damages. It is now limited to cases in which there has been a permanent or temporary appropriation of lands, waters, or streams, or where there has been an overflow of lands by the erection of a dam or other obstruction. The present bill seeks to extend it to other cases, and constitutes, in some instances, the Canal Appraisers and in other cases the Canal

Commissioners in charge, the judge or arbiter as to whether should or should not respond in damages.

In the class of cases to which this bill seeks to extend ment of damages, your committee, as a general principle that there is no legal or equitable liability or responsibility of the State. Breaches and leakages are both matters to the construction and maintenance of a canal. Whenever a canal is constructed the danger of leakages and breaches are at once present and considered. In the assessment and appraisal of land for the appropriation of land for the purpose of a canal, every conceivable kind and character are anticipated, and are included into the account. Prominent among such damages are included the liabilities to breaches and leakages, arising from the construction of the canal, and there is probably scarcely a point on the whole line of the canal in which damages have been suffered when such items have not proved a prominent part of the appraisal. Such being the case the appraisal and payment of such damages confer the title of the land appropriated for the canal in the same manner as if it were to be used for the purposes of a canal, and the adjoining lands are taken with the incumbrances and injuries resulting therefrom. Therefore, as no claim for subsequent or second compensation for the damages can be tolerated or countenanced, so no further claims for damages included in such appraisal can be charged or claimed for subsequent or improvements existing thereon at the time of such appraisal. Any change made or improvements placed on adjacent land subsequent to the location of a building of the canal made and placed there subject to the appropriation of the land for the purpose of a canal and at the risk of all injuries from breaches or leakages, incident to its proximity. The State are not liable to respond in any other or different rules than if such subsequent improvements had not been made.

Whenever the claim for damages in the construction of a canal has been released by the owner of the land, such release releases the damages incident to the canal, and included in the usual appraisal; and therefore such owner, his assigns, and adjoining lands are placed precisely in the same condition as if they had been fully appraised and paid.

In addition to such considerations, which, in the minds of the committee, are conclusive on the subject, your committee further state that if a liability is recognized at all for breaches on the canal, the liability of the State is extended beyond the legal liability of individuals. An individual is not responsible in law for injuries resulting from the tearing away and destruction of his dam by a flood; so a State should not be held responsible for the tearing away of the banks of its canal.

As a general principle, therefore, in the opinion of your committee, the State is not responsible for damages arising from breaches or leakages in its canals; and it is neither the dictate of wisdom, or sound, judicious State policy, to recognize a liability, or empower any agent to establish and sanction a liability for damages, when none in fact exists. The general principle being thus against the liability of the State, the individual case in which the liability exists, if it exists at all, is an exception to the general rule, and dependent upon the special circumstances of the particular case. The power of judging of such special circumstances the Legislature should not place beyond their reach, but should retain it in their own hands and within their own control.

Your committee are therefore of opinion that the proposed bill should not be passed into a law; and that it contains provisions conferring upon individual subordinate officers of the State discretionary powers to create debts and liabilities, which, if unwisely and indiscreetly exercised, may lead to the ruin and bankruptcy of the State and its treasury.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill under consideration be not passed into a law, and that it be rejected.

State of New-York.

No. 74.

SENATE, APRIL 16, 1851.

REPORT

the minority of the select committee on the subject
a union of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn,
and the village of Williamsburgh, under one city
government.

Cross, from the select committee to which was referred the
following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the village
Williamsburgh, are divided only by the narrow strait of East
while the citizens of all by their business, domestic and social
relations, are closely connected together : And whereas jealousies
dissensions for more than half a century have existed between
growing out of the claims of both to exercise certain rights
under their several charters, affecting the franchises and the jurisdic-
tion of both city governments :

and whereas the opinion has long been entertained by many
citizens of New-York and Brooklyn that the re-union of both cities,
together with the village of Williamsburgh, under one city govern-
ment would effectually end all controversies between them and tend
powerfully to promote the harmony and best interests of all
concerned : Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the senators from the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth districts, are hereby appointed a committee to consider the subject of a union of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the village of Williamsburgh, under one city government, and that said committee be instructed to report thereon to the Senate at an early day of the next session of the Legislature,"

REPORTS :

That they have had the subject under consideration but have concluded not to recommend legislative action thereon at the present session. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature of 1850, the common council of each of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the trustees of the village of Williamsburgh, severally appointed committees of their body to confer together and deliberate upon the subject embraced in the foregoing resolution. These committees have had many meetings at which the proposed union has been discussed, but they have failed to agree upon or recommend any plan under which these several localities can be united under one municipal government.

Situated as these localities are, with the skirts of the city of Brooklyn verging upon the village of Williamsburgh, and soon to be joined together, while New-York is divided from both by the narrow river that furnishes a harbor for the shipping of both, all of them are united and blended together in their social, domestic and business relations; it would, therefore, seem to be apparent to all that the true interests of these places would be greatly promoted by uniting them under a common government.

By this union the many questions that would tend to disturb the peace and well being of both would be terminated. It is a well known fact, there has existed for many years a controversy between the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, arising out of the claim of New-York to exercise jurisdiction over the waters of the East River to high water mark on the Brooklyn shore, and the New-York city government claims that their city limits and boundaries extend to that high water mark. New-York also claims the exclusive control of all ferry franchises between the two cities, together with the right to license, regulate or totally prohibit the use of the common highway of both. Many vexatious questions arise under our law of as-

assessments between the two cities, in consequence of individuals residing in Brooklyn and doing business in New-York. Most of these exclusive privileges now claimed by New-York, have been, and will continue to be resisted by Brooklyn, if the two cities remain under separate local governments. These controversies will lead to useless expenditures of money, and produce animosity, jealousy and alienation of feeling, instead of that fraternal sympathy and union which their close contiguity, their commingled relations and blended interests imperatively require for the benefit of their people.

The city of Brooklyn insists that the East River being an arm of the sea, where the tide ebbs and flows, is by the laws of nations a natural highway, *common, of right*, to all the people of the State, as is the air that we inhale. That there is no just or equitable principle by which the claim of New-York to the exclusive jurisdiction or use of its waters can be sustained, and that all attempts on the part of New-York to make that river a source of revenue to the injury of the people of Brooklyn, ought to be and must be resisted.

The location of these cities, and the jurisdiction claimed by New-York, presents a state of things which it is believed can seldom be found elsewhere to exist. That is the fact that two city governments exist, the one commencing its limits where the boundaries of the other ends. How inevitable then that two separate municipal governments can never exist in such close proximity without quarrels and interminable dissensions.

But let them be united under one municipal government, as they are united by a community of interest, and a singleness of destiny, and all these fruitful sources of discontent and difficulty are avoided and forever removed. Instead of striving to overreach each other in their city councils or in the legislative halls, the generous strife would be directed for the common good of all, and the beneficial results would be felt and acknowledged by all classes and conditions of men.

When these localities shall be united in one common bond of union their prosperity must be increased. With a population now numbering about 700,000, it is difficult to conceive the extent of their future grandeur or to assign limits to their numbers and power in future years. But while the committee are fully convinced of the

very great importance of the union to the people themselves, abstain from recommending legislative action. Unions, whether they relate to individuals, cities or states, if they would have the good in the happiness and well being of the united, must spring from the parties most immediately concerned. They are never aided by persuasion or arguments of interested friends or the enforcement of law. However much, therefore, we regard this contemplated union with approval and favor, the committee feel constrained to leave the subject in the hands of the corporate authorities of the people concerned. While they feel strongly and deeply the great benefits that must flow to all from the union proposed, if it can be fairly obtained they will neither "forbid the banns" nor attempt to condemn a union coerced by authority of law.

JOHN A. C.

State of New-York.

No. 75.

IN SENATE, JUNE 10, 1851.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the Assembly :

The abrupt termination of the recent annual session of the Legislature, imposed upon me the responsibility of convening the two Houses in extra session, and of ordering special elections to fill the vacancies created by the resignation of members.

While I felt reluctant to burthen the treasury with an extraordinary expenditure, and to subject you to the inconvenience of re-assembling at the Capital at this unusual season, the condition of the public business at the time of your adjournment in April, was such as to render further legislation indispensable to the ordinary administration of the Government; and in this posture of affairs, a sense of duty constrained me to act with promptness in adopting the only mode of proceeding which seemed adequate to the occasion.

The annual appropriation bills and many general measures affecting the public welfare, which were left unfinished, should receive final action as early as practicable; and in the discharge of this duty, your own wishes, no less than the interests of your constituents, will prompt the utmost dispatch which you may deem consistent with prudent and judicious deliberation.

It is a subject of gratifying reflection, that, in the elections recently held, so large a portion of the people of the State, rising above all party divisions, should have proclaimed their adherence to the vital principle of our institutions, which clothes a constitutional majority with the power to decide public questions and control the action of our representative bodies. The temporary prostration of the legislative power, by the secession of a minority, was an event which could hardly fail to produce a deep impression upon the public mind.

A proceeding of this character has never before occurred since the formation of a republican government in this State. It was not the first time in the course of our State and national progress that wide differences of opinion had arisen in our legislative bodies respecting the expediency of public measures and the legitimate construction of constitutional provisions. But hitherto, in seasons of high popular excitement, when the violence of party spirit seemed to defy control, and when political divisions were most equally balanced, the encounters of debate have ceased, and the gravest conflicts of opinion have yielded to the deliberate judgment of the majority. The diversities of sentiment which arise in the administration of a popular system, are to be viewed as a necessary incident of self-government. Our past experience has shown that the utmost freedom of discussion is not inconsistent with the restraints of the Constitution, and that the controversies produced by opposing views of public questions are not hostile to the stability of democratic institutions. The cheerful acquiescence of the whole people in the ascertained will of the majority, has ever constituted the brightest feature of our history, furnishing indisputable proof of the wisdom of our republican theory, and the capacity of our citizens for the exercise of political responsibility. This principle of submission to the voice of the majority, expressed through the forms of the Constitution, is fundamental and organic; and pervades and animates our admirable system of regulated liberty, and constitutes our only shield against the disorders of faction. Its practical recognition has thus far happily distinguished our country from those ill-fated democracies, ancient and modern, which have sunk beneath the violence of popular strife and insubordination.

You will doubtless esteem it among the first of your duties to resume the consideration of the important subject which was under discussion in the Senate when its proceedings were so suddenly arrested.

The merits of the measure, and the objections which have been advanced in opposition to it, should receive your calm and impartial deliberation. In my annual message to the Legislature, I deemed it my duty to invite your attention to the interesting subject of our canal policy, and to present some considerations which appeared to me conclusive in favor of the early completion of our unfinished canals. The convictions which were then expressed in relation to the expediency of consummating these improvements, so many years in progress, have gained strength from subsequent reflection and discussion. The importance of the trade and revenues of the Erie canal to the prosperity of the State, is conceded by all. No public work of any age or country has contributed so largely to the welfare and happiness of a whole community. Every interest in the commonwealth has felt its vivifying influence. The towns and cities which it has created; the unparalleled prosperity of our principal emporium; the giant strides of Western New-York in wealth and improvement; and, above all, the commercial supremacy of the State, may be pointed to with honest pride by all our citizens, as enduring memorials of the wisdom which conceived, and the energy which consummated the noble design of opening a water communication to unite the Lakes with the Atlantic. It would not be difficult to demonstrate that the Erie canal has added more than three hundred millions in value to the property of our people. Its effects upon the public treasury are no less striking and satisfactory. Its revenues, after paying the cost of its original construction, are rapidly reducing the debt incurred in its enlargement, and in aid of other improvements. That the early completion of a channel which has yielded these beneficent results, would injure the State or endanger its liberties, is an apprehension condemned by experience, disowned by reason, and only to be regarded as the dismal phantasy of a sombre and distempered imagination, rejecting all grateful memories of the past and disdaining all generous hopes of the future.

It is now fifteen years since the work of enlargement was commenced. The main purpose of the undertaking was to create a channel with sufficient capacity for boats of 150 tons burthen, by which producers and consumers will be relieved from about one-half the present cost (excluding toils) of canal transportation. Towards the accomplishment of this design we have expended over sixteen millions of dollars. Nearly all the expensive structures have been completed for the passage of boats of heavy tonnage; but this avails nothing towards the definite object of the improvement, until the last mile of excavation is finished. At the present rate of progress, from ten to fifteen years will be required to perfect the work. This tardy operation requires a full organization of officers and engineers, and is attended with a large increase of expense, and a heavy loss of interest. In this condition of things the real if not the only question presented is, whether a work of such vast importance, admitted by all to be necessary, and upon which so much has been done, shall be procrastinated from year to year until a generation shall have disappeared, and many of the benefits of the improvement have been surrendered to competing avenues of trade; or shall the plan be prosecuted with vigor, and completed as other useful enterprises are carried forward in this age of advance and achievement?

In considering the subject with reference to our future policy, it becomes important to form a correct estimate of the growing value and extent of the Western trade, and to keep in view the peculiar advantages of our geographical position. It depends mainly upon our own legislation whether the Erie canal shall continue to be the chief outlet for the vast and fertile region stretching from the Lakes to the Mississippi. If wise and liberal views shall guide our councils, we have the ability to command, during all future time, the commerce of a territory larger than Europe, embracing several of the most prosperous States of the Union, which, though yet in their infancy, are advancing beyond example in population and resources, and in the construction of internal communications which in effect are but an extension of our own.

The commercial relations created between this State and its Western neighbors, by opening for them an easy channel of navigation from the Lakes to the seaboard, have yielded and must continue to confer reciprocal benefits upon both. In giving to them the advantage of cheap access to the Atlantic markets, we enhance the value of their soil and productions, while we acquire for our own citizens the profits of the carrying trade and the varied benefits which spring from a healthful and expanding commerce. In this connection it should be remarked that the increase of production from year to year in the States tributary to Lake Erie is larger than their entire surplus at the first opening of the Erie canal. The people of those States, so closely identified with us in interest and feeling, are not insensible to these advantages; and it is creditable to their intelligence, that they should look forward with anxious solicitude, as we are assured they do, to the completion of the Erie Enlargement.

In considering the financial bearings of the subject, we should remember that our Treasury derives a noble revenue from the Western trade, as an equivalent for the facilities of transit which this State has created. The proportion of canal tolls derived from tonnage coming from or going beyond our borders, is steadily increasing. The amount collected in the year 1850, at Buffalo and Oswego, on the productions of other States, was \$1,013,631.58, to which should be added the amount received at the Eastern offices on returns of merchandize. The receipts at the same ports for the present season exhibit a gratifying increase. Thus it will be perceived that a large share of the means for the gradual payment of the State Debt, as well as for completing our unfinished works, is to be furnished, not by our own citizens, but by neighboring communities, whose trade has been attracted by our liberal canal policy; and in connection with this view, a just estimate of the increase in trade and revenue which will result from the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego canals must dispel all apprehensions of future embarrassment and taxation. Unless the calculations of increased tonnage upon which the Erie Enlargement was originally based shall prove to be fallacious, it is evident that the State will be relieved from debt at an earlier period by prosecuting the work to a speedy completion, than by post-

poning it for a long series of years. A careful examination of the subject must also convince every practical mind that an early consummation of the improvement will shorten the period which must elapse before the canal revenues will be released and made applicable to the ordinary expenditures of the State, so as to relieve the people from taxation for the support of government. Then, freed from debt, with a revenue from its public improvements without example in the history of governments, the State will have an inexhaustible fund for the support of education, the encouragement of art and the relief of the unfortunate, without the intervention of assessors and tax-gatherers.

In surveying the financial condition and prospects of the State, it is important to observe, that after completing the canals already in existence, no further improvements which can create a burden upon the people will remain to be accomplished by the Legislature. No new canals are proposed. The aid of the State for construction of railroads is no longer needed or solicited. Thus we perceive that after perfecting what has been commenced, there will be neither necessity or excuse for new enterprises at the cost of the Treasury, beyond the judicious application of the ample revenues which the canals, when released from all incumbrance, will place at the disposal of our successors.

Whether the State continues to possess those sovereign powers and faculties which are necessary to expedite the completion of the canals, without transcending the limitations of the Constitution, is a question which demands your enlightened consideration. Assuming the necessity for action to be established; you are called upon to determine in what manner the object shall be attained.

In communicating my views at the commencement of the annual session, I deemed it most becoming and respectful to submit this question to the superior wisdom of the Legislature; entertaining on my part an earnest desire to co-operate in any practical measure which you should deem free from constitutional objection. Regarding the considerations in favor of a more efficient and vigorous progress as paramount and self-evi-

dent, I did not hesitate to recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as should confer the requisite authority, if in your judgment no judicious plan of action could be matured consistently with the financial provisions of that instrument. Our first and highest obligation is to preserve inviolate the principles of the organic law which we have sworn to support. Whatever differences of opinion may arise touching the interpretation of particular provisions, it should be our constant aim to give full effect to all its requirements. No considerations of expediency or even of necessity can justify a departure from its true intent and spirit. The financial provisions of the Constitution were intended not to defeat but to ensure the completion of the Erie Enlargement and the Black River and Genesee Valley canals. For nearly five years these works had been suspended. A majority in the Convention of 1846 determined that they should be resumed and finished. They dedicated the entire surplus Canal revenue to this object, after making certain reservations for the payment of the existing debt, and the support of Government.

It is hardly conceivable that they would have refused to permit the early accomplishment of an object for which they so carefully provided, if it could have been supposed that individuals would consent to furnish the necessary means at once, on a simple assignment of the surplus, with special conditions that the purchasers should receive the transfer at their own risk, without recourse to the State in any contingency. Is it reasonable, is it just to the reputation of men eminent for their wisdom and sagacity, to conclude that while requiring the performance of a work they nevertheless intended to deprive the Legislature of the power to employ the means which they placed at its disposal in such manner as to execute the design in the most economical manner and in the shortest possible period?

While a pledge of the revenue in the nature of a collateral security for the payment of moneys borrowed upon the general credit of the State, would clearly fall within the prohibition of section 12, article 7, of the Constitution, it seems equally clear that an absolute assignment of the surplus, at the risk of the

holder, made for the purpose of obtaining funds in perform the very work for which such surplus is authorized by the Constitution, must be within the discretion of the Legislature. This proposition is established by the arguments of able and eminent jurists, whose opinions have been here submitted to your consideration.

The constitutional power of the Legislature to make an assignment of the surplus, without recourse to the sale of public lands in case of deficiency, with a view to realize the funds in order to meet the purpose of attaining at once the object to which the surplus is pledged by the Constitution, never appeared to me as a doubtful. But it is proper for me to observe, that in my last message I refrained from recommending a resort to such a measure from an apprehension that holders of capital might refuse to invest their funds in a stock containing no obligation on the part of the State for the sufficiency of the revenue, and for the payment of principal and interest in case of deficiency. My attention was called to the objections which seemed to exist as to the feasibility of the plan. These objections and my reasons have been obviated in the well matured provisions of a bill now pending before the Senate, and by reliable information that capitalists stand ready to purchase the proposed certificates on terms favorable to the State.

The steady increase of canal tolls for years past, and the constant growth of the Western States, from which a similar growth may be anticipated in future, seem to have inspired confidence in the sufficiency of the revenues, even among those who are least inclined to be credulous upon such subjects. At this point it is satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding a reduction of 25 per cent in the rates on flour and other commodities, the amount of tolls received for the first six weeks of navigation in the present season was \$773,188.25, being an increase of \$100,000 over the corresponding period of last year. Nor need there be any apprehension that the Canal revenues will be diminished after the completion of the enlargement, by the competition of the railroads; it having been demonstrated that those

modities from which the largest amount of toll is derived, can be conveyed at a less cost by the canal than by any other artificial mode of transportation.

The enlargement of the Oswego canal is a subject which demands your early and favorable consideration. It is of the utmost importance to the public interests that this improvement should be accomplished simultaneously with the enlargement of the Erie canal, in order that the two main channels of transportation communicating with the lakes may be placed on a footing of equality in respect to canal boats of the largest capacity. Instead of viewing the Erie and Oswego canals as conflicting and hostile interests, I cannot but regard them as essential parts of a wise and harmonious system of internal navigation, both having equal claims upon the favor of the State, and being equally necessary to attract the trade of the Western States and the Province of Canada to our commercial emporium.

Partial provision was made for the improvement of the Oswego canal by the Legislature of 1847, by appropriating \$100,000 of Bank Fund Stock which belonged to the Canal Fund at the adoption of the Constitution in 1846. Although no portion of the canal revenue is applicable to this object, no objection is perceived to a direct loan of the amount required for the completion of the work under the 10th section of the financial article.

It affords me sincere satisfaction to be enabled to congratulate you on the final completion of the New-York and Erie railroad. This stupendous work, after receiving an impulse from the partial aid of the State, has been consummated by the matchless energy and unflinching perseverance of a small portion of our citizens, acting in concert and with a determination to surmount obstacles which seemed for years to be invincible. They have executed their design at a cost of over twenty millions of dollars, being more than twice the amount now required by the State to finish the enlargement of the Erie canal. The completion of this great highway cannot fail to confer lasting benefits upon the people of the southern tier of counties, whose position had long excluded them from an equal participation in our sys-

tem of internal improvement. It adds another link to the golden chain which unites New-York to the States of the west by the voluntary ties of reciprocal commerce, mutual interest and fraternal attachment.

It should be our constant aim to secure the trade of the communities beyond us. This prize is to be won, not by a route or channel monopolizing the whole, but by a free competition, cheapening transportation, and presenting varied facilities and inducements which will give permanence to our commercial relations with our neighbors, making them beneficial to both. A broad and liberal view of the subject will satisfy all unprejudiced minds that the supposed conflict of interest between our canals and railroads is more apparent than real. Each mode of communication will have its appropriate labor to perform, and in their efforts to secure the success of which they are adapted, they must contribute in no small degree to the success of each other. There is no occasion to apprehend that the improved means which we may supply for the convenience of the Western trade and travel will outstrip the constant increase of production and business between the East and the Mississippi.

From the returns of the census received at the Department of the Interior, it appears that this State will be entitled to three Representatives in the Congress of the United States at the enumeration and apportionment of 1850. Our population has advanced from 2,428,921 to 3,090,022 in a cycle of ten years, yet without any change of numbers in the popular representation. In Congress, this State will suffer a loss of one member in the next apportionment. This fact presents an impressive illustration of the rapid progress of the new States in the West.

Concerning the ordinary topics of legislation submitted to my attention in my annual message, and still undisposed of, I deem it sufficient to reiterate the views heretofore expressed, and to recommend that they may receive such early action as the exigencies of public duty shall dictate.

In conclusion, I avail myself of the occasion to express my ardent hope that a spirit of elevated patriotism may inspire your councils, and that your deliberations, under the blessing of Providence, may tend to perpetuate the honor of the State and the welfare of the People.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, *Albany*, June 10, 1851.

State of New-York.

No. 76.

IN SENATE, JUNE 10, 1851.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

SANDFORD E. CHURCH, PRESIDENT, *Albion, Orleans County.*

<i>District number one,</i>	William Horace Brown.
<i>District number two,</i>	John A. Cross.
<i>District number three,</i>	Richard S. Williams.
<i>District number four,</i>	Clarkson Crolius.
<i>District number five,</i>	James W. Beekman.
<i>District number six,</i>	Edwin D. Morgan.
<i>District number seven,</i>	Benjamin Brandeth.
<i>District number eight,</i>	Joseph Halsted.
<i>District number nine,</i>	James C. Curtis.
<i>District number ten,</i>	Marius Schoonmaker.
<i>District number eleven,</i>	Stephen H. Johnson.
<i>District number twelve,</i>	Thomas B. Carroll.
<i>District number thirteen,</i>	James M. Cook.
<i>District number fourteen,</i>	Thomas Crook.
<i>District number fifteen,</i>	William A. Dart.
<i>District number sixteen,</i>	John Sanford.
<i>District number seventeen,</i>	Sidney Tuttle.
<i>District number eighteen,</i>	John Noyes.
<i>District number nineteen,</i>	Benj. N. Huntington.
<i>District number twenty,</i>	Moses P. Hatch.
<i>District number twenty-one,</i>	Caleb Lyon.
<i>District number twenty-two,</i>	George Geddes.
<i>District number twenty-three,</i>	Levi Dimmick.

State of New-York.

No. 77.

IN SENATE, JUNE 10, 1851.

CALENDAR OF BUSINESS

**Before the Senate, at the close of the Regular Session,
1851.**

*Bill read a third time; no constitutional quorum being present upon
the vote:*

**An act to provide for the Erie canal enlargement, and the completion
of the Genesee Valley and Black River canals.**

Senate bills ordered to a third reading :

**An act to enable two manufacturing corporations formed under the
laws of France, to hold and convey real estate.**

**An act to legalize the acts of Marlborough W. Hewit, a justice of
the peace in the county of Genesee.**

An act relative to selling the Schenectady and Troy railroad.

An act in relation to the coast survey within the State of New-York.

**An act to appropriate a portion of the United States Deposit Fund
to colleges and medical institutions.**

An act declaring a part of Black river a public highway.

**An act to authorize Levi S. Backus to distribute one hundred and
fifty copies of a newspaper called "The Radii," to educated
deaf mutes, and to provide compensation for the same.**

**An act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to plank roads
and turnpike roads," passed April 6th, 1849.**

- An act to regulate assessments for local improvements in New-York, and to grant the necessary powers thereunto the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New-York.**
- An act to more effectually suppress gambling.**
- An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Turnpike Company," passed April 10, 1824.**
- An act authorizing the Schoharie and Duanesburgh Turnpike Company to alter the width of their roadway.**
- An act to provide for the public printing.**
- An act authorizing the Canal Board to settle a certain claim of Thomas E. Buchanan and Henry Card.**
- An act to regulate the transportation of baggage on steamboats.**
- An act in relation to capital punishment.**
- An act to restrict and regulate the power of municipal corporations to borrow money, contract debts, and loan their credit.**
- An act requiring the Canal Board to hear the claims of James and Patrick Fitzsimmons.**
- An act authorizing the Canal Board to grant a rehearing of the case of Sage, Walrath and Dunham, for extra allowance on locks on the Chenango canal.**
- An act to release the interest of the people of this State in the lands acquired by escheat on the death of Jane Puffer Walkill, in the county of Orange, to Hannah C. and other persons.**
- An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of villages," passed December 7, 1847, so far as it relates to the village of Oneida, in the county of Madison.**
- An act to provide for the publication of the general laws in relation to the care and maintenance of the poor.**
- An act in relation to the interest of money.**
- An act to amend the charter of the village of Greenbush.**
- An act to increase the number of trustees of St. Lawrence.**
- An act for the relief of John C. Smith and Warren N. Smith, contractors upon the suspended work on the Oswego canal.**

An act for the relief of James Stewart, contractor upon the suspended work on the Oswego canal.

An act for the relief of David Rodgers, contractor upon the suspended work on the Oswego canal.

An act for the relief of A. P. McDonald, John H. Nichols, C. J. De Graw, and Henry De Graw, contractors upon the suspended work on the Oswego canal.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to jurors in the city of New-York," passed December 15, 1847.

Bills from the Assembly ordered to a third reading.

An act to amend the charter of the village of Herkimer.

An act in relation to the Oswego County Agricultural Society.

An act to authorize the inhabitants of the town of Pittsford to raise money by tax, to lay out and open a certain road in the county of Monroe.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to aid in repairing and improving the road leading from the State road, in North Hudson, to Mill Brook, in the town of Moriah."

An act to authorize Phineas B. Cook to establish and continue a ferry across the Genesee river from the village of Charlotte, at the mouth thereof, to the opposite shore.

An act to authorize the clerk of Chautauque county to procure a new seal for said county.

An act authorizing the comptroller to loan to the town of Westfield, in the county of Chautauque, the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, out of the money in the treasury belonging to the Common School Fund, for the purpose of building a bridge over Chautauque creek at Westfield.

An act to authorize the commissioners of highways of the town of Triangle, in the county of Broome, to erect a free bridge across the Onondaga river, on or near the line of road running from Binghamton to Deruyter.

An act to amend an act passed May 3, 1836, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Albany Mutual Insurance Company."

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to incorporate of Franklin, in the county of Delaware," passed 1836.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for ment and collection of taxes in the city of Albany," March 23, 1850.

An act further to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate Albany Cemetery Association," passed April 20th

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide for incorporation of villages," passed December 7, 1841, relates to the village of Cohoes.

An act in relation to the district attorney in the county of

An act to enable Jean Baptiste Ferrier, Jean Baptiste Herminie Marguerite Ferrier, and Maria Anne Cribell hold, and convey certain real estate.

An act to provide for the collection of unpaid fees and official services rendered by county judges and which accrued upon or after the first Monday in and prior to the second day of April 1849.

An act declaring valid the proceedings of the superintendent of the poor of the county of Niagara, and the effect of proceedings of the board of supervisors of said county

An act to facilitate the construction of the Lewiston and to authorize the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad and the Lewiston Railroad Company, to unite company.

An act in relation to the duties of the superintendents of

An act in relation to the width of highways in the town of

An act to amend the act entitled, "An act to organize the Insane Asylum, and more effectually to provide for maintenance, and recovery of the insane," passed 1842.

An act in relation to the superintendent and overseers of and for the county of Orleans.

An act to vest in the United States of America, jurisdiction in the city of Brooklyn.

An act to incorporate the Utica Art Association, for the promotion of the fine arts.

An act to facilitate the proof of the payment of debts.

An act to incorporate the Ladies Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of New-York.

An act to incorporate the New-York Academy of Medicine.

An act to incorporate the Dutchess county Savings Bank.

An act giving to the supervisors and justices of the peace, of the town of Morristown in the county of St. Lawrence, power to lease and regulate certain ferries in said town.

An act to amend title sixteen, chapter eight, part third of the Revised Statutes, entitled of proceedings for the draining of swamps, marshes and other low lands.

An act to incorporate the Journyemen Tailors' Association of the city of Buffalo.

An act to change the name of William H. Pearse to Henry Winter.

An act to confirm the official acts of Isaac E. Beecher, a justice of the peace.

An act to release the interest of the State in certain real estate in the county of Erie, to Erasta Ann Wright, only child of the late Erastus B. Wright, an alien, and to authorise her to take, hold, and convey the same.

An act to confirm the title of Samuel White to certain real estate conveyed to him by Hugh McMullen, an alien.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to organise a separate battalion in the county of Richmond," passed March 23d, 1850.

An act to change the name of Livingston Conley to Livingston Thorn.

An act in relation to the village of Fort Plain.

An act to change in part the northerly bounds of the village of Ulster.

An act establishing a ferry across the Hudson river from Walter Millard and Uri Mills' wharf or dock at New Hamburg, in the county of Dutchess, to the lands of Alexander Young and William C. Young, on the west shore of said river, in Hampton, in the county of Orange.

**An act appointing commissioners to lay out a public
the towns of Westmoreland, Vernon and Ver
county of Oneida.**

An act to incorporate the Auburn Water Works Company.

**An act to authorize the construction of a drawbridge
Freshkills in Richmond county.**

**An act authorizing the Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank Road
to increase their capital stock.**

An act to incorporate the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland

**An act to amend " An act to amend and consolidate the
relating to the city of Utica, passed March 31, 18**

An act to incorporate the Union Steam Vessel Company.

An act for the relief of certain citizens of Oswego.

**An act to authorize the city of Troy and certain railro
tions, to subscribe for and become the owners
the construction of a railroad through the whole o
tion of the city of Troy.**

**An act to amend the act entitled " An act to authorize th
of a nuisance on lands owned by the people of t
New-York and other lands in the city of Syrac
January twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-n**

**An act to enable the trustees of consolidated school dist
two, in Batavia, to levy a tax for the support
therein.**

**An act to authorize the appraisal and payment of canal
James Woodward.**

**An act to authorize the appraisal and payment of canal
Ebenezer Humphrey.**

**An act to alter the map or plan of the city of New-York
the permanent exterior line on the East River
Eighteenth-street and Twenty-third street.**

**An act to provide for the appraisal and payment of canal
Henry Crouse.**

An act for the relief of Philip J. Bonesteel.

**An act to amend the act incorporating the Saratoga cou
Fire Insurance Company, passed May 5, 1834.**

- An act to incorporate the Westernville Water Works Company.
- An act more effectually to prevent gambling.
- An act for the relief of Thomas J. Strong, and George W. Cheney.
- An act in relation to mortgages on premises in the city of New-York, taken by the commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States.
- An act to provide for the laying out and constructing the Colton and Long Lake road.
- An act to change the name of the Plainsville Methodist Episcopal Society, in the county of Yates.
- An act in relation to highways and roads.
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the village of Lansingburgh," passed March 29, 1849.
- An act to provide for the election of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Society of the village of Sandy Hill and its vicinity.
- An act extending the boundaries, and amending the charter of the village of Ogdensburgh.
- An act in relation to the State arsenal in the city of New-York.
- An act to confirm the title of Anna Mariah Smidt to certain real estate in the county of Erie.
- An act in relation to the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company.
- An act to enable the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company to straighten and otherwise improve the track of their road.
- An act to authorize the Cherry Valley and Fort Plain Plank Road Company to borrow money.
- An act to renew the charter of the State road from the Oswego turnpike to Nyack, in the county of Rockland, as passed on the 20th day of April, 1830.
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to vest certain powers in the freeholders and inhabitants of the village of Cooperstown, in the county of Otsego," passed June 12, 1842, and ditto acts amendatory of the same.

- An act to revive and extend an act authorizing John Low to erect and maintain a rolling dam across the Susquehanna river, in the town of Milford and county of Otsego.**
- An act authorizing and requiring the board of supervisors of the county of Oneida to levy a tax on the inhabitants of the town of Utica and town of Deerfield to pay for reconstruction of the bridge across the Mohawk river, between the town of Utica and said town of Deerfield.**
- An act to authorize the city of Oswego to borrow money.**
- An act to amend the act to incorporate the East River Savings Institution, passed April 11th, 1848.**
- An act to authorize the county clerk of Wayne county to execute certain deed.**
- An act authorizing the Northern Railroad Company to increase its capital stock.**
- An act authorizing the construction of a draw-bridge across the river, from the village of Portchester, in the county of Westchester, to the Connecticut shore.**
- An act to incorporate the Ulster and Tivoli Ferry Company.**
- An act for the relief of Eleazer Hills.**
- An act to incorporate the Broadway Savings Institution of New-York.**
- An act for the relief of Edward L. Coburn.**
- An act to incorporate the Ishua Hydraulic Company.**
- An act to incorporate the Rome Savings Bank.**
- An act to incorporate the Lewiston Waterworks Company.**
- An act to incorporate the Orient Wharf Company.**
- An act to incorporate the Union Wharf Company at Greenburgh.**
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the city of Rochester," passed April 10, 1850.**
- An act to incorporate the Asylum for friendless boys in the city of New-York.**
- An act to provide for the equitable settlement of the claims of Johnson and Norman Butler, on their contracts.**

An act to regulate the planting and taking of oysters and other shell fish in the Harlem river, and the creeks of Westchester county.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the village of Bath."

An act for the appointment of commissioners to construct a stone bridge over the Patroon's creek in Watervliet.

An act to amend an act for the incorporation of villages, passed December 7, 1847.

An act to establish a lamp district in the village of Poughkeepsie, and to provide for enlarging such district and lighting the same.

An act to appropriate money to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New-York, and to enable them to erect new buildings.

Concurrent resolutions relating to poor laws.

An act to increase the powers and duties of the deputy collectors of assessments in the city of New-York.

An act to alter the map or plan of the city of New-York, by extending Washington street from its present termination to 12th street.

An act to authorize the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock to be called the "New-York city five per cent. stock for docks and slips."

An act to authorize the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of New-York to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock to be called the "Croton water stock of the city of New-York."

An act to authorize the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of New-York to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock to be called "A public building stock, No. 3."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes in the city of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed March 30, 1850."

An act to enable the supervisors of the city and county of New-York to raise money by tax.

An act making appropriations for the State prisons at Sing Sing and Clinton, and amendatory of section 6, chapter 10, Laws of 1845.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Syracuse, passed December 14, 1847, and also the act amending the same, passed April 5, 1849, and also passed April 4, 1850.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell the lands belonging to the people of this State in the town of Onondaga, city of Syracuse, and to purchase other lands.

An act to confirm the title of the East River Insurance Company to certain real estate in the city of New-York.

An act to amend the charter of the village of Lockport.

An act for the relief of contractors upon the suspended Oswego canal.

An act to provide for the erection of a fire-proof building for the State Library, and to provide for the better accommodation of the Legislature.

An act making appropriations in part for the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1850, for other purposes.

An act to revise and amend the several acts to incorporate the Albany Water Works Company, to increase the capital and extend the powers of the same.

An act to provide for building a court house and jail in the town of Addison, in the county of Steuben, and the holding of the assizes for the said county alternately at Bath and Addison.

An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in counties and cities.

An act in relation to the auditing of town and county charges.

An act to provide for the representation of the State of New-York at the World's Industrial Exhibition at London.

An act in relation to certain controversies respecting the Indian Reservation.

An act to incorporate the Manhattan Steamship Company.

An act declaring Chateauguay river, in the State of New-York, a public highway, and regulating the passage of logs and timber down the same.

An act providing for the appointment of commissioners to investigate the claims of Hotchkiss and Smith against the agent of the Sing Sing prison, &c.

An act regulating the appraisal of church pews.

An act in relation to the indictment and place of trial of nuisances.

An act in relation to the Rome and Oswego Road Company.

An act in relation to the Newtown and Maspeth Plank road Company.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Dover and Union Vale Turnpike Company," passed April 23, 1835.

An act to incorporate the Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch Railroad Company, and to authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to operate the branch road.

An act to authorize the Maspeth Avenue and Toll Bridge Company to mortgage their corporate property, in order to raise money to enable them to plank their road.

An act to authorize the Schoharie and Albany Plank Road Company to borrow money.

An act to incorporate the Buffalo Suspension Bridge Company.

An act authorizing the canal commissioners to construct a ditch on lot 41, in the town of Ridgway, to carry off water thrown upon said lot by the Erie canal.

An act for the presentation of a copy of the Natural History of this State, to the library of the executive mansion at Washington.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a free school in district No. 3, in the town of Newtown," passed March 16, 1850.

An act for the relief of Patrick Rogers.

An act to incorporate the Central City Savings Institution.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank, passed April 10, 1850.

An act to authorize the county judge of Queens county to sign the certificate of the proof of certain wills recorded in the surrogate's office of that county.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act declaring Rack public highway, &c."

An act for the relief of Abijah Fitch, Thomas M. Hunt, and H. Cooley, assignees of Horace Hotchkiss and W. Smith.

An act for the relief of the Buffalo and Black Rock Railroad Company.

An act authorizing the Canal Board to settle a certain contract with Thomas E. Buchanan and Henry Card.

An act in relation to the Onondaga Salt Springs.

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

1. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish courts of special sessions in and for the city of Albany, and to confer further judicial powers upon the recorder of said city," passed March 27, 1849.
2. An act to extend the "Act in relation to suits by and against joint stock companies and associations, to companies having a joint or common interest in property."
3. An act to extend the act in relation to suits by and against stock companies and associations, to companies having a joint or common interest in property.
4. An act to pay Russel B. Burch for costs and expenses incurred by him in consequence of retaining certain moneys while acting as school commissioner for the town of New Berlin.
5. An act to amend the act entitled, "An act for the better regulation of mechanics' and others, erecting buildings and for the sale of materials therefor in the several cities of this state, (the city of New-York,) and in the villages of Syracuse, Albany,burgh, Geneva, Canandaigua, Oswego and Auburn," passed May 7, 1844.
6. An act to amend an act entitled, "An act in relation to the term of the Supreme Court held in the city of Albany," passed March 6, 1849.
7. An act to provide for the election of recorder in cities.

8. An act to provide for the election of a special county judge in the county of Chenango.
9. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to correct errors in the sale of lands.
10. An act to provide for exchanging the reports of the Court of Appeals for the law reports of other states.
11. An act for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the city and county of New-York.
12. An act in relation to dealers in second hand articles, and keepers of junk shops in the city of New-York.
13. An act to amend an act entitled, "An act in relation to the fees of certain officers in the city and county of New-York, passed December 10, 1847."
14. An act to grant to James H. Sackett, lands under water in the town of Esopus, and to authorize him to erect and maintain docks upon the same.
15. An act to release the interest of the state in certain real estate, of which Edward Farley died seised, to Jane Farley and others, and to remove disability of alienism.
16. An act in relation to indictment for libel and the trial thereof.
17. An act for the relief of the estate of David Rice, late of the town of Fort Ann, deceased.
18. An act to provide for an additional justice of the peace of the town of Lenox in the county of Madison.
19. An act in relation to the attendance of grand jurors at courts of sessions.
20. An act relating to the courts of general and special sessions of the peace in and for the city and county of New-York.
21. An act to reduce the fees of the county clerk of the county of Erie, and to repeal the law making the office of said clerk a salaried office.
22. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to adjust certain claims to a piece of land belonging to the people of this State, in the town of Wolcott, by sale or otherwise.
23. An act to abolish the office of recorder of the city of Rochester.

24. An act authorizing married women who may be stockholders of any incorporation to vote at elections for directors and trustees.

Messages from the Assembly not announced to the Senate.

- An act to provide for the education of the children of the Indians, in the county of Niagara.
- An act to unite the libraries of the common school districts of the village of Glens Falls.
- An act providing for the laying out of a road from Johnsbury in Franklin county, to the eastern branch of the Sacandaga river in said county, and for constructing the same.
- An act authorizing the trustees of the Skaneateles Academy to sell and dispose of the academy, and the lot of ground on which the same is situated.
- An act to enable Charles K. Hamilton to hold and convey and to devise the same.
- An act to further amend the act entitled "An act to establish the Dutchess Turnpike Company," passed April 5, 1850, to authorize such company to plank their road or a part thereof, and for other purposes connected therewith.
- An act to incorporate the Marshall Infirmary in the city of New-York.
- An act to amend the charter of the village of Havana.
- An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Dutchess County Savings Institution," passed April 8, 1850.
- An act to prevent fires in the village of Poughkeepsie.
- An act for the relief of certain purchasers of lands purchased from the Oneida Indians.
- An act for the relief of the Middletown and Delhi Turnpike Company.
- An act to amend an act to revise and amend the several acts relating to the city of Brooklyn, passed April 4, 1850.
- An act making appropriations for certain academies in the State of New-York for the years 1852 and 1853.
- An act to regulate the salary of the district attorney of the State of Ontario.

An act to authorize the board of supervisors of the county of Saratoga to relieve John Tallmadge.

An act authorizing the board of supervisors of the county of Tompkins, to divide the gospel and school lot moneys belonging to the towns of Enfield, Ulysses, and Ithaca, between said towns.

An act to indemnify John Merrill, for the wrongful resale by the Attorney-general, of lot No. 8 of block No. 6, in the village of Oneida Castleton, in the county of Oneida.

An act to authorize the city of Buffalo to borrow money to erect a City Hall.

An act for the relief of the Brewerton Bridge Company.

An act making Minerva creek and Trout brook, in the counties of Essex and Warren, a public highway.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Land Office to grant certain land under water.

An act in relation to the office of constable in the village of Medina.

An act in relation to the Vienna and Clifton Springs Plank Road Company.

An act to authorize the holding of an election for village officers in the village of Holley.

An act for the repayment of certain moneys to the towns of Clay, in the county of Onondaga, and Schroepfel, in the county of Oswego.

An act to authorize a reappraisal of canal damages, in the case of Bridget Hawkins and others, in the town of Western, Oneida county.

An act to amend article 5, title 3, chapter 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, entitled of robbery, embezzlement, and larceny.

An act to authorize the Superintendent of common schools to purchase Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for the common school districts of this State.

An act to provide for the appraisal and payment of canal damages to Reuben Lyon.

Senate bills returned with amendments, not announced

An act to amend the code of procedure.

An act to incorporate the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

An act to consolidate and reduce to one act the various
to the common schools of the city of New-York.

Assembly bills in committee of the whole.

An act to authorize the laying out of a public highway
of the Tonawanda and Oak Orchard canal feeder.

An act to provide for building a bridge on the site of
Falls bridge.

An act to constitute that part of the town of Mexico, Oswego
lying within the corporate limits of said village
road district.

An act in relation to the road district in the village of Pra
the county of Steuben.

An act making an appropriation for the support in part
hospitals.

An act requiring the county treasurer of the county of F
fund and pay over certain surplus school money
pervisors, overseers of the poor, and commission
ways of certain towns in said county.

An act to incorporate the New-York House and School

An act to legalize the acts of several school districts of th
viding for the support of common schools.

An act to confirm the election and proceedings of certain t
in the town of Loraine, in the county of Jefferson

An act to amend the "Act in relation to the village of
passed March 7, 1820.

An act to revive and extend the act to incorporate th
Bridge Company.

An act authorizing the trustees of the White Plains Acad
and dispose of their academy and the lot of ground
therewith on which the same is situated.

An act to provide for draining certain lands in the town
Oswego.

An act for the relief of Solomon Parmlee, Robert G. Kenyon and E. N. Kenyon.

An act to amend the charter of Westfield village, and to enlarge the powers of the trustees of said village.

An act to authorize the supervisors and justices of the peace of the town of Newtown, in the county of Queens, to designate two places in that town to be used for the confinement of prisoners.

An act to amend an act passed April 26th, 1831, "To incorporate the village of Plattsburgh."

An act authorizing the directors of the Russia and North Gage Plank Road Company to borrow six thousand dollars, and assess the stockholders for the payment of the same.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of villages," passed December 7, 1847, as far as relates to the village of Cornjng, in the county of Steuben.

An act to confirm the title of George Webber to real estate conveyed to him by James Chappell.

An act to amend an act to provide for the incorporation of villages and to confirm the official acts of certain officers.

An act declaratory of the "Act to authorize the recording of wills of real estate, and to exemplifications of judgment records, and decrees in partition suits, and for other purposes," passed May 11, 1846.

An act to prohibit the sale of fire wood in the city of New-York by unlicensed persons.

An act to change the names of Louisa Handley, and Montague Handley, to Louisa Handley Hall, and Montague Handley Hall.

An act to amend article first, title third, chapter seventh, part third of the Revised Statutes entitled of taking conditionally the testimony of witnesses within this state.

An act to amend an act passed March 29, 1846, to improve the Cayuga creek road in the county of Erie, and amended March 27, 1849.

An act to authorize the commissioners of highways of the town of Schroon to borrow money.

An act in relation to bridges over the Crotch river, in the Westchester.

An act to authorize the Northern Railroad Company to build a railroad to Potsdam village, or to construct the branch.

An act to amend section twenty-fourth of article third, title second of the Revised Statutes, relating to the discharge of solvent debtors.

An act to authorize the board of supervisors of the several counties in this state, to make the office of district attorney a salaried office, and to fix the salary thereof.

An act to authorize the Durhamville and Wood Creek Turnpike Company, to take toll upon their road.

An act extending the time for continuing and regulating a ferry across the Hudson river in the town of Philips.

An act for the relief of Thomas Wheeler, administrator of the estate of Mary, deceased.

An act to change the name of Elisha Brown Hogmire to Brown Hogmire Boyd.

An act concerning the rank of officers, of engineers of the State of New-York.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the city of Auburn," passed April 9, 1830.

An act to authorize Marion Beggs, to take, hold, convey and dispose of certain real estate.

Assembly bills referred to committees and not reported.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Astoria," passed April 12, 1839.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the village of Amsterdam, in the county of Montgomery," passed May 26, 1841.

An act to provide for the appraisal and payment of canal stock owned by Charles Ehle.

An act for the relief of Herckimer Sage.

An act for the relief of Andrew Rockwell and Simeon G.

7.]

to

C

to

o

to

th

to

C

to

to

to

to

o

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

An act in relation to the travel fees of the State Engineer and Canal Commissioners, and the salary of clerks in Engineer's and Surveyor's office.

An act in relation to the Oneida river improvement.

An act to provide for removing obstructions from the outlet of Oneida lake, and for the lowering of said lake.

An act in relation to the Oswego canal.

An act to provide for the enlargement of the locks of the Oswego canal.

An act to further provide for the maintenance of the canal during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1851.

An act to authorize the Comptroller to return to the proper authorities certain moneys paid under protest to the health commissioners of the city of New-York, on account of certain vessels.

An act for the relief of Asa D. Wood, Ambrose Clark, and H. Douglass.

An act to make the assessors of the street department of New-York, salaried officers.

An act to incorporate the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart.

An act to authorize George Colyer and Thomas Dugard, to erect a steam saw mill, of wood, on North river, between the seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, in the city of New-York.

An act to incorporate the Madison Association.

An act making appropriations for the support of the government during the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1851.

BILLS UNDER THE CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY.

An act authorizing married women who may be members or holders of any incorporated company, to vote at elections of directors and trustees.

An act to abolish the office of recorder in the city of Rochester.

An act authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell certain claims to a piece of land belonging to the State of New-York, in this State, in the town of Wolcott, by sale or otherwise.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the better regulation of mechanics and others erecting buildings and furnishing materials therefor, in the several cities of this State, (the city of New-York,) and in the villages of Syracuse,burgh, Geneva, Canandaigua, Oswego and Auburn"
May 7, 1844.

An act to pay Russell B. Burch for costs and expenses incurred by him in consequence of retaining certain moneys which were due him as school commissioner for the town of New Berlin

An act to extend the "Act in relation to suits by and against stock companies and associations," to companies and associations having joint or common interest in property.

An act to extend the "Act in relation to suits by and against stock companies and associations," to companies and associations having joint or common interest in property.

An act to amend the act entitled "An act to establish special sessions in and for the city of Albany, and to confer further judicial powers upon the recorder of said city"
March 27, 1849.

On Roads and Bridges.

Mr. Miller,	Mr. Tuttle.
Mr. Schoonmaker,	

On Grievances.

Mr. Curtis,	Mr. Halsted.
Mr. Morgan,	

On Literature.

Mr. Beekman,	Mr. Miller.
Mr. Carroll,	

On Banks and Insurance Companies.

Mr. Cook,	Mr. Upham.
Mr. Curtis,	

On Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Cross,	Mr. Cook.
Mr. Crook,	

On Indian Affairs.

Mr. Owen,	Mr. Dart.
Mr. Babcock,	

On Engrossed Bills.

Mr. Carroll,	Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Noyes,	

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Colt,	Mr. Dimmick.
Mr. Noyes,	

On Poor Laws.

Mr. Sanford,	Mr. Hunting.
Mr. Williams,	

On Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Williams,	Mr. Hatch.
Mr. Beach,	

On Manufactures.

Mr. Crollius,
Mr. Sanford,

Mr. Cook.

On State Prisons.

Mr. Beach,
Mr. Cook,

Mr. Brandreth.

On Public Buildings.

Mr. Halsted,
Mr. Johnson,

Mr. Stanton.

On Retrenchment.

Mr. Lyon,
Mr. Cross,

Mr. Beekman.

On the Division of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Johnson,
Mr. Halsted,

Mr. Dimmick.

On Cities and Villages.

Mr. Cross,
Mr. Carroll,

Mr. Owen.

On Public Expenditures.

Mr. Brown,
Mr. Babcock,

Mr. Crollius.

On Expiring Laws.

Mr. Dart,
Mr. Tuttle,

Mr. Miller.

On Medical Societies and Medical Colleges.

Mr. Robinson,
Mr. Brandreth,

Mr. Williams.

On Public Printing.

Mr. Beach,
Mr. Brandreth,

Mr. Upham.

On the Manufacture of Salt.

Mr. Geddes,	Mr. Colt.
Mr. Hatch,	

Joint Library Committee.

Mr. Beekman,	Mr. Stanton.
Mr. Lyon,	

On Agriculture.

Mr. Dimmick,	Mr. Geddes.
Mr. Brown,	

On Federal Relations.

Mr. Cook,	Mr. Crook.
Mr. Babcock,	

Select Committee on the Code of Procedure.

Mr. Geddes,	Mr. Stanton.
Mr. Schoonmaker,	

State of New-York.

No. 79.

IN SENATE, JUNE 11, 1851.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE SENATE.

(Adopted June 11, 1851.)

1. The President having taken the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. After the reading and approving of the journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Reports of standing committees.
3. Reports of select committees.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Messages from the Assembly.
6. Communications and reports from State officers.
7. Notices and the introduction of bills.
8. Motions and resolutions.
9. Third reading of bills.
10. Special orders.
11. General orders, but messages from the Governor and Assembly, and communications and reports from State officers, may be considered at any time.

all bills and of r
ution, and of all c
committee of the
order in which
d the General Ord
e taken up and a
which they may
General Orders, v

er is made the spe
be completed on
d orders of the da
another day.

riority of business

called for, except
member, it shall
ut debate.

tr, or otherwise in
wapaper, while th
hen the President
of or across the l
ween him and the

ght to name any
is hereby veste
e President; but
ting on any ques
such substitute co
leave of the Sena

s, shall address
shall speak more
ithout leave of th

rise at once, the
o speak.

24. No member shall absent himself from the service of the Senate, without leave first obtained; and in case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send a sergeant-at-arms, or any other person, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members shall agree.

25. Before any petition or memorial addressed to the Senate shall be received or read, a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be endorsed on the same, with the name of the member introducing it.

26. When a question has been once put and decided, it shall be in order for any member to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate, nor after the usual message shall have been sent from the Senate, announcing its decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order, unless made on the same day in which the vote was taken, or within the three next days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter; nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once; and the vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating the public moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering, or renewing any body politic or corporate shall not be reconsidered, whenever such bill shall be lost.

27. The following are the standing committees of the Senate :

1. On claims.
2. On finance.
3. On the judiciary.
4. On the militia.
5. On canals.
6. On railroads.
7. On roads and bridges.
8. On literature.
9. On state prisons.
10. On banks and insurance companies.
11. On the division of counties and towns.

12. On agriculture.
13. On commerce and navigation.
14. On manufactures.
15. On medical societies and medical colleges.
16. On privileges and elections.
17. On engrossed bills.
18. On Indian affairs.
19. On expiring laws.
20. On public expenditures.
21. On the incorporation of cities and villages.
22. On public buildings.
23. On the poor laws.
24. On charitable and religious societies.
25. On retrenchment.
26. On grievances.
27. Manufacture of salt.
28. Internal affairs of towns and counties.
29. On public printing—And every motion to print a petition, resolution, report, bill, message, or other document, shall be referred to such committee as the committee may report adversely to such proposition, they may report the number of copies which they may report the number of copies which, in their opinion, ought to be printed; or they may report that a part only of such papers to be printed; but not more than 1000 extra copies of any message from the Governor, nor more than 800 extra copies of any other document, shall be ordered to be printed, unless by a majority of all the Senators elected.
30. On federal relations.

28. When an amendment to the Constitution, or any other measure requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators for its consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds shall not be required to decide any question for amendments, or extending the merits, being short of the final question.

29. On motion made and seconded to close the discussion in the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may require the opinion of any member, require secrecy, the President shall require all persons, except the members and clerk of the Senate,

draw; and during the discussion of said motion, the doors shall remain shut; and every member and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings, and things, whereof secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the Senate.

30. The proceedings of the Senate upon executive business, shall be kept in a journal separate from its proceedings upon legislative business.

31. The Senate shall go into the consideration of executive business on such days as may from time to time be deemed necessary. All nominations for the appointment of any officer shall be referred to a committee consisting of the senators from the judicial district within which the nominee may reside, and a future day for the consideration of all nominations, shall be assigned, and the consent of the Senate to the appointment of any officer, shall not be transmitted in less than one week thereafter, without the unanimous consent of the Senate; and while any nomination remains with the Senate, it shall be in order to reconsider any vote taken thereon.

32. All information and remarks in secret session by any Senator, concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated to office by the Governor, shall be kept secret.

33. When a bill, originated in the Assembly, shall have been lost there, neither the same, nor any other bill on the same subject, and containing similar provisions, shall be subsequently introduced into the Senate during the same session, unless by unanimous consent.

34. No person is to be admitted within the bar of the Senate, except gentlemen with ladies, the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, former Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, former Chancellors, Justices of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, former Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, former Members of Congress, Members of the Legislature, former Members of the Legislature, State Officers, Governor's private and military secretary, the Adjutant-General, officers of

Assembly, reporters of the
rs.

lent, members and clerk a
or stationery belonging to
on taking books, each of
nish to the clerk a list of t
e responsible for them; and
n each week the books pr
be placed in order, accord
e shall make report to the p

ngrossed bills shall exami
ns, before they go out of p
ort when they find them o
committee on engrossed b
d the clerk of the Senate sh
iginated in the Senate and
ernor, and enter the sam

lutions shall lie one day o
e direct.

shall be offered, or a motio
fferent committee shall be
n in the following order, vi
the whole Senate.

~~Sec.~~

).

reported by a committee of
e or postponed, or by any
mittee on engrossed bills) an
the whole, laid on the tab
be: Shall the report be agre
favorable and agreed to, or
t laid on the table, or pos

subject to the provisions of the third rule; but if a bill is placed on the special order of any day, and shall on that day be reported by a committee of the whole, the report may be forthwith considered unless the Senate shall otherwise order; and if not finished on that day, the bill with the report shall retain its place on the general orders, unless made the special order for any day, and the merits of a bill shall not be considered except on the head of general or special orders, unless by unanimous consent.

45. The president shall assign to the doorkeepers their respective duties and stations.

46. Any Senator within the bar of the Senate chamber, at any time his name is called, or when the names of the absent Senators are called, shall be allowed to vote on the call of the roll.

11th,	Stephen H. Johnson,	Schenectady,	Stanwix Hall.
12th,	Thomas B. Carroll,	Troy,	Mansion House.
13th,	James M. Cook,	Ballston Spa,	Stanwix Hall.
14th,	Thomas Crook,	Plattsburgh,	Mansion House.
15th,	William A. Dart,	Potsdam,	Mansion House.
16th,	John Sanford,	Amsterdam,	Franklin.
17th,	Sidney Tuttle,	Gilboa,	Stanwix Hall.
18th,	John Noyes,	Norwich,	Mansion House.
19th,	Benjamin W. Huntington,	Rome,	Congress Hall.
20th,	Moses P. Hatch,	Oswego,	City Hotel.
21st,	Caleb Lyon,	Lyonsdale,	Delavan.
22d,	George Geddes,	Fairmount,	City Hotel.
23d,	Levi Dimmick,	Binghamton,	Stanwix Hall.
24th,	William Beach,	Auburn,	Delavan.
25th,	Henry B. Stanton,	Seneca Falls,	Delavan.
26th,	Samuel Miller,	Rochester,	Congress Hall.
27th,	Alonzo S. Upham,	Le Roy,	Congress Hall.
28th,	Charles Colt,	Genesee,	Delavan.
29th,	Charles D. Robinson,	Almond,	Stanwix Hall.
30th,	George R. Babcock,	Buffalo,	Congress Hall.
31st,	Robert Oweb, Jr.,	Randolph,	17 Philip-street.
32d,			

[illegible]

IN

of
W
of

Mr
for
An
rob
hon

EP

Th

an

su

t gl

str

in d

ord

s of

led

ous

ing

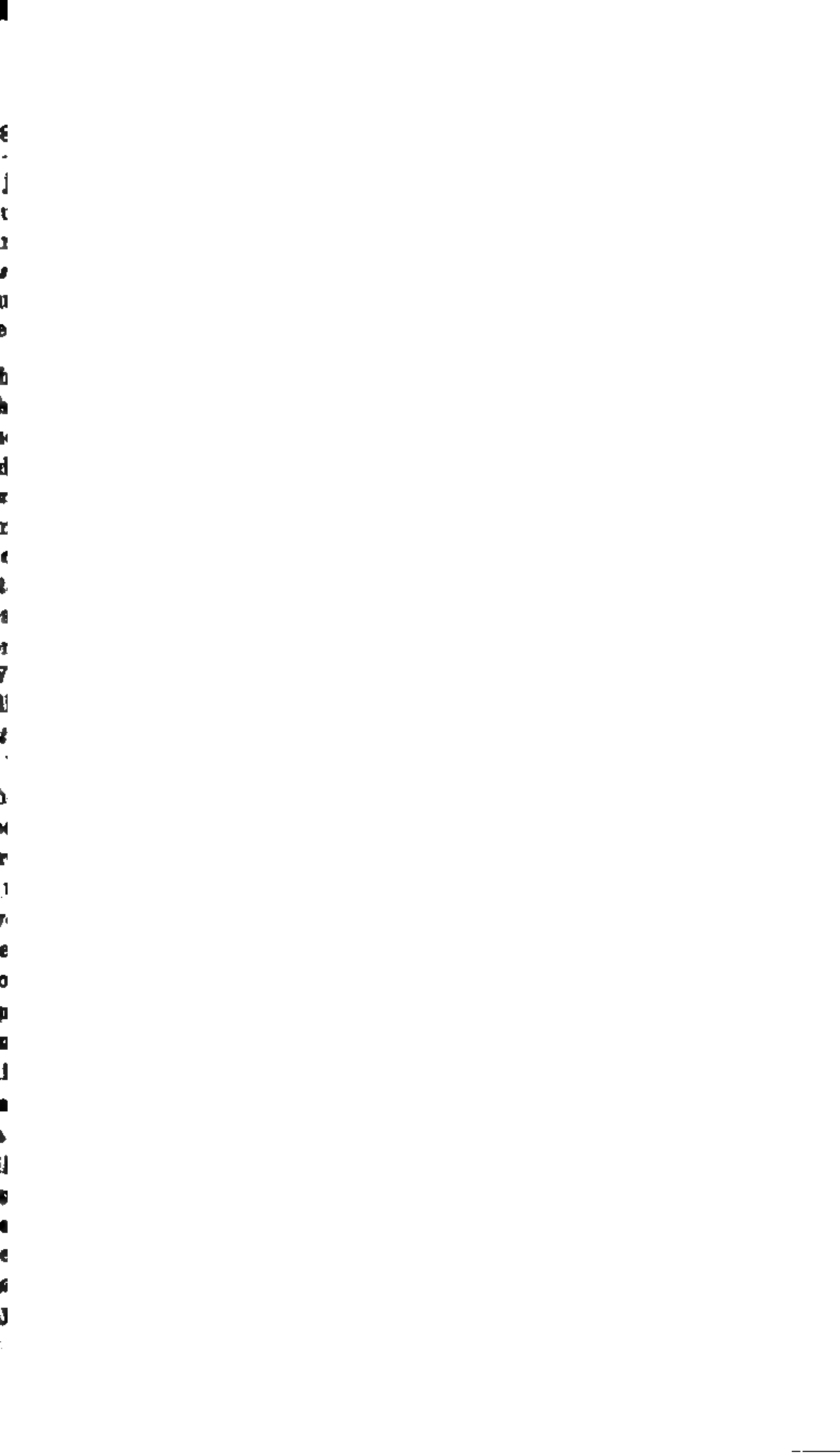
and

we

[24]

In this regard, that it has been taken, we are informed as a model for defining dictionaries in other languages. At the present moment in England there are believed to be in preparation recently completed, three new dictionaries all of which are borrowed largely from Webster. The most elaborate and valuable of these, "The Imperial," in two volumes of 1,000 pages each, is based upon it and distinctly avows the fact, as its title and commendation, in its prospectus. Of Webster's Original Dictionary the London Times confessed "it was the best and most complete dictionary of the English language ever published." The London Morning Chronicle says: "Dr. Webster's great work is the best dictionary of the English language." A British Review of Education" says: "In the unanimous judgment of the literary press of Great Britain and the United States, Webster's Dictionary is the most learned, the most comprehensive, and the most complete work of the kind in the English language." John Angel James, a distinguished writer in England, writes as follows: "That the best dictionary of our language should have been written by an American is a great credit to the credit of the Father land." As America may well be proud that the genius and patient industry of America has carried the name of "Webster" as high as a scroll of merited fame in the department of letters, as her sons has already inscribed the same name in the annals of statesmanship and oratory. Of this dictionary we are proud, while it is compared with all works of the kind in the English language, critical and capricious England herself being

In respect to the etymology of words, the work is without a rival. The vocabulary embraces every word acknowledged by good writers, while it is not only free from those words which are unworthy to be found in a work of reference is made as a standard. The spelling has been adopted by a majority of our countrymen, and is made the standard of our school books, while of the spelling of the words, in respect to which, there is a difference of opinion, methods are usually given, and the choice is left to the teacher. The success of its promulgation is due in great part by the fact that the "Imperial Dictionary" is



often to a mixed and mongrel dialect, we ought as far as possible to bring them to a standard, and to accustom them to its use.

To subserve these purposes, and urged by the most friends of education in Massachusetts, it was proposed to the Legislature of that State at its session of last year, to procure a copy of this Dictionary be furnished at the public expense to every school district in the State who should desire to have it. It was referred to a committee of that body, who in reply were in favor of it, use the following language: "Webster's Dictionary is widely and favorably known to the public, not only in this country, but in all others where the English language is used as a defining dictionary; its superiority over all others is generally admitted. It is indeed, a most learned and valuable work, reflecting high honor upon the literary character of our country, and cost the author the labor and research more or less of some sixty years of his life. It has received the highest commendations from persons of the greatest consideration in this country and in England." This report was sustained, and passed in pursuance of its recommendation; and as the result, nearly 3,000 copies of this dictionary have been distributed to the common schools of that State. The usefulness of this measure has been attested by the resolution of thanks to the author, which was passed at a meeting of the association of teachers of that State held at Worcester last November.

In proof of the entire success and useful operation of this measure we present also the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Briggs, deputy superintendent of the common schools of Massachusetts, in a letter dated Feb. 21, 1851, and addressed to our committee. "I perceive," he writes, "that the Superintendent of your common schools has recommended that they be supplied with Webster's Dictionary from the proceeds of your school fund. You are aware that Massachusetts has just enacted such a measure. It has been highly acceptable to the public generally. Hon. N. P. Banks, who visited different parts of the State last summer and autumn, and who is now a member of our House of Representatives, informed me that this measure of our Legislature was more popular or useful

ny towns the dictionary was the only authoritative judge and umpire in literary matters. Where it was enthroned in a district or village school-house, not only the pupils and teacher but the parents and citizens appealed to it to settle questions in orthography and definitions, and thus it contributed to educate the the entire community."

In this State the Superintendent of common schools last year recommended that a copy of this dictionary be furnished to each of our common schools. The same suggestion has been renewed the present year by the same Superintendent with the cordial concurrence of his assistant. That this recommendation agrees with the wishes of the people of this State, appears to us evident from the number of petitions addressed to this Legislature from persons deeply interested in all the interests of our common schools and many of whom have devoted much attention to popular education. This is evident too, from the fact that many of our cities and large towns have already supplied their schools with this dictionary. Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo are understood to have done so. It is not probable, however, that without the aid of the Legislature, the schools will generally provide themselves with so expensive a work as this, especially will thousands of districts in the country neglect to do so who are further removed from easy access to books, but to whom the possession of this standard of reference would be especially valuable. Besides, if the schools would generally purchase them there would be economy in this legislative provision, since by the number ordered and the payment provided for by the State, the publishers are enabled and willing to reduce the price of them to each district, from six to four dollars each copy, which considering the size and great cost, is deemed extremely low.

It is suggested that there is a diversity among English Dictionaries, and that some of the districts may prefer some other dictionary to Webster's. This suggestion was made in Massachusetts where a strong local feeling existed in favor of another work. In the act it was provided that each district might choose its kind of dictionary, and much effort it is believed, was made in favor of another dictionary, yet, we are informed that only

State of New-York.

No. 82.

IN SENATE, JUNE 13, 1851.

Communication from the Governor transmitting Letters from the Sec'y of War and Brevet Col. G. Wright, relative to bill granting lands in vicinity of Fort Ontario.

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, {
Albany, June 13th, 1851. }

To the Senate:

I communicate herewith a copy of letters received from the Secretary of War, and Brevet Colonel G. Wright, commanding Fort Ontario, in relation to a bill now pending before the Legislature, granting to the town of Oswego certain lands below low water mark, in the vicinity of Fort Ontario.

WASHINGTON HUNT.

Letter from Charles M. Conrad, Sec'y of War

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, May 8, 1851

Sir—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from Colonel G. Wright, commanding Fort Ontario, to General G. Totten, corps of engineers, calling the attention of the Government to a bill which was before the Legislature of New-York at its last session, granting to the town of Oswego certain land below low water mark, in the vicinity of Fort Ontario. The bill failing in the Senate, did not become a law. Colonel Wright thinks it may be again brought up at the approaching session and passed. As this may probably be the case, I beg to state to your Excellency, that the United States, under a patent from the state of New-York, for land at the mouth of the Oswego river, own to low water mark, and it is doubted whether the State can legally grant land in front of it.

If the grant should be made, and wharves and works be erected, (as it is understood will be the case,) they will interfere with the fire from a portion of the fort which is intended to protect the inner harbor at Oswego, and to provide for which was one of the objects of the late repairs on that work. The department feels itself bound therefore to oppose the erection of the works referred to.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't. serv't.

C. M. CONRAD,

Secretary of War

His Excellency,

WASHINGTON HUNT,

Governor of New-York,

Albany, N. Y.

Having no interest in this matter, further than the
the General Government are concerned, I conceive it my
acquaint you with the facts in the case.

Very respectfully,

(I have the honor to be your most ob't ser't,

(Signed)

G. WRIGHT,

Br. Col. 4th Inf'y, 1862

Brig. Gen. J. G. Torran,

Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.

State of New-York.

No. 84.

IN SENATE, JUNE 28, 1851.

REPORT :

Of the committee on privileges and elections, on the petition of William J. Gilbert, claiming a seat in the Senate as a member thereof, from the 26th Senate district, composed of the counties of Steuben and Chemung; and also on the petition of George B. Guinnip, claiming a seat in the Senate from the same district in the same manner.

The committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the petition of William J. Gilbert, claiming a seat in the Senate, as a member thereof, from the 26th Senate district, and the petition of George B. Guinnip also claiming a seat in the Senate as a member thereof from the same district,

REPORT:

That they have had these several petitions under consideration, and have heard the proofs and allegations of the claimants, all of which proofs are herewith reported to the Senate.

By reading the petitions it will be seen that both of the claimants for a seat in the Senate from the 26th district, rest their claims (among other grounds) upon the allegation that illegal votes were given against them at the late special election. The language of the petition of William J. Gilbert upon that subject is as follows:

"And your petitioner further alleges that there were votes cast for the said George B. Guinnip, at the said election, at the said office, and other fraudulent and illegal acts performed, which have deprived your petitioner of the legal evidence of his election. And upon the same subject the language of the petition of George B. Guinnip is as follows:

"That at the said special election in the said district, the citizens of the State of Pennsylvania were permitted to vote, and did vote for the said Gilbert in the towns of Painted Post, Corning, Erwin and other towns in said district. Your petitioner further states that there are various other irregularities and frauds attending said election by which he was deprived of the legal evidence of his election."

The committee held their first meeting to consider the matters referred to on the 12th of June, at which all the members of the committee were present. The petitions of the claimants were read, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee adjourn to to-morrow, 13th June, 3 P. M., to enable them to offer in the Senate a resolution giving the power to send for persons and papers, and also to request George B. Guinnip to take the sense of the Senate upon the propriety of sending the committee to the 26th Senate district to receive testimony.

On the 13th June, at 3 P. M., the committee met for adjournment. Present, all the members and the claimants.

Mr. Gilbert in person, and Mr. Guinnip by his counsel, Bamber, presented written statements of the evidence. The claimants severally intend to offer to the committee. Several papers are hereto attached, and are numbered 1 and 2.

The following resolution was then adopted by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Resolved, That this committee will receive no evidence in this matter back of the ballot box, but will determine the result of the contest between George B. Guinnip, and William B. Gilbert, upon the individual legality of the ballots as

and will further receive all evidence relating to the action of inspectors of election districts, and county canvassers, in counting and canvassing the votes.

This resolution was designed to narrow the range of the controversy, but at the same time to permit either of the claimants to show that illegal votes had been given against him, and all frauds and irregularities that might have taken place in the return and canvass of the votes given.

Although it has not been the uniform practice in contested elections in this State, to enquire into the legality of votes that have found their way into the ballot box, the committee were constrained to allow it, for the following, among other reasons:

1. Because it is unjust that an illegal vote should deprive any citizen of an office or trust to which, without the allowance of such illegal vote he would be legally entitled.
2. Because it is believed to have been the uniform practice of the National Congress, to enquire into the qualification of voters in contested elections, and for that purpose to go beyond the ballot box.
3. Because it was in this case demanded by both of the claimants and their counsel.
4. Because the same course was adopted and sanctioned by the Assembly in 1850, in the contested election between Daniel T. Durland, and Daniel Fullerton, for a seat in the Assembly, from the county of Orange.

The committee also adopted the following resolution, by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the respective claimants furnish to the chairman of the committee, a list of the names and residences, of the respective witnesses, and that a copy of such list be served upon each of the claimants, by the chairman, at the time such list is handed in to him.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting:

Resolved, That the claimants serve upon the chair of their witnesses at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following resolution was adopted by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting:

Resolved, That the claimants make, and annex to the affidavits furnished to the chairman, an affidavit, that every witness upon their list, is from their own knowledge, from information furnished, a material witness as to the matters allowed to be proven under the resolution as to the matters allowed to be taken before them.

This last resolution was adopted by the majority of the committee, to prevent unnecessary delay, and the great difficulty of procuring the attendance of a large number of witnesses, whose testimony could not be received.

Thereupon, the committee adjourned, to meet again on the 24th of June, at three o'clock p. m., at the committee room in the Capitol. Mr. Crook dissented from this adjournment.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Gilman handed to the chairman a list of witnesses, eight in number, and an affidavit attached thereto, and Mr. Guinnip handed to the chairman a list containing the names of twenty-nine witnesses, each of whom subpoenas were issued by the chairman. A sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, was sent to summon the witnesses of both claimants. Both of the lists of witnesses so furnished to the committee, are herewith returned to the Senate, marked (3,) and (4.)

June 24

A special meeting of the committee on privileges and immunities, having been called at the request of Mr. Guinnip, the committee met at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Present—Mr. Cross, Mr. Cook, Mr. Crook.

Mr. Guinnip appeared before the committee and by request requested to have entered on the minutes, "That the committee met on Saturday at the time subpoenas were issued, and asked the members of the committee individually to

Guinnip to serve subpoenas on his witnesses, which was denied by a majority of the committee, Mr. Cross and Mr. Cook.

Mr. Guinnip presents a further list of the names of persons he desires as witnesses and asks subpoenas therefor. Marked (5.)

Mr. Gilbert being absent, the committee adjourned from day to day, without acting on the application of Mr. Guinnip on account of the continued absence of Mr. Gilbert.

Committee met June 24, at 3 P. M., pursuant to adjournment. Present all the members and both the claimants.

Mr. Guinnip presents to the committee a payer in which he objects to the jurisdiction of the committee to investigate the claim of the claimants. This paper is hereto annexed, and marked (6.)

The committee, Mr. Crook dissenting, adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That no new application by affidavit or otherwise be received for new witnesses until those who have been subpoenaed to attend, shall appear before the committee and be examined.

The committee then adjourned until 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow morning.

June 25, 9 A. M. The committee met pursuant to adjournment, present all the members and contestants.

George A. S. Crooker was then appointed clerk of the committee, and the following evidence was given and the following proceedings had:

June 25, 1851, 9 o'clock A. M. The committee met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Mr. Cross, Mr. Cook, Mr. Crook.

Mr. Bamber as counsel for Mr. Guinnip objected to the farther proceeding of the committee in the investigation of the claims of both the claimants for the seat in the Senate from the twenty-sixth Senate district because the State Canvassers had officially declared that the special election held in that district on the 27th

May last had resulted in a tie vote between George T. and William J. Gilbert. That there was therefore which could only be filled by a new election. The objection was overruled by the committee.

Charles McAslin was then sworn on behalf of Mr. Guinnip and testified as follows: He resides in Prattsburgh in the Steuben. He moved there the latter part of September in the state of Indiana; is a man of family; had lived from 1840 up to September last. I did vote at the election for Senator held in Prattsburgh on the 27th day of October. I believe I voted for Mr. Guinnip; that is the name.

Cross-examined by Mr. Guinnip's counsel,—I am 35 years old; I cannot tell how many times I have voted; I have been a married man about fifteen years; I lived from 1840 in this state, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Missouri; generally voted the democratic ticket; have voted for whigs; was subpoenaed to give evidence in this case 10 days ago by Mr. Tuell, I think; did not tell any one who swore to; they subpoenaed me, I suppose, because I had long in Prattsburgh; I voted because Mr. Higby told me I could vote if I had been there six months; It was Mr. Higby, member of Assembly that told me that I could vote; he told me he had just read the law, and from what he supposed I could vote; I did not know what the law was; I voted, they got the law and read it, and after the vote was put in the box, they said the vote was not a legal vote; one of the spectators said so; a good many persons told me that it would not hurt me for coming here to testify; I do not recollect who told me so, but a great many in Prattsburgh did; Esq. Tuell told me they could not hurt me, and Mr. Montgomery told me not recollect any others now; I have not been hired to come here to testify, nor have I received any money for coming; Mr. Tuell told me I should be paid for coming down here; what was said to me was that I would get pay for coming down here; good many around the village say I could get so much for coming; some said eight cents, and some ten cents a mile; I did not want to come; I told them I did not want to be troubled; I did not want to come and write; Mr. Higby gave me the vote that I voted at.

tion ; I moved my family into this state the last of September last, when I came ; I moved direct from Indiana to this state ; I started from Indiana the last of August or first of September last ; I lived in Fayette county, Indiana ; am a farmer ; I do not recollect the name of the town in which I resided in Indiana ; never paid much attention to the names of towns ; I lived there from 1840 until September last ; I suppose I knew the name of the town, but do not now recollect it. No person has offered me any money to stay away from here.

Charles G. Higby, sworn, on behalf of Mr. Gilbert, testifies that he resides in the town of Prattsburgh, Steuben county, in the twenty-sixth senate district. I attended the special election held in that town on the 27th day of May last, for the election of a senator. The candidates were George B. Guinnip and William J. Gilbert. I gave a ticket or vote at that election to Charles McAslin, the last witness. The name of George B. Guinnip for Senator was on the ticket I gave him.

Cross-examined by Guinnip's counsel.

McAslin might have changed the ballot before he voted and I not know it.

Direct examination resumed.

I gave McAslin the ballot on the steps in front of the house. He went towards the polls and I followed him. In that situation he might have changed the vote and I not know it. I followed him immediately and he handed the ballot to the inspectors.

Warner H. Welch, sworn, on behalf of Mr. Gilbert, testifies that he resides in the town of Prattsburgh, Steuben county ; was one of the inspectors of election of that town on the 27th of May last, and was present at the election held to fill a vacancy in that senate district. Mr. Gilbert, now present, was the candidate who was nominated for senator against Mr. Guinnip. I knew Mr. Gilbert before the nomination was made. I saw the ballot of McAslin as it was going into the box. It was handed to Esq. Quackenbush. He, Quackenbush, styles himself a democrat or loco foco. I was sitting at the board. In the way we

sat it was difficult for me to see the man offering his vote. I saw Higby and McAslin coming through the door into the room, and saw no more of McAslin until I saw Mr. Quackenbush with a vote in his hand with the caption turned towards me, and was about putting it in the box. The name of McAslin was called by Mr. Quackenbush to the clerks. I then said McAslin was not a voter in our town. Higby said he had just heard the law read and McAslin was a voter, for he had been a resident of the State nine months. I told Mr. Higby that I thought he was mistaken. Mr. Quackenbush then said it was too late for the ballot has gone into the box. I then raised the question of our right to receive the vote. The clerk read the election law and found it required one year's residence. Mr. Quackenbush then said he was wrong in putting in the vote so soon. There was a difference in the captions of the Guinnip and Gilbert votes, and some difference in the paper. Gilbert's votes were printed on thicker and coarser paper than Guinnip's votes. I think I can say what McAslin's vote was. McAslin's vote was canvassed with the other votes.

Mr. Bamber, in behalf of Mr. Guinnip, made a motion to delay the investigation until the inspectors of election of the towns of Bath and Painted Post, in the county of Steuben, and Elmira, in the county of Chemung, could be subpoenaed, and their attendance procured.

The motion was supported by Mr. Bamber and opposed by Mr. Gilbert in person.

The committee refused to grant the motion, Mr. Crook dissenting from the opinion of the majority.

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip then moved to suspend the further investigation of the claims of the contestants until the two witnesses, Phelps and Silsbee, named in Mr. Guinnip's list of witnesses, who were not found by the Sergeant-at-Arms shall be found, served with process of subpoena, and their attendance procured.

This motion was denied by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Mr. Z. T. McClusky was sworn on the part of Mr. Guinnip, and testified as follows: I reside in the town of Dix, Chemung county, I attempted to vote in the town of Dix at the late special senatorial election held in May last, I did vote, I gave the ballot to an inspector, It was for George B. Guinnip for Senator. Dix is in the twenty-sixth Senate district, I cannot tell whether my vote was put in the box or not. About the time I voted there was a couple of Irishmen came up on the opposite side of the table, their legality was questioned, and one of them took out his paper and handed it to Col. Bennett, and he handed it to me to read, and I lost sight of my vote, I do not remember to what member of the board I handed my vote, it was either Thayer or Cole, I am not positive which, one of them is a whig, the other is a democrat; my vote was not challenged, I am under sheriff of Chemung county, have resided in Dix for seven years last past, my vote was not questioned by any one.

Cross examined by Mr. Gilbert. I am a brother-in-law to Mr. Guinnip, I saw only one poll list in the town clerk's office, but saw two at the election, it was since the election that I examined the poll list, I do not know that the list that I saw at the clerk's office was the original poll list or not, I saw it at the clerk's office, cant recollect when it was that he examined the paper, it was as he thinks three weeks ago, but it might be shorter and it might be longer. Guinnip was present. I cannot tell whether it was before or after Guinnip went to Albany, it was suggested by some that I was so cool that I had not voted, I went to see if a person had voted who was said to have voted at that election, the town clerk's office is in our village, I reside about thirty rods from it, Guinnip did not come to my house to go to the clerk's office, I first saw him in the street and proposed to him to go to the clerk's office to see if a certain man had voted, I inquired for the poll list and the clerk handed me what was said to be the poll list.

David W. Frost sworn on behalf of Mr. Guinnip testified as follows: That he was an inspector of election of the town of Dix, on the day of the special election in May last, and assisted in canvassing the votes. There is but one election district in

that town, he has examined a paper called a poll list of that town.

Mr. Gilbert objected to the admission of parol proof of the contents or non-contents of the poll list of the town of Dix, on the ground that it was an office of public record, and that the mode of proving it was fixed by law. He also moved to strike out all evidence by parol relating to the contents of said poll list.

The committee (Mr. Crook dissenting) decided that parol evidence was inadmissible to prove the contents of the poll lists and all such evidence be stricken out.

Committee on motion of Mr. Cook adjourned until four o'clock this afternoon.

June 25, 1851, at four o'clock p. m. the committee met pursuant to adjournment, present Mr. Cross, Mr. Cook and Mr. Crook of the committee, and Mr. Guinnip and Mr. Gilbert contestants.

By consent of Mr. Guinnip and Mr. Gilbert, Ferral C. Dininny, Mordecai Rickey, W. F. Daley, A. Primmer and George W. Mason, witnesses summoned and attending on the part of Mr. Guinnip, were discharged without examination from further attendance before the committee.

The counsel of Mr. Guinnip made a motion to strike out all the evidence of Charles McAslin, on the ground that the poll list is the highest evidence to prove that McAslin voted at the special election for Senator in May last.

This motion was denied by the committee, (Mr. Crook dissenting,) when the examination of

David W. Frost was resumed, who further testified as follows:

I got the list, (a paper called the poll-list was here produced to the committee,) at the town clerk's office of the town of Dix. I got it of a Mr. Ward, a brother to the town clerk. He gave it to me as the poll-list of the late special election. He (Mr. Ward) acts as agent of the town clerk, in his office. I think the paper produced is the same he gave me. Mr. McClusky's name is not on the list as I can see.

The counsel of Mr. Guinnip offered to prove that the witness, as one of the inspectors, compared the two lists kept at the election, and that they agreed.

The proof offered was rejected by the committee.

David W. Frost, again: The number of ballots corresponded with the number of names on the poll-list.

Cross-examination by Mr. Gilbert.

There were two poll-clerks at the special election in Dix. I judge the paper to be the poll-list from the handwriting. I did not file it in the town clerk's office, nor did I see any inspector file it there. There are some stains upon the back part of the paper that I supposed I knew. If the same person had written another, leaving out one name and writing in another, I should not know it, I think. I think the list is all in one handwriting, but am not certain. It was kept by Mr. Sandford. When I got the paper, I met the town clerk in the village; he said he was going on the hill.

Green Bennett was sworn on the part of Mr. Guinnip, and testified as follows: I reside in the town of Dix; the special election was held at my house; I did not see McClusky offer his vote; I stood at the table when the two Irishmen came up to vote, and I handed to McClusky the paper the Irishmen handed to me; McClusky took the paper to read; I saw McClusky have votes in his hand while at the table, but did not see him offer to vote; I saw Sanford keep the poll-list; should know his handwriting anywhere; I see the name of a man from Catlin on the poll-list now produced, it is Ansel Townsend; I saw him in Catlin since it began to grow warm weather; In April or May I was up there, and he was there with his family; he formerly resided in Dix; I do not know where he resides now, nor where he did reside at the special election; The town of Catlin is in Chemung county; I think it was thirty days, perhaps more, before the special election, that I saw him in Catlin; I challenged the vote of Michael Gurnett; the Irishman who handed the paper to me; if McClusky voted at the time stated by him, his name should appear on the poll-list between that of Bishop and Donley, one of the two Irishmen.

Jeremiah McGuire, sworn on behalf of Mr. Guinnip, testified as follows: I reside at the town of Catharine, and was present at the special election in that town. A Mr. Curtis, a captain of a State scow voted there that day. For whom he voted I cannot say. His name is Levi Curtis, and in February or March last, he resided in Reading, Steuben County. I did not see him vote, but I saw his name on the poll list. There are several families of the name of Curtis residing in Catharine, but I know of no other Levi Curtis.

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip offered to prove by the declaration of Curtis for whom he voted.

This evidence was objected to by Mr. Gilbert, and was rejected by the committee (Mr. Crook dissenting) on the ground that it was mere hearsay.

Examination of McGuire continued. A young man by the name of Morris, voted there on that day. I saw him vote in the village of Havana. A short time before the election he resided in Tompkins county, and I am not aware but he did then. He resided in Tompkins county three or four weeks before, or some time during the winter. This young man was coming towards the poll a short distance from the inspectors. He pulled his tickets out of his pocket, I don't know but he had two or three. But he pulled out a white ticket, walked up to the poll handed it to one of the inspectors. The inspector took his vote and put it in the ballot box. I could only speak my opinion from the color of the ballot for whom this man voted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gilbert. I have talked with Mr. Guinnip in relation to this contest, and have been anxious for the success of the democratic party as I always am. I have been active for Mr. Guinnip in this contest, and have drawn affidavits for him. I saw the young man Morris, at his father's, at Meeklenburgh, in Tompkins county. He has no family. I know nothing of his residence except the fact that I saw him at his father's.

Hiram W. Jackson was sworn for Mr. Guinnip, but was not examined.

It was admitted by the contestants, in person, as follows: That the return of the town inspectors of the town of Catlin, in the county of Chemung, to the county canvassers was informal in not having the original ballots of the votes attached to the return, but that the number of votes given for each candidate were otherwise properly and truly returned, and were counted and allowed without any pretence or allegation of fraud, as they were returned by the board of county canvassers of the county of Chemung.

The committee adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

26th June, 9 A. M.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present all the members.

Ansel J. McCall was called and sworn on behalf of Mr. Gilbert, and testified as follows: I reside at Bath, in the county of Steuben. I am a single or unmarried man.

Question by Mr. Gilbert. Did you vote at the late special election held in the town of Bath on the 27th May last.

Ans.—I did, I voted for George B. Guinnip; I have been to California within three years past; I left home to go there 14th March, 1849; I returned to New-York 21st or 22d January, 1851; I am an attorney at law by profession; I practiced law in California; a friend of mine there opened an office and requested me to go in with him and I did so; I practiced law there from January, 1850, till December following; I voted in California on the adoption of the constitution of that state; I voted at other elections; there were frequent elections; there were elections almost every week, I voted at some of them; I voted in that state at an election after the adoption of the constitution of that state, cannot tell how many; I voted for member of Congress at the time of voting on the adoption of the constitution; while I was there I was voted for for the office of county judge of Sacramento county, which office was created by the constitution of that state; a portion of the democrats supported me as their candidate; there were some bolters there and the democrats did not make much headway; while there I was appointed and acted as clerk

of the court of first instance of California; this court was organized under the military government.

Cross-examination. The military governor of California appointed a judge to hold courts, and the judge appointed a clerk; there was no certain or fixed tenure of this office, various persons were appointed; the clerk issued process in the absence of the judge; one of my parents resides in Bath, Steuben co., and that is my home, and was so at the time of the special election; since 1839 I never had a home any where else.

By Mr. Cook : what is your age? Ans. I am thirty-five years old.

Mr. Gilbert objects to the witness stating his conclusions or opinions on the subject of his residence. Overruled by the committee.

Cross-examination continued. My mother and myself have kept house at Bath since 1840 or 1841; I considered myself a housekeeper in Bath since that time; my mother has the title of the house where she lives; it was paid for by the money of both; she has an income, and I mine, and the money is used indiscriminately; I was challenged at the special election and swore in my vote; I continued a partner in a law office in Bath during my absence.

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip now proposes to prove that no kind of a written or printed notice of the election previous to the special election, was posted in the town of Catharine, Chemung co., for the special election held 27th May last.

Refused as not coming within the rule adopted by the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip then moved for subpoenas for additional witnesses, (see list No. 16,) and read various affidavits to support the motion, and argued the motion at length.

The committee refuse the application for further subpoenas for witnesses, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Testimony closed.

Mr. Bamber addressed the committee in support of the claim of Mr. Guinnip. Mr. Gilbert declined to address the committee.

Mr. Bamber, as counsel for Mr. Guinnip, insists that no proof has been given that any illegal votes were cast for George B. Guinnip, for Senator, at the special election, held on the 27th of May last, because,

1st, McAslin does not swear that he voted for George B. Guinnip, his evidence being, that "he believed he voted for Mr. Guinnip."

2d, Because the poll list is the best evidence that McAslin voted at all at such election, and that fact ought to be proved by the poll list.

The said counsel also insists that the witness Ansel J. McCall was a legal voter in the town of Bath, in the county of Steuben, inasmuch as he testified that he regarded Bath as his home, and that that fact was conclusive in his case.

The same counsel also insisted that the vote of Z. T. McClusky should be allowed to Mr. Guinnip, because it was proved that he gave a vote for George B. Guinnip, for Senator, to one of the inspectors, and that the name of Z. T. McClusky did not appear upon the poll list of the town of Dix, as having voted at that election. And therefore the said George B. Guinnip was entitled to the seat as Senator from the 26th district, by a majority of one vote.

The committee respectfully report, that all the evidence in the case in regard to illegal votes, that is worthy of any consideration, applies to the votes of Charles McAslin, Ansel J. McCall, and Z. T. McCluskey.

The evidence shows, what no one denies, that at the time of the special election in May last, McAslin was not a voter. He moved his family from Indiana to this State in September last. He had lived in Indiana since 1840, and had not resided in this State one year before the election.

The remaining questions then are, did he vote, and for whom? McAslin himself swears, that "he did vote, and that he believes

'that he voted for Mr. Guinnip.' On being cross-examined by Mr. Guinnip's counsel, he says, that "Mr. Higby, a member of Assembly from Steuben, gave me the vote that I voted at that election," and that he was induced to vote by the representations of Mr. Higby, as to the law. Mr. Higby swears, "that he gave a ticket or vote to Charles McAslin, on the day of the special election for Senator, and that the name of George B. Guinnip for Senator, was on the ticket he gave him." He gave him the ticket, and followed him to the poll. Higby says, "in that situation, he might have changed the vote and I not know it;" but he, Higby, adds, "I followed him immediately, and he handed the ballot to the inspectors."

By this evidence it is established beyond controversy, that Higby gave McAslin, at the late special election, held in the town of Prattsburgh, a vote for George B. Guinnip, for Senator; that McAslin voted that ballot, and that McAslin was not at the time he voted, a legal voter at any place within the State of New-York. Nothing, therefore, can be plainer than the fact that the vote of McAslin so given for George B. Guinnip, for Senator, was wholly illegal, and in defiance of the laws of this State.

This vote having been illegally given for George B. Guinnip, for Senator, and allowed in the county and State canvass, and having been given by a person who had no right whatever to vote, ought to be deducted from the number of votes returned, as given for said Guinnip, to the county and State canvassers for Senator.

It is proved by the testimony of Ansel J. McCall, that "he left this State for California in March, 1849, and did not return to this State until January, 1851; that he commenced the practice of law in California, and continued to do so nearly a year; that he frequently voted at elections in California before, upon, and after the adoption of the constitution of that state; that he was appointed to and held and exercised the duties of an office under the military government of California; that he was the candidate of the democratic party for county judge of Sacramento county there, and voted before and after the adoption the state constitution of that state; and that at Bath, in the county of

Steuben, on the 27th May, 1851, at the late special election, he voted for George B. Guinnip for Senator; that he is thirty-five years of age and has no family."

Although this witness states, that "his mother resides in Bath," and "that that place is his home," and "was so at the time of the special election," and that, "he considers himself to have been a housekeeper in Bath since 1841," notwithstanding his absence from this State for nearly two years, under the circumstances detailed by him, the committee are of opinion that they are not bound by his judgment when that judgment is at war with all the facts in case. His opinion may strongly tend to excuse him from the consequences of crime in swearing in an illegal vote, if he should be indicted for it, because the wicked or malicious intent may have been wanting in the commission of the wrongful act. But such mistaken opinion cannot, however honestly entertained, restore to Mr. McCall the right of suffrage which he had lost.

All can see that in case the opinion and judgment of the voter is to be allowed as a criterion of the right of any individual to vote, then has the law provided a shield and sure means of escape for every species of illegal voting that can possibly occur. The election law will have a letter, but a "dead" one, while the spirit and the interpretation of the law must be left to the judgment of the voter.

If an individual can remain out of the State one year and upwards, and exercise the right to vote and hold office in another State, and still retain the right to vote immediately upon his return, he can do so for twenty or any indefinite number of years. By this rule he might acquire a residence in a dozen states, and be entitled to vote in as many different states.

The terms "inhabitant" and "resident," in the election law, are, in the opinion of the committee, nearly synonymous terms, that mean in the statute precisely the same thing that they mean in common parlance. The twenty-first section, of article second of the election law, very plainly defines the meaning of these terms. The section is as follows:

"No person shall be deemed to have lost or acquired a residence by being a student in any college, academy, or any seminary of learning, nor by living in any poor-house, alms-house, hospital or asylum, in which he shall be maintained at the public expense; nor by being under punishment in any prison, bridge-well or penitentiary; nor by being absent from his town or place engaged in the army or navy of the United States, or in navigating any of the waters of this State, the United States, or on the high seas, nor by being a soldier of the United States stationed at any place with this State, and without having acquired any other lawful residence."

At the time of the special election, the witness McCall had not been an "inhabitant" of the State of New-York one year next preceding said special election, and had not only acquired a legal foreign residence but had exercised the rights of voting and holding office which that "lawful" foreign residence entitled him to exercise. The fact that McCall carried on business at Bath, or paid taxes, does not alter the case. Men carry on business and pay taxes in many places, and in numberless cases without even acquiring a right to vote at elections at any other place than the town or ward where they actually reside.

"In view of all these facts the committee are of opinion that the said Ansel J. McCall, by his long residence in California, by entering into business there, and by exercising the rights of citizenship in voting and holding office had acquired a lawful residence in California, and at the same time ceased to be an inhabitant of this State, and therefore had no right to vote within this State until he had re-acquired the right to do so according to the statute.

Ansel J. McCall having voted for George B. Guinnip, at the special election in May last, at Bath, in the county of Stenben, and not having been at the time he so voted a legal voter at any place within this State, in the opinion of the committee, it necessarily follows that the vote so given by said McCall "for George B. Guinnip for senator," was illegal, and the said vote having been allowed to said Guinnip by the county and State Canvassers, the same ought to be deducted from the number of votes returned

to the Secretary of State, and from the number of votes allowed to said Guinnip by the State Canvassers, in their final estimate of the votes given at said special election in the 26th senate district.

It is claimed on the part of Mr. Guinnip that one vote should be added to the number of votes returned to the State Canvassers, as given for him, because Z. T. McClusky voted for him, and his name does not appear on the poll-list. But there is no evidence that the vote of McClusky did not go into the ballot box. McClusky himself swears, "that he attempted to vote," and that "he did vote." And that "he gave his vote to one of the inspectors then holding an election poll in the town of Dix," and that his attention was diverted, and he "lost sight of his vote."

A list of names has been handed to the committee, and witness testified that he received it from a brother of the town clerk of the town of Dix, who acted as agent of the town clerk, and two witnesses testify that this list of names is in the handwriting of one of the persons who acted as poll clerk of the town of Dix, at the special election. The list of names presented has few, if any, of the forms required by the statute in keeping an election poll-list. It has not the caption directed and published with the election law by the Secretary of State. It does not purport to be the poll-list of a general or special election, nor of an election held in any particular town; nor does it state whether any nor what officers were voted for by those whose names are written upon it; nor is there any column in said list corresponding in its heading with the name of any box kept at such election as is required by law. There is no column in said list headed "names of voters," as the statute requires, and there is no certificate of the town clerk that it is a poll-list, but it is merely a list of names headed with these words, "Poll-list, May 27, 1851."

But waving all questions arising from any defects appearing in this list, and conceding it to be the regular poll list of the town of Dix, it furnishes no proof that the vote of McClusky did not go into the ballot box. When a legal voter offers a vote to an inspector of election, the law requires him to take it, and if the vote is not challenged to put it forthwith into the ballot-box.

The vote of McClusky was not challenged. The rule of law is well settled that when a duty is imposed upon a public officer, that duty shall be presumed to be performed until the contrary is proved. The non-appearance of the name of McClusky on the poll list furnishes no proof to the contrary in this case.

It only proves an omission of duty on the part of the clerk of the poll, who kept the list, and the neglect of one officer can never be allowed to impeach the acts of another. It may well happen and often does happen, that the clerk omits in the hurry and excitement of contested elections, to enter the name on the poll list, but the committee are constrained to believe that it can very rarely occur that the vote of an unquestioned voter can be withheld from the ballot-box by an inspector and lost without some knowledge on the part of the voter, the bye-standers, or the officers who preside.

Nor does it furnish any additional ground to suppose the vote of McClusky was withheld from the ballot-box because the number of names upon the poll list agree as is alleged in this case with the number of ballots found in the ballot-box. Because there are very many more rational and legal ways to account for the agreement than to suppose the vote of McClusky was lost; the clerks may have written a wrong name upon the poll list, or may have written the name of a voter twice over. Or, if a vote was lost in the count, it may just as well and just as probably have been the vote of any other elector of that town in favor of Mr. Gilbert, as the vote of McClusky for Mr. Guinnip.

Either of these suppositions are more tenable, and more according to the spirit of our laws than the supposition that the inspector to whom it was handed withheld it or destroyed it. The evidence given is therefore wholly insufficient to warrant the committee in coming to any other conclusion than the one to which every rule of law applicable to this case as well as the plainest principles of common sense would lead them. That if Mr. McClusky handed in his vote to the inspectors it was put by them into the ballot-box, and that there is no reasonable or plausible ground upon or by which Mr. Guinnip can justly claim the al-

lowance of an additional vote by any or all the evidence given in relation to the vote of McClusky.

If these reasons could be waived and the dangerous precedent should be set of allowing an additional vote to Mr. Guinnip for the vote of McClusky, because the poll clerk failed to register his name, still the votes of McAslin and McCall given for Mr. Guinnip being both clearly illegal the committee would be compelled to come to the same inevitable result.

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Guinnip at the special election held in the 26th Senatorial district, on the 27th May last, each received, according to the official report of the state canvassers, an equal number of votes for the office of Senator, and both received a greater number than any other person.

In making that official determination the state canvassers allowed and counted to Mr. Guinnip the illegal votes of McAslin and McCall which the committee are clearly of opinion ought to be deducted from the number of Mr. Guinnip's votes. Therefore the allowance of the vote of McClusky as claimed by Mr. Guinnip cannot alter the result. Allowing the vote of McClusky to Mr. Guinnip, still Mr. Gilbert is duly elected by a majority of one vote of the legal votes cast. If the vote of McClusky is not allowed to Mr. Guinnip then Mr. Gilbert is duly elected to the Senate by a majority of two votes.

The committee therefore, in accordance with the foregoing views of the several claims of the petitioners, have come to the conclusion that William J. Gilbert was at the special election held in the 26th Senatorial district, on the 27th day of May last, duly elected to the office of Senator by a majority of the legal votes cast at that election in said district. They therefore offer for the consideration of the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That William J. Gilbert is entitled to a seat in this Senate as Senator from the twenty-sixth Senatorial district of this State.

JOHN A. CROSS,
JAS. M. COOK.

I dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the committee as not being borne out by the testimony.

THOS. CROOK.

Petition of William J. Gilbert.

To the Hon. the Senate of the State of New-York :

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth, that at the recent special election held on the 27th day of May last, pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor of this State, in the 26th Senate District, to elect a senator in and for said district to fill the vacancy occurring therein by the resignation of the Hon. George B. Guinnip, your petitioner was a candidate for said office, and was voted for by a part of the electors in said district, and the said George B. Guinnip was also a candidate and voted for by a part of the electors of said district, and that the said George B. Guinnip and your petitioner each received a greater number of votes for the said office than any other candidate.

And your petitioner alleges that it appears by the official canvass of the votes cast in said district for said office, that there is a tie between the said George B. Guinnip and your petitioner.

And your petitioner further alleges that there were illegal votes cast for the said George B. Guinnip at said election for said office, and other fraudulent and illegal acts performed which deprived your petitioner of the legal evidence of his election, which facts he asks leave to show to your Honorable Body in such manner and at such time as by them may be deemed proper; and that if upon such showing it shall appear that your petitioner has been deprived of the legal evidence of his election to said office by such illegal votes or acts, that he be admitted to a seat in your Hon. Body, the legal representative therein of the said district.

WM. J. GILBERT.

Petition of Geo. B. Guinnip.

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth, that at the special election held on the 27th day of May last, pursuant to the proclamation of the Governor of this State, in the 36th Senatorial district to elect a Senator in and for said district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of your petitioner, your petitioner was a candidate for re-election, and one William J. Gilbert was also a candidate for that office; that your petitioner and the said Gilbert received each a larger number of votes for said office than either of the other candidates for said office in said district.

And your petitioner further sheweth that it appears by the official canvass of the votes cast in that district for said office, that there is a tie between the said William J. Gilbert and your petitioner.

And your petitioner further sheweth, and alleges that no sufficient notice of the said special election was given by the supervisors and assessors of the town of Reading, in the county of Steuben in said district, as is required by law, and that for that reason, and by that neglect your petitioner was defrauded of a large number of votes that he otherwise would have had, and that a large number of votes were counted as duly cast at said election, in said town, for the said Gilbert, at the said canvass, where they should have been rejected.

And your petitioner further sheweth, that he is informed and believes that at the said special election so held as aforesaid in said district, various citizens or inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania, were permitted to vote and did vote for the said Gilbert in the towns of Painted Post, Elmira, Corning, Erwin and other towns in said district.

And your petitioner further sheweth, and alleges that he is informed and believes that at said election so held as aforesaid, divers large sums of money were corruptly paid by persons to

your petitioner unknown, to induce electors to vote for said Gilbert at said election, by which corrupt offer and influence divers persons were induced to vote who would not have voted at said election, and others to vote for said Gilbert who would otherwise have voted for your petitioner.

And your petitioner further states that there are various other irregularities and frauds attending said election, by which he was deprived of the legal evidence of his election to a seat in your Honorable body, all which allegations he believes he can prove at such time and in such manner as your honorable body may appoint, and he prays an opportunity to do so, and that he may be admitted to a seat in the Senate of this State as the legal representative of said district, to which office he was duly elected at said election.

G. B. GUINNIP.

Dated June 11, 1851.

No. 1. *Statement of evidence and facts intended to be proved by Mr. Gilbert.*

The claimant Wm. J. Gilbert proposes to show that persons who were not legal voters in the 26th Senate district did vote on the recent special election held in said district and voted for George B. Guinnip for the office of Senator.

WM. J. GILBERT.

No. 2. *Statement of evidence and facts intended to be proved by Mr. Guinnip.*

We propose to show, first: that there was no legal election held in and for the town of Reading, Steuben county, on the 27th day of May 1851, the day appointed by the Governor for the holding of the special election to elect a Senator for the 26th district. That the notice of said election required by law to be given to the electors was not given in said town: That at least fifty legal voters in said town omitted to vote, by reason of the failure of the proper officers to give the notice required by law to be given, who would have voted for George B. Guinnip for Senator, had they have been apprised that an election was to be had on the day aforesaid in the town aforesaid.

2. That at least one hundred men were in the several towns of the counties making up said 26th Senatorial district, hired and received a compensation in money from Wm. J. Gilbert or persons acting for him as his agents, and in his belief to vote for said Gilbert and did so vote; who if such compensation had not been paid them would not have voted for said Gilbert, and that each and every one of said voters were illegal voters in the towns aforesaid in which they voted.

3. That not less than one hundred illegal votes were cast for Wm. J. Gilbert in the several towns composing the 26th Senatorial district at the late special election held therein for the election of Senator.

4. That the town canvassers in several of the towns composing the 26th Senatorial district aforesaid have been and were guilty of fraud and corruption in the canvassing of the votes of said towns which resulted detrimentally to said George B. Guinnip by not returning to the county canvassers votes that were given in said towns at said election for G. B. Guinnip. Geo. Guinnip, George Guinnip, G. Guinnip, Senator Guinnip, Mr. Guinnip, and Guinnip; which votes were manifestly designed and intended to be votes for George B. Guinnip, the claimant, and also in not returning all the votes given for the said George B. Guinnip in the said towns.

5. We claim the right to give in evidence any and all facts and circumstances that tend to prove that George B. Guinnip was duly elected a State Senator in the 26th Senatorial district of this state by the legal votes of said district on the said 27th day of May last, without regard or reference to the returns of the boards of state, county or town canvassers; and also the right to impeach either or all of said returns of said boards of canvassers.

6. That persons not residents of this state but residing in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and other persons not citizens of the United States, and persons who had large sums of money, bet on the result of the election in said senatorial district, were permitted to vote and did vote at said election in several of the towns composing said 26th senatorial district, which does not ap-

pear in the returns of said town canvassers to the county canvassers although some of said town canvassers well knew these facts. But corruptly and falsely concealed the same from the county and state canvassers.

No. 3. List of witnesses, with their residences on the part of William J. Gilbert, in his application for a seat in the Senate.

Ansel J. McCall, Bath, Steuben co.; Warner H. Welch, Prattsburgh, Steuben co.; Burgess Stone, Chemung, Chemung co.; Asahel Buck, Chemung, Chemung co.; Henry H. Hull, Bath, Steuben co.; Charles McAslin, Prattsburgh, Steuben co.; Charles G. Higby, Albany city; Mr. Sawyer, Addison.

WILLIAM J. GILBERT

State of New-York, Albany county, ss: William J. Gilbert being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the witnesses named in the annexed list, and each and every one of them is from the knowledge of this deponent, or from information furnished to this deponent, and which he believes to be true, a material witness as to the facts or some of the facts allowed to be proved, under the resolution adopted by the committee in this proceeding as to the testimony allowed to be taken before the said committee in this proceeding.

WM. J. GILBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 14th day of June, 1851.

JOHN A. CROSS.

No. 4. List of witnesses to be subpoenaed on the part of Mr. Guinnip.

Ferral C. Dinning, Addison, Steuben county; Wm. O. Rhodes, C. F. Church, Wm. S. Hubbel, Town Inspectors of Election, Bath, Steuben county; John McBerney, Jonathan Brown, Samuel Boyce, Inspectors of Election of the town of Painted Post, Steuben county; Moses S. Weaver, Reading, Steuben county; Geo. Jackson, Hiram W. Jackson, Hiram Raymond, Jesse McGuire, James Pine, Catharine, Chemung county; Walter Daley, Mr. Phelps, attorney, Veteran, Chemung county; David W. Frost, Z. T. McClusky, Greene Bennett, Dix, Chemung county; Abram Prummer, J. T. Beers, Catlin, Chemung county; Wm. Gregg, Mr. Mason, editor, Mr. Robinson, merchant, Mr. Rickey, Mr.

Turner, town Inspectors of election, Elmira; L. Silsby, N. H. Davy, Wm. A. Tuttle, James Hughson, Big Flats.

City and county of Albany, ss: George B. Guinnip, of Chemung county, being duly sworn, says that the persons named in the foregoing annexed list of names, are each and every one of them material witnesses as deponent verily believes, in the matter of the contest between George B. Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert, and that they reside in the respective towns alleged in said list. All which deponent believes to be true.

GEORGE B. GUINNIP.

Sworn before me, the 12th }
day of June, 1851. }

JOHN B. STURTEVANT, Com. Doods, Albany.

City and county of Albany, ss: W. Bamber, of said city and county, being duly sworn, says he is counsel for George B. Guinnip, in the matter of contest between said Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert, that it is understood, and deponent believes, that the witnesses named in the foregoing list are material witnesses to the points in said contest, embraced in the resolution of the committee, marked "A," and which resolution is designed to limit the range of inquiry in the said contest.

W. BAMBER.

Sworn before me, this 14th day }
of June, 1851. }

JOHN A. CROSS.

No. 5. List of Witnesses.

Thomas Murray, Wm. Hubbard, James Knapp, Theodore Clark, John Canars, Joshua Whitney, Painted Post, Steuben co.; Mr. Middlebrook, (inspector of elections to bring poll-list and canvassers,) Thomas McBurney, town Elmira, Chemung co.; Samuel Jones, Legrand Barlow, G. L. Davis, Michael Enhoof, town Catharine, Chemung co.; Alexander Claugherty, Heman Van Vechten, Mr. Curtis, (Havana;) inspectors of elections, town of Erwin, Steuben co.

Albany City and County, ss: George B. Guinnip, of Chemung county, being sworn says, that the witnesses named in the foregoing list are each and every of them material witnesses in the con-

test between George B. Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert, as the same has been narrowed down by the resolution of the committee marked "A," as deponent verily believes.

G. B. GUINNIP.

Sworn to before me, this 19th }
day of June, 1851, }

H. P. HAMMOND, Com'r. of Deeds.

No. 6. *Paper presented by Mr. Guinnip, objecting to the jurisdiction of the committee.*

The counsel for Mr. Guinnip, objects to the jurisdiction of the committee, on the ground that there is a vacancy declared by law in the office of senator in the 26th senatorial district, which vacancy can only be filled by the electors themselves at a general or special election; that the Senate has no power to fill a vacancy in that body, and therefore any action by this committee with that intent is unauthorized and void. Sec. 6, title 2, chap. 4, part 1 R. S., and sec. 6, title 3, chap. 4, part 1 R. S.

REPORT

Of the minority of the committee on privileges and elections on the petitions of Wm. J. Gilbert and Geo. B. Guinnip, for seat as Senator elect from the 26th Senate district.

The undersigned, a minority of the committee on privileges and elections on the petitions of William J. Gilbert and George B. Guinnip, each claiming a seat as Senator from the 26th Senate district, which has by the State canvassers been declared vacant by reason of the said William J. Gilbert and George B. Guinnip having received an equal number of votes for the same office,

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS:

That the claimants have each in person, and the said George B. Guinnip by counsel, appeared before your committee, where the proceedings had, and the testimony taken, were as appears in the papers annexed to this report.

The minority of the committee believe that the proposition offered by George B. Guinnip on the 14th inst., to subpoena his own witnesses at his own expense should have been granted; which would have enabled him to have procured the attendance of the inspectors of elections of the towns of Painted Post, Elmira and Bath, inserted in the list furnished by him, which inspectors names he did not recollect and was unable to give, and who were not subpoenaed by the officer sent to perform that duty; and would also have enabled him to have procured the attendance of two other important witnesses, whose names *were* inserted and for whom subpoenas *were* issued but not served by the officer. The benefit of all which he has been deprived of, and the State subjected to great expense in consequence of the refusal of the majority of the committee to grant this request.

The undersigned is also of the opinion that the application of George B. Guinnip for additional subpoenas was just and reasonable, and the refusal to grant the same was the exercise of an arbitrary power, unprecedented in former proceedings of this character, by which the petitioner has been denied a fair opportunity to establish his right to a seat in this body.

In every grade of legal proceedings involving either the rights of persons or property, the fullest and freest opportunity is afforded to parties to procure their witnesses, and before judicial tribunals this right is not left to the caprice or even the discretion of those who administer the law, but it is secured by legal enactments and judicial decisions in such a manner that its denial enables a party to seek redress from a higher court.

Mr. Guinnip came here entirely ignorant of the extent to which he would be permitted to go in establishing facts to prove his own right to a seat, and of course ignorant of the witnesses he would require to meet the testimony of his opponent, and in fact supposing, as he had a right to suppose, either that the committee would proceed to the district and examine witnesses themselves or that a commission would be sent to some person in the district to take the testimony of such witnesses as might be produced by either party, and at all events he did not believe that the committee would deny him the right to take a subpoena and put in such names as he should find to be material, especially after he proposed to subpoena his witnesses at his own expense. All these facts were stated to the committee, and the injustice of denying to Mr. Guinnip the privilege of procuring witnesses, the materiality of which was abundantly sworn to, is most apparent.

In fact it appears to the undersigned, that no fair minded man can read the affidavits upon which applications for further subpoenas were founded, without being entirely satisfied that the merits of the case have been only partially examined, and that a full examination would bring to light numerous instances of improper and fraudulent practices that would place the right of Mr. Guinnip to a seat, which were within the restricted rules established by the committee beyond doubt or cavil.

His opponent, Mr. Gilbert, is a lawyer, and sought to establish but a single case, or at most two cases of illegal voting, and he came entirely prepared to present his proofs for that purpose, and beyond that it has seemed to the undersigned, without intending to impute any improper motives either to Mr. Gilbert, or his associates, that there has been a prevailing disposition to curtail the examination; and if the contest shall be decided in favor of Mr. Gilbert, the undersigned will feel constrained to believe that such decision will be made upon a partial hearing of the case, utterly at variance with those high principles of justice and equity which ought to characterize every tribunal acting in a judicial capacity.

The undersigned, however, cannot agree with the majority of the committee in their conclusions upon the case as presented. The first point which it is proper to consider, is one of jurisdiction; whether either the committee or the Senate have any authority to determine the right of a claimant to his seat, in cases where the State canvassers have declared that two of the highest candidates have received an equal number of votes, and no person has been declared elected.

The Senate are aware that the undersigned is not a lawyer, and makes no pretensions to legal learning, and yet from his own judgment, and the best light he can obtain, he believes that neither of the claimants can be admitted to a seat by the Senate. The authority of the Senate is derived from the 10th section, of the 3d article of the Constitution, which declares that each house "shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members." This clause, in the opinion of the undersigned, applies only to cases where some person has been declared elected, and returned as such, and not to those cases where the law declares a vacancy.

The State canvassers decide in the first instance, upon the returns furnished by the county canvassers, as to who is elected, and when they declare any person elected, the Constitution vests the Senate with full power to determine the question; but if the State canvassers determine that there is a tie, the law declares the office vacant, and provides for filling the vacancy.

See sec. 6, of title 2. and sec. 6, article 3, of title 3, of chapter 13, of laws of 1842.

In such a case, it is made the duty of the State canvassers, "without delay," to call a new election, in not less than twenty, nor more than forty days.

When the State canvassers declared that no person was elected in the 26th Senatorial district, it was their duty immediately to have called a new election.

The law made the office vacant, and the Senate have no more authority over the case, than as though there had been no election.

All public officers are presumed to have performed their duty, and in the absence of any official information on the subject, it is submitted whether the Senate are not bound to presume that a special election has been called by the State canvassers, and that a claimant will soon present himself, with a certificate of election, in due form of law.

The dilemma in which the Senate would be placed, in deciding between the rights of such a person, and one of the present claimants, the undersigned will leave to those "learned in the law," to escape from; it is sufficient for him to know that such a state of things may, and as he is bound to presume, will exist. But whether the State canvassers have done their duty or not, cannot alter or enlarge the power of the Senate over the subject.

The electors of the 26th Senatorial district it is true would have a right to complain, but unfortunately the Senate have no power to furnish the relief, and in attempting to do so they not only invade the powers and rights of the electors, but run the hazard of disregarding their wishes and feelings. If the Senate shall coincide with the undersigned in their opinions and decide that your committee have no jurisdiction, the undersigned would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That William J. Gilbert and George B. Guinnip are not either of them entitled to a seat in this Senate.

But, if the decision of this honorable body should be otherwise, the undersigned would briefly advert to the testimony offered before the committee and relied upon by the several claimants to the vacant seat.

Mr. Gilbert produced Charles McAslin, whose general want of intelligence, as will be seen by examining his testimony entitles him to little or no credit; he cannot tell what town he has resided in for the last ten years, although his residence has been in the same place the whole of that time; and only swears that he "*believes* he voted for Mr. Guinnip;" "thinks that is the name;" added to this he swears to the commission of an act which if true, renders him infamous, and in the opinion of the undersigned, witness clearly impeaches his own testimony.

Mr. Gilbert produced Ansel J. McCall, whose testimony was introduced to show that in consequence of his absence to California he was not a legal voter in the town of Bath, and he swears that his home was in the town of Bath, Steuben county, and he never had a home in any other place since 1839; had continued to be a member of a law firm in Bath during his absence, and owned, and had paid taxes at Bath on both real and personal property during his absence, and that with his mother he had been a housekeeper in Bath since 1841. That he visited California with no intention of remaining, but designed to return to Bath where he resided and carried on business, and the undersigned does not deem that any acts done by witness while in California has disfranchised him, especially since it is known that scarcely any restriction existed there upon the right to vote or even to hold office, but that the witness is, and of right ought to be, the best judge of where he considers his home or residence to be. On the examination of the witness the majority of the committee intimated an opinion that he, the witness, must judge of this part for himself, and it was with great surprise that the minority of your committee was informed, two days subsequently, that on arriving at their conclusions the majority had excluded the vote of Mr. McCall which had been given for George B. Guinnip, assuming to judge for themselves where the residence of Mr. McCall was, against his own positive declarations under oath and unimpeached. Here Mr. Gilbert rested.

Mr. Guinnip produced Zophar T. McClusky, who says that he gave to the inspectors of elections of the town of Dix, a vote for George B. Guinnip, for Senator of the 26th Senate district; that he has since examined the poll-list and his name was not on it, and the circumstances testified to by him leave no room for doubt that his vote (probably by mistake) was never put into the box.

Mr. Guinnip also produced David W. Frost, who swears that he was an inspector of elections of the town of Dix, and assisted in comparing the poll-lists and canvassing the votes. The poll-lists agreed; the number of ballots agreed with the number of names on the poll-list. The poll-list was produced by witness and sworn to, and McClusky's name was not on the list.

The undersigned believes the foregoing to be a fair statement of the main facts which are relied on by both the contestants, and the conclusions forced upon the mind of the undersigned as being the only legitimate ones fairly deducible from the evidence taken by your committee are, that the Senate will not be authorized or justified in rejecting the two votes of Charles McCaslin and Ansel J. McCall, alleged to have been given illegally for George B. Guinnip.

The undersigned also comes to the conclusion that the inference is fairly deducible from the proof that Z. T. McClusky voted for G. B. Guinnip, but that the inspectors did not cause the same to be deposited in the ballot box, or the voter's name to be entered on the poll-list, and that, therefore, George B. Guinnip is entitled to and should be allowed the vote of said Z. T. McClusky; and the undersigned recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That William J. Gilbert is not entitled to a seat in this Senate.

Resolved, That George B. Guinnip is entitled to a seat in this Senate as a Senator from the 26th Senate district of this State, and that he be admitted and sworn as such.

THOS. CROOK.

*In the matter of the contested seat of George B. Guinnip and Wm.
J. Gilbert, before the committee on privileges and elections.*

Committee met at Stanwix Hall, June 12th, 1851. All present. Mr. Gilbert appeared in person, Mr. Guinnip appeared with Mr. Bamber, as counsel. Committee adjourned until 3 o'clock tomorrow, to enable it to ask the Senate to send for persons and papers, and to authorize the committee to proceed to the 26th Senatorial district and take testimony in the case.

June 13th.—Committee met pursuant to adjournment, all present. The Senate having refused to authorize the committee to proceed to the 26th Senatorial district and to take testimony, but conferred upon it the power to send for persons and papers, Mr. Guinnip, by his counsel, Mr. Bamber, offered the following propositions from one to six inclusive, which were all rejected by a majority of the committee in the adoption of the resolution annexed, marked A, Mr. Crook dissenting.

The following propositions were submitted to the committee on the part of Mr. Guinnip. We propose to show,

1. That there was no legal election held in and for the town of Reading, Steuben, on the 27th day of May, 1851, the day appointed by the Governor, for the holding of the special election to elect a Senator for the 26th Senate district. That the notice of said election required by law to be given to the electors, was not given in said town. That at least fifty legal voters in said town omitted to vote by reason of the failure of the proper officers to give the notice required by law to be given, who would have voted for George P. Guinnip for Senator had they been apprized that an election was to be had on the day aforesaid in the town aforesaid.

2. That at least one hundred men were in the several towns of the counties making up the 26th Senatorial district, hired and received a compensation in money, from Wm. J. Gilbert, or persons acting for him as his agents, to vote for said Gilbert and did so vote; who, if such compensation had not been paid them would not have voted for said Gilbert, and that each and every one of said voters were illegal voters in the towns aforesaid in which they voted.

3. That not less than one hundred illegal votes were cast for Wm. J. Gilbert, in the several towns composing the 26th Senatorial district at the late special election held therein.

4. That the town canvassers in several of the towns composing the said 26th Senatorial district, were guilty of fraud in the canvassing of the votes of said towns, which resulted detrimentally to said Geo. B. Guinnip by not returning to the county canvassers votes that were given in said towns at said election, for Mr. Guinnip, G. B. Guinnip, Geo. Guinnip, George Guinnip, Senator Guinnip Guinnip, and G. Guinnip, and manifestly designed and intended to be for George B. Guinnip the claimant, and also in not returning all the votes given in the said towns for George B. Guinnip the claimant.

5. We claim the right to give in evidence, any and all facts and circumstances that tend to prove that George B. Guinnip was duly elected a State Senator in the 26th Senatorial district of this State, by the legal voters of said district on the said 27th day of May last, without regard or reference to the returns of the boards of State or town canvassers, and also the right to impeach either or all of said returns of said boards of canvassers.

6. That persons not residents of this State, but residing in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and persons not citizens of the United States, were permitted to vote and did vote at said election in several of towns composing said 26th Senatorial district, and persons who had large sums of money bet on the result of the election also voted in said Senatorial district, which does not appear in the returns of said town canvassers to the county canvassers, although some of said town canvassers well knew these

facts, but corruptly and falsely concealed the same from the county and State canvassers.

(A.) *Resolved*, That this committee will receive no evidence of any matter behind the ballot box, but will determine the question of the contest between Geo. B. Guinnip and Wm. J. Gilbert upon the individual legality of the ballots actually cast, and will further receive all evidence relating to the action of inspectors of election districts and county canvassers in counting and canvassing the votes given.

Vote of committee two to one, Crook dissenting.

The majority of the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting, adopted a resolution that both claimants hand in a list of names of witnesses to be subpoenaed to morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. Guinnip asked for one week to furnish a full list of the names of witnesses.

Majority denied this application, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Adjourned to the 24th of June.

June 14th. Mr. Guinnip, by counsel, asked the members of the committee to be permitted to subpoena his own witnesses, this was refused by the majority of the committee. He offered also to subpoena witnesses at his own expense, refused also by majority of the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

On the 20th inst., committee met. Mr. Guinnip, by counsel, asked for a subpoena for the following list of witnesses, marked B, to which was appended the affidavit of claimant required by the resolutions, and offered a list of witnesses for Mr. Gilbert, as required by resolutions of the committee. On account of the absence of Mr. Gilbert the committee adjourned to quarter before 3 o'clock this P. M. The application above referred to was refused by the majority of the committee, Mr. Crook dissenting.

B. List of Witnesses.

Thomas Murray, Theodore Clark; William Hubbel, John Canars, James Knapp, Joshua Whitney, Mr. Middlebrook, Thos. McBurney, Samuel Jones, Legrand Barlow, Alex. Clauherty, In-

spectors of elections in town of Erwin, John Doolittle, Herman Van Veghten.

20th inst.; quarter before 3 P. M. Committee met pursuant to adjournment, all present. Motion for a subpoena renewed and again postponed. On account of the absence of Mr. Gilbert the committee again adjourned till half past 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Monday, June 23d. Committee met, Mr. Crook absent. Demanded subpoena as at each of the above meetings, and the majority of the committee refused it for the same reason as before stated, and adjourned till to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

24th 3 P. M. Committee met pursuant to adjournment. Application for subpoenas as heretofore made, and the affidavit of Mr. McGuire was proposed to be added to the then pending application, which is in the words and figures following to wit:

City and county of Albany, ss: J. McGuire, of Havana, Chemung county, being duly sworn, makes oath, that on the 15th day of June, instant, he was at Corning, in the county of Steuben; that he had conversation with various persons in relation to the special election held in the 26th senatorial district for Senator on the 27th day of May last, past; and as to illegal votes being cast at Corning, in said county of Steuben, for W. J. Gilbert, for Senator to represent said district: That Mr. Middlebrook, one of the inspectors of election at Corning, aforesaid, informed this deponent, that one Theodore Clark, of said village, voted at said place on the day above named for a Senator for said district, and that said Middlebrook had good reason to believe and did believe, that said Clark voted for W. J. Gilbert for such office; that said Clark told in the presence of this deponent, that he was but 17 years old; that deponent was also informed by said Middlebrook and others, that one William Hubbel, a clerk in the post-office at said village of Corning, voted at said election; and that said Middlebrook believed that said Hubbel voted for W. J. Gilbert; that deponent was informed by the persons above named, which information deponent believes to be true, that said Hubbel was a minor of about 19 or 20 years of age.

That deponent was also informed by the persons aforesaid, that one John Canars voted at said election, in the said village of Corning for Senator; that said Canars, as was represented to this deponent by the aforesaid persons, was a foreigner, unnaturalized, residing in the United States for about the space of two years only; that deponent was also informed by one Thomas Murray, of Corning aforesaid, that there were in his opinion, from 50 to 75 illegal votes polled at Corning, at the special election in May last, for Senator in said 26th senatorial district; that deponent was also informed by Thomas McBurney, by W. Hathway and others, that there were illegal votes cast at said election for W. J. Gilbert, for the office of Senator from said 25th district.

And deponent further states, that all of the representations so made to him, and information communicated by each and every of the persons herein named or referred to, which said persons as deponent believes in their respective communities are men of moral character and veracity, and which statement so made as aforesaid, deponent verily believes to be true.

J. MEGUIRE.

Sworn before me this 26th day of June 1851,

JOHN A. CROSS, *Chairman*.

The committee denied the motion, Mr. Crook dissenting.

Resolved, That no application be entertained for further witnesses, until after the witnesses subpoenaed have been examined. (Vote as above stated.)

25th. Committee met pursuant to adjournment. Counsel for Mr. Guinnip argued the jurisdictional question. Committee reserved the question for future decision. The objection was in the words and figures following: The counsel for Mr. Guinnip objects to the jurisdiction of the committee on the ground that there is a vacancy declared by law in the office of Senator in the 26th Senatorial district, which vacancy can only be filled by the electors themselves at a general or special election; that the Senate has no power to fill a vacancy in that body, and therefore any action by this committee with that intent is unauthorized and void. Sec. 6, title 2, chap. 4, part 1st, Rev. Stat., and sec. 6, title 3, chap. 4, part 1st, R. S. Committee took a recess of one hour.

TESTIMONY.

Chas. McAslin sworn for Gilbert: Says he resides in Prattsburgh, Steuben county; is a man of family; came there last September from Indiana; had resided in the State of Indiana since 1840 up to September last; I voted at the last and special election in Prattsburgh; *I believe I voted for Mr. Guinnip; I think that is the name*; am of the age of 34; cant tell how many times I have voted; have been married about 15 years; I have lived previous to 1840 in the State of Indiana and Missouri; I have voted the democratic ticket; I have voted for some whigs; I dont know the day I was subpoenaed; about 10 days since; I suppose I was subpoenaed because I had not been there long enough to vote; Chas. Higby told me I could vote; he understood the law; I did not know I could not vote; I know I did not know I had no right to vote; after I had voted I was told my vote was not legal; don't recollect any one; Mr. Smith and Mr. Montgomery I had conversation with in regard to this matter; they told me I could not be harmed; I have not been hired to come here as a witness; all that was said to me was I'll get paid for coming; Mr. Tuel; I have heard say I'd get so much a mile; 8 or 10 cents per mille; I did not want to come as a witness; did not want to come; I can read and write; Higby gave me my ticket; I moved my family into this State last September; I left Indiana last of August or first of September; I resided in Fayette co.; I don't recollect the name of the town; I lived in it since 1840.

Resumed—I have received no propositions or offers of money not to come; I have not heard of any ten dollars.

Charles Higby sworn says: I reside in Prattsburgh, Steuben county; it is the 26th senate district; candidates were George B. Guinnip, and Wm. J. Gilbert; I gave a ticket or ballot to Charles McAslin; (wit.) the name of George B. Guinnip was on the ballot I gave him.

He witness, McAslin, might have changed the ballot I gave him before he voted, and I not have known it.

I gave him the ballot on the front steps; he passed though the bar-room and another room before he voted, and he might have changed the ballot after I gave it to him before he voted.

Warner H. Welch sworn: Reside at Prattsburgh; I was an inspector of elections at the last election, in May; it was an election to fill a vacancy in the office of Senator in the 26th Senatorial district. The candidate who ran against Mr. Guinnip, was Mr. Gilbert: I was delegate in convention. I saw the ballot of Charles McAslin, (witness,) as it was "going in the box." The ballot was handed to A. J. Quackenbush, he styles himself a democrat—locofoco. I was president of the board; where we sat it was difficult for me to see a man when he voted: (Q. received the votes.) I saw McAslin and Higby come in the door, in the room where we held our election; I saw no more, until I saw Mr. Quackenbush about putting vote in box, caption towards me; my attention was called, name was given of McAslin. I then remarked McAslin was not a voter in the town; Mr. Higby said that he was; he had just heard the law read, Mr. McAslin was a voter, he had resided in the State nine months. Told Mr. Higby he must be mistaken, he did not understand the law; squire Quackenbush said it is too late, the ballot is in the box: clerk read election law, showed that it required 12 months residence in the town to be a voter. Quackenbush admitted he had acted too hastily as to the putting the vote in the box. There was a difference in the outside of the ballot, the caption and paper; Mr. Gilbert's ballot votes were on thicker paper than the others. I think I can say what the ballot was that McAslin voted; that ballot was canvassed among the other votes. Here Mr. Gilbert rested for the present.

Asked for leave to subpoena the inspectors of election in the several towns of Elmira, Bath, and Painted Post, before proceeding with the testimony on behalf of Mr. Guinnip.

Asks that this examination be delayed until the remainder of the witnesses named in the list handed to the committee by Mr. Guinnip, and not subpoenaed by the officer of the committee, can be subpoenaed, and their attendance before the committee procured. Both these propositions overruled by a majority of the committee.

Z. T. McClusky sworn:—Resides in Dix, Chemung county; I attempted to vote at the late Senatorial election in the 26th Senate

district ; I mean the special election in May ; I voted or gave to the inspectors, a ballot for George P. Guinnip, and containing that name for the office of Senator in the town of Dix, Chemung county, in the 26th Senatorial district ; can't tell whether it was put in the ballot-box ; about the time I voted a couple of Irishmen came up and their legality was questioned ; one took out his paper from his pocket and handed it to Col. Bennett, and not having his glasses on, he handed me the paper to read ; I then lost sight of my vote ; I handed my vote to one of the board, either Mr. Thayer or Mr. Cole, one whig and one democrat ; my vote was not challenged ; I have resided in the town seven years, am under sheriff of Chemung county ; I resided in Dix the last seven years immediately preceding the election ; no objection was made to receiving my vote or to its legality ; I afterwards examined the poll list of the town and found my name was not on it ; I am a brother-in-law of Mr. Guinnip ; I don't know when I examined the poll list, it was since the election ; I did not know the list I saw was the original poll list ; the list I saw was at the clerk's office ; it may be more or less than three weeks ; Mr. Guinnip was present and pointed out the fact that my name was not upon the list ; I went to the clerk's office to see if another person who was not a voter had voted ; the office of the clerk is in our village ; It is thirty rods or more to the clerk's office ; Mr. Guinnip did not propose to go with me to the clerk's office ; I first met him in the street ; I think I proposed to go to the clerk's office to Mr. Guinnip.

Resumed—I enquired for the poll list of the town ; the clerk handed one, what was said to be the list ; my name was not on it.

David W. Frost—I was inspector of elections in the town of Dix, on the day of the late special election ; I assisted in canvassing their votes ; there is but one election district in the town ; I examined the town poll list kept at the late election ; it does not contain the name of Mr. McClusky, (last witness.)

Mr. Gilbert now moves to strike out the parol proof relating to the contents or non-contents of the poll list as illegal and improper, and objects to any further parol proof in relation to the

contents of said poll list. Majority of the committee sustain the motion. Mr. Crook dissents.

Mr. Guinnip moves to strike out all the evidence of Charles McAslin, upon the ground that the poll list is the highest evidence of the fact that said McAslin voted at the late election, and that it does not appear to the committee, that any effort has been made to procure said poll list, and to furnish the same as evidence before the committee. Committee refuse the motion. Mr. Crook dissenting.

Frost continues: I have with me the poll list of the town of Dix; I got the list now offered in evidence at the town clerk's office of the town of Dix; I got it of a person in the employ of, and acting as deputy of the town clerk; he gave it to me as the poll list kept at the late election; I saw the poll list on the day of election several times; I think this is the same. [Committee reserve this question. Here Mr. Gilbert objected to this evidence.] I was one of the inspectors of election at the poll where this list was kept; I have examined this list and the name Z. T. McClusky, is not on it; I compared this poll list with the other kept at the same poll and they agree—are the same; I was present at the canvassing of the votes; the number of ballots agreed with the number of names on the poll list; there were two clerks at the election; I know this poll list by the hand writing and its general appearance; if a copy had been made by the person I might not have known the difference; I know of some marks of copperas or something of that kind on the back of the list; should think the poll list was all in the same hand writing; it may not be, I have not examined it with a view to that fact; when I got this list the town clerk was absent from home; person I got this poll list from is a person employed as clerk in the store of the town clerk in which the office is kept.

Greene Bennett sworn: Says he resides in the town of Dix, Chemung county; poll of the election in that town was held at my house; I have resided over twenty-six years in town; I know the poll list; I have no doubt it is the poll list; I saw Mr. Sanford keep it; he was clerk at election board; know that Ansel

Townsend, on this list as having voted, resided in the town of Catlin as lately as April or May; I can't tell where he resided on election day; McClusky's vote should be about 139 on the poll list; I challenged the Irishman spoken of by McClusky, and his vote is 140; the clerk of the poll is a very correct man.

J. McGuire sworn: says he resides at Havana, town of Catharine; I was present all day at the late election; Mr. Curtis, captain of the State scow, voted at Havana that day; Levi Curtis, in March last, resided in the town of Reading, in Steuben county; there is no other Levi Curtis in that town; saw his name on the poll list.

Question—*Did Levi Curtis, above named, tell you that he voted at the late special election on the 27th of May last, held in the 26th district?* [No declaration of any voter as to how that voter voted at the late election will be received.]—Decision of Majority of the committee.

Witness also knows of a young man by the name of Morris voting at the late election in Havana; he had for a short time before the election resided in Tompkins county; not more than three or four weeks before the election; saw the man a short time before he got to the poll; he pulled a white ticket out of his pocket, walked up to the poll and handed it to one of the inspectors; inspector took his vote and put it in the ballot-box; I judge from the color of the ballot, but it is but an opinion; I can't say positively for whom he voted; I saw the man in Tompkins county sometime in March last.

Admitted.

No tickets were pasted on the return of the town of Catlin, Chemung co., as provided in Revised Statutes, but no complaint of fraud.

But the majority refuse to hear an application for another subpoena on the part of Mr. Guinnip to-night.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

Committee met pursuant to adjournment, when Wm. J. Gilbert called as a witness Ansel J. McCall. Reside in Bath ; am a single man ; I voted in the town of Bath at the late election ; I voted for George B. Guinnip ; I left home for California March, 1849, I returned on the 21st or 22d of January last ; I am an attorney at law by profession ; I practiced at California ; I did not make any partnership ; I stopped in the office of a friend ; I practiced some from January, 1850, until December following ; I voted on the question of the adoption of the constitution of California ; I voted at several of the elections in California ; I voted at special elections after the adoption of the constitution of California ; I did not vote for member of Congress except at the time of the adoption of the state constitution. I was voted for for county judge while in California ; it is a constitutional office ; I was named only by a portion of a democratic party, it was not a very regular nomination ; I acted as clerk of the court of first instance ; the court of first instance is a court created by the military governor ; it was not an office with any regular term or time ; it was a temporary place ; my home is in Bath, Steuben county, it was my home at the time of the late election ; I have never had a home in any place else than in Bath since 1839 ; am 35 years of age ; my mother and myself have kept house in Bath since 1840 or 1841 ; I have been a house-keeper in Bath, Steuben county, since 1840 or 1841 ; my mother has the title of the house we live in ; I purchased it with my money and hers together.

By Mr. Gilbert : I was challenged and swore in my vote at Bath at the late election ; when I left I took nothing with me ; I went to California ; when I went there I did not go with any intention of staying away ; my law business has gone on in the same manner in Bath as before I left ; I was and continued to be a member of a law firm in that place ; I have been taxed and paid taxes on personal and real estate all the time in Bath ; have always been a householder there ; we have no highway tax in Bath ; I paid tax on my personal and real property ; I don't know whether my vote was put in the box or not, I gave it to the inspector.

At this stage of the examination Mr. Guinnip further offers to show to this committee that no notice whatever, either written or printed, of the holding of an election on the 27th of May last, was posted in the town of Catharine, Chemung co.; that an election in said town was held on that day, and the official canvass shows that Wm. J. Gilbert received 284 votes more than George B. Guinnip received at said election, and read the following affidavits and certificates in support of this offer, and to show that it was made in good faith :

Steuben county, ss : Peter N. Havens, of the town of Reading, county of Steuben, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he (the deponent) knew nothing of the election held in said town to elect a senator in the place of G. B. Guinnip, who resigned his seat in the Senate; and deponent further says, that if he had known of said election he (deponent) should have appeared at said election and voted for said G. B. Guinnip.

his
PETER N. X HAVENS.
mark

Sworn and subscribed before me, }
this 17th day of June, 1851, }

M. SKINNER, J. P. in and for said county.

Chemung county, ss : Herman Van Vechten, supervisor of the town of Catharine, in the county of Chemung, and Norman Thompson, one of the assessors of said town, in said county, being each duly sworn doth each for himself depose and say, that no meeting of supervisors, assessors and town clerk was held, as required by the statute, to fix the places of holding the special election in either of the election districts in said town of Catharine on the 27th day of May last past, and that no notice, either written or printed, of the place or places designated for holding the election in said town of Catharine, or in either of the election districts therein, or of the time of opening or closing the polls, was posted in any place or places in said town, in any election district in said town, by or under the direction of the officers above named; that no notice whatever of the time and place of holding the election in said town, or in either of the election districts therein was given or posted of a special election held in said town of Catharine, on the 27th day of May last past; that

an election was held in said town for the election of senators in the 26th Senatorial district, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George B. Guinnip, on the said 27th day of May last past, and the said Herman Van Vechten, supervisor as aforesaid, on his part, says that the official majority in said town of Catharine, as declared by the county canvassers of the county of Chemung, for Wm. J. Gilbert, a candidate for senator over George B. Guinnip, was 284.

Chemung county, ss: Joseph L. Darling, of Catharine, in said county, being duly sworn makes oath, that he presented the foregoing statement to Herman Van Vechten, supervisor of the town of Catharine; that said Van Vechten admitted the majority in said town to be 284 for W. J. Gilbert for senator, and that no notices of the places or time of holding the special election for senator in said 26th Senatorial district, on the 27th day of May last past, was posted or put up in said town or in either of the election districts therein, and that said Van Vechten declined subscribing and swearing to the foregoing statement as above drafted.

J. L. DARLING.

Sworn this 21st day of June, }
185F, before me, }

JOHN G. HENRY, J. P. of said county.

This evidence was ruled out by a majority of the committee, on the ground that it was not proper evidence to be given to the committee under the rule adopted by the majority as to the range the proof should be permitted to take.

Mr. Guinnip's counsel then moved for a further subpoena to subpoena the list of persons handed to the committee on the twentieth day of June inst., and also four other persons whose names are now furnished to the committee, Washington C. Quigley, Theodore V. Weller, Gabriel L. Smith and Reuben Newhall, to be inserted in the aforesaid list, to which is attached the affidavit of materiality of George B. Guinnip, required by the resolution of the committee, and also offers the affidavits of Jeremiah McGuire and others annexed, as to the facts expected to be proven by some of said witnesses.

County of Albany ss: Walter L. Daily of Chemung county being duly sworn, makes oath that he resides at Millport in said county, and is intimately acquainted with the persons hereinafter named, that deponent knows such persons to be men of good character for truth and veracity, that on the 22 day of June inst., deponent was informed by Reuben Newhall and Washington C. Quigley both of Millport aforesaid, which information deponent verily believes to be true, that at the special election held in the 26th Senatorial district to elect a Senator for said district, on the 27th day of May last at Millport, in the county of Chemung, being a part of said district, that at the counting and canvassing the ballots at that place, at said time by the inspectors of election, it was ascertained that the whole of said ballots cast as then counted corresponded with the number upon the poll list then kept, that upon the opening of said ballots by the inspectors aforesaid, it was ascertained that there were two double ballots cast for Wm. J. Gilbert for Senator, that upon recounting the said ballots it was found that there were two more ballots than there were names upon the poll list, that the ballots were then put together by one of the clerks of election at said polls, and two drawn therefrom, so as to correspond with the number upon the poll list, that one of the ballots so drawn was for William J. Gilbert for Senator, and the other for George B. Guinnip for such office, that said Reuben Newhall was one of the inspectors of election at Millport aforesaid, and the said Washington C. Quigley was one of the clerks at said place.

W. L. DAILY.

Sworn before me, this 25th }
day of June 1851, }

JOHN A. CROSS, *Chairman.*

City and county of Albany, ss: J. McGuire, of Havana, Chemung county, being duly sworn, makes oath that on the 16th day of June inst. he was at Corning, in the county of Steuben; that he had conversation with various persons in relation to the special election held in the 25th senatorial district for senator, on the 27th day of May last past, and as to illegal votes being cast at Corning, in said county of Steuben, for W. J. Gilbert for senator to represent said district; that Mr. Middlebrook, one of

the inspectors of election at Corning aforesaid, informed the deponent that one Theodore Clark, of said village, voted at said place on the day above mentioned for a senator for said district, and that said Middlebrook had good reasons to believe, and did believe, that said Clark voted for Wm. J. Gilbert for such office; that said Clark told in the presence of this deponent that he was but 17 years old; that deponent was also informed by said Middlebrook and others, that one William Hubbel, a clerk in the post-office of said village of Corning, voted at said election, and that said Middlebrook believed that said Hubbel voted for Wm. J. Gilbert; that deponent was informed by the persons above named, which information deponent believes to be true, that said Hubbel was a minor of about 19 or 20 years of age; that deponent was also informed by the persons aforesaid that one John Canars voted at said election in the said village of Corning for senator; that said Canars, as was represented to this deponent by the aforesaid persons, was a foreigner, unnaturalized, residing in the United States for about the space of two years only; that deponent was also informed by one Thomas Murray, of Corning aforesaid, that there were in his opinion from 50 to 75 illegal votes polled at Corning, at the special election in May last, for senator in said 25th senatorial district; that deponent was also informed by Thomas McBurny, G. W. Hathaway and others, that there were illegal votes cast at said election for William J. Gilbert for the office of senator from said 25th district. And deponent further states that all of the representations so made to him, and information communicated by each and every of the persons herein named or referred to, which persons defendant believes to be men of good standing in their respective communities for moral character and veracity, and he verily believes the statements so as aforesaid made by them to be true.

J. McGUIRE.

Sworn before me this 26th }
day of June, 1851. }

JOHN A. CROSS, *Chairman*.

Chemung County, ss: Legrand Barlow, of the town of Elmira in said county being duly sworn, deposes and says, that on Tuesday the twenty-seventh day of May 1851, he was at the special elec-

tion appointed to be held in the second election district of said town of Elmira, on the day aforesaid, and was present before the board of inspectors; that he then and there saw one Michael Enhoof take a ballot or vote having printed thereon "For Senator, William J. Gilbert" and hand it to one of the inspectors of elections, sitting as a board of inspectors of elections of said district, and such vote or ballot was deposited in the ballot box by the said inspector. And this deponent further says, that he challenged such vote of the said Michael Enhoof on the ground that he was not a legal voter, he, the said Michael Enhoof being an unnaturalized foreigner, and a minor, not of full age. And deponent further says that the said Michael Enhoof informed deponent that he was a German by birth, having been born in Europe, and had not been naturalized. And deponent further says, that the said Michael Enhoof informed deponent that he was not of the full age of twenty-one years, being now only about twenty years of age, he, the said Michael Enhoof having told deponent, sometime in August (1850) last past he was then only of the age of nineteen years, as deponent recollects and believes; and further this deponent says not.

LEGRAND BARLOW.

Sworn and subscribed before me }
this 16th day of July 1851. }

CYRUS BARLOW, *Justice of Peace.*

A majority of the committee deny the motion, Crook dissenting. The testimony was thereupon closed, and so declared.

State of New-York.

No. 85.

IN SENATE, JUNE 28, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on privileges and elections on petitions of electors of the 25th Senatorial district, as to the right of Hon. Henry B. Stanton to a seat in the Senate.

The committee on privileges and elections, to which were referred certain petitions of electors of the 25th Senatorial district, relative to the right of the Hon. Henry B. Stanton to his seat in this Senate,

REPORT :

That the committee on privileges and elections held a meeting at the room of Senator Cook on the 20th of June, to which had been referred the petitions hereunto annexed ; present Mr. Cross, Mr. Crook and Mr. Cook.

Mr. Cook, at Mr. Stanton's request, moved that the committee adjourn until 4 o'clock, P. M., to-morrow.

The committee met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Mr. Cross, Mr. Crook and M Cook.

Mr. Stanton raised the points that his seat is not legally contested, and that no applicant for his seat in the Senate had petitioned for such seat in person, and that the papers do not show that any individual claims that he is duly elected to the same ; further, until

such claim is made, the subject is not within the jurisdiction of the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Williams, in opposition to Mr. Stanton's objections, claims that the petitions of certain electors and the affidavits accompanying the same of the electors of the 25th Senatorial district in his behalf, are sufficient evidence of the fact that the seat of Mr. Stanton is lawfully contested.

The committee adjourned to meet on Monday morning at quarter past eight o'clock, A. M.

Present, Mr. Cross and Mr. Cook.

After hearing of the parties, namely, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Williams, on the objections raised, the points raised by Mr. Stanton were not decided and the committee adjourned.

It may be proper here to state that the committee on privileges and elections have been from the time of this meeting constantly occupied with the contest between the claimants for the vacant seat of the 26th Senate district. They have held two sessions, morning and evening, in relation to the claims of Messrs. Gilbert and Guinnip to that seat.

The chairman of the committee received the following communication from Mr. Josiah B. Williams, whom the petitioners in this matter claim to have been duly elected Senator for the 25th Senatorial district, which seat is now occupied by Mr. Henry B. Stanton, under the certificate of the State canvassers.

HON. JOHN A. CROSS, *Chairman of committee on privileges and elections:*

Dear sir—Having examined the petitions and papers thereto attached, which have been presented to the Senate and referred to your honorable committee, from the electors of the 25th senatorial district of this State, and having noticed particularly the objections raised by the Hon. Henry B. Stanton, to the prayer of said petitioners. I deem it my duty, (that no delay may be caused by my silence,) respectfully to say:

That in my judgment, the right of choosing a representative to occupy the seat of the 25th senatorial district of the State of New-York, belongs exclusively to the electors of that district.

That the right to determine who is chosen as the legal and proper representative of said district, belongs exclusively to the Senate itself.

Your petitioners have respectfully represented, that they believe, based upon the proofs before you, and such as they propose to present, that the present incumbent, Henry B. Stanton, is not their legal or proper representative in the Senate of this State.

And as it appears by the proceedings before your committee, that delay is caused to the investigation of this subject, in consequence of the objections raised by Mr. Stanton; which objections virtually involve both the denial of the right of petition to the electors of the 25th district, and the jurisdiction of the Senate itself, in the case before you, on the ground as is asserted, that there is no applicant for his seat from any individual who claims to be elected.

In answer, sir, I have only to say, that while I fully concur in the opinion of your petitioners, yet I claim no right to interfere with the decision of the questions before you.

The one belongs to your honorable body; the other, to the electors of the 25th district. And I do not esteem it my province to assume the prerogative of either.

My business here is, to ask that the long neglected interests of the people of my district, may receive at the hands of this Legislature, their proper and due consideration.

I have not come here to meddle with questions of jurisdiction, which belong exclusively to your legislative body.

But as a citizen, sir, I do hold that the seat of the 25th district in the Senate of this State, belongs to the electors of that district, and that every legal voter in the district, has as good a right to be heard upon the question as to who shall occupy it, as I have.

I cannot, therefore, consent by any act of my own, to be made the instrument whereby the sacred right of petition may be in any respect evaded.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, your ob't serv't,

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Albany, June 25th, 1851.

Your committee would further state that in their opinion the case presents some novel features, and being desirous of saving the State the expense attending an examination of the question as to the rights of the respective parties to a seat in the Senate, under the peculiar state of the case as presented to them, respectfully ask the instruction of the Senate as to the course of procedure, taking into consideration the matter as to the time to be allowed the parties to procure witnesses and the probable adjournment of the Legislature at an early day, from the presentation of this report.

It is due to the petitioners to say that the affidavits presented with the petitions, if they are to be received as evidence, unaccompanied with any rebutting testimony on the part of Mr. Stanton, present a prima facie case in favor of Mr. Williams' right to a seat in the Senate, it is also due to Mr. Stanton to say that they are not aware of any effort on his part to procure testimony in favor of his right to the seat which he now occupies.

JOHN A. CROSS,
THOS. CROOK,
JAMES M. COOK.

To the Hon. the Senate of the State of New-York :

The undersigned, electors of Tompkins county, respectfully represent to your Honorable body, that from evidence in their possession, a portion of which is hereto annexed, they are led to believe that the apparent majority obtained by Henry B. Stanton, at the late special election in the 25th Senatorial district was produced by illegal voting and improperly counting double votes given for said Stanton, and destroying legal votes for Josiah B. Williams.

And your petitioners believe from said evidence that said Williams received a majority of the legal votes at said special election.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the right of the said Henry B. Stanton to a seat in the Senate of this State may be investigated by your honorable body, and if on such investigation it shall appear that the said Josiah B. Williams, did in fact, receive a majority of the legal votes at said special election, that he be admitted to a seat in the Senate of this State.

H. S. Walbridge, Caleb B. Drake, R. R. Howell, Miles Finch,
J. S. Tichenor, T. C. Thompson, Joseph Esty, Samuel Crittenden

Jr., Selah T. Benjamin, F. M. Finch, D. D. Spencer, Charles C. Howell.

Tompkins county, ss : Zina B. Sperry, 2d, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he resides in the town of Dryden, and county of Tompkins ; that at the election held on the 27th day of May, last past, to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, he was one of the inspectors of election for the second election district of the said town of Dryden ; that he was present when the votes in said district were canvassed, and assisted in such canvass ; that during the first counting of the ballots in said district a double vote was discovered, or two ballots folded the one within the other ; that the said ballots were counted with the rest and replaced in the box ; that after said counting was completed it appeared that there was one more ballot in the ballot box than the whole number entered upon the poll list ; that this deponent thereupon at the request of a majority of the inspectors, then drew at random one ballot from the ballot box, and rejected it ; that the said ballot so rejected, was a vote in favor of Josiah B. Williams for Senator ; and deponent further says, that the ballots in said district were counted three times before being opened ; that on opening them another double ballot was discovered, consisting of two ballots folded together with the edges trimmed off evenly ; that the number of ballots in the ballot box, counting the said two ballots was one more than the number of ballots entered upon the poll list ; that thereupon by direction of the board of inspectors, one of the said ballots was counted and the other rejected ; and deponent further says, that both of the said ballots were votes in favor of Henry B. Stanton for Senator.

ZINA B. SPERRY, 2d.

Sworn before me, this 4th }
day of June, 1851. }

ALPHEUS WEST, *Justice.*

Tompkins county, ss : Henry Dakin being duly sworn, deposes and says ; that he is a resident of the town of Dryden, and county of Tompkins ; that at the election held on the 27th day of May last past, to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, he was clerk of the polls for the second election district of the said town of Dryden ; that he was present when the votes in the said district were canvassed and assisted

in the canvass ; that during the first counting, he discovered a double ballot or two ballots folded the one within the other, so as to present the appearance of a single ballot until more closely examined ; that these two ballots as deponent believes were votes in favor of Henry B. Stanton ; that they were printed on common printing paper ; that all the ballots in favor of Henry B. Stanton in said district, were upon common printing paper, while all the ballots for Josiah B. Williams, were on writing or letter paper. He further says ; that the said two ballots were counted with the rest, and replaced in the ballot box ; that the number of votes in the ballot box was one more than the whole number entered upon the poll list ; that thereupon by direction of the board of inspectors, one of the inspectors drew out at random from the box one vote, and rejected it ; that the said vote was a vote in favor of Josiah B. Williams for Senator.

And deponent further says, that the ballots in said district were counted three times before they were opened ; that on opening them he discovered another double ballot, consisting of two ballots folded one within the other, the edges of which appeared to have been trimmed off evenly, to give the appearance of a single vote ; that these two ballots were in favor of Henry B. Stanton for Senator ; that the number of votes then in the box was greater by one than the whole number entered on the poll-list ; that to equalize the votes in the box and on the poll-list, the inspectors decided to count one of the said ballots, and reject the other, and that in accordance with this decision one of the said votes was counted and the other rejected.

HENRY DAKIN.

Sworn before me, this 5th day }
of June, 1851, }

ABRAHAM TANNER, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of New-York, Tompkins county ss : William J. Sprigg of the town of Dryden in said county being duly sworn, says, that he is one of the inspectors of election in district number one in the said town of Dryden, and that he was present and acted as such inspector at the special election held on the 27th day of May last ; that after the polls were closed the ballots were counted by this deponent and the other two inspectors over three times before they were opened, and said ballots were found each time to agree with the list of voters kept by the clerks of the poll ; that on finding that the number of votes

agreed with the poll list, said inspectors proceeded to open the ballots and on opening said ballots this deponent found two ballots folded together so as to have the appearance of having been voted double, both of which votes were for Henry B. Stanton ; said votes were put with the other ballots and the canvass proceeded ; the inspectors then compared the number of ballots with the poll list, and found said ballots exceeded the poll list two. The whole of said ballots were then put into the ballot box and two ballots were drawn at random from said box by two of said inspectors, one of which ballots was for Josiah B. Williams and the other for Henry B. Stanton.

WILLIAM J. SPRIGG.

Sworn this 16th day of June }
1851 before me, }

SAMUEL CRITTENDEN, Jr., *Justice of Peace.*

To the Senate of the State of New-York:

Your Petitioners, electors of the county of Seneca, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that they believe that the apparent majority of four votes obtained by Henry B. Stanton, over his competitor, Josiah B. Williams at the late special election for Senator in the 25th senatorial district, held on the 27th day of May last, was obtained by counting double and illegal votes for said Stanton, and the illegal destruction of votes lawfully given for said Williams.

That a portion of the evidence upon which your petitioners express the above opinion, is set forth in the annexed affidavits, and that other and further evidence can be produced if necessary, that said Williams was in truth and in fact, duly elected to the seat in your Honorable body, now held by said Stanton.

Your petitioners therefore pray that this matter may be investigated and that said Josiah B. Williams may be declared elected to such office of Senator, if found to have received a majority of legal votes.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Andrew P. Tillman, John Fitch, John Traver, H. P. Westcott, Henry Seymour, H. Henion, Joseph Porter, D. C. Bloomer, I. P. Chamberlain, W. G. Oatman, C. L. Hoskins, W. A. Sackett, D. B. Lum, C. W. Seely, William Langworthy, Frank Chamberlain, Isaac Fuller, John Leach, Nathan Baker.

Dated Seneca co., June 14, 1851.

State of New-York, Seneca county, ss : Henry Hoster, of the town of Fayette in said county, being duly sworn says : that he was one of the inspectors of election in the east district of Fayette, in said county, at the special election for Senator held on the 27th day of May last ; that John B. C. Vreeland, and George W. Randall, were the other inspectors in said district, and present at the said election.

After the polls of said election were closed, the box was opened, the ballots counted and compared with the poll list before the ballots were opened ; upon such counting before opening the ballots, the number of names on the poll list, and the number of ballots were found to agree in number.

The ballots were then opened by the said inspectors, each having a part thereof ; while opening, deponent discovered in his parcel two ballots folded together closely, pressed together in such manner as precluded the idea that they had got together after they were put into the box ; deponent has no doubt from their appearance, that they were both put into the box together, and not separately ; the said two votes were both for Henry B. Stanton ; deponent mentioned to the other inspectors, that he had found two votes folded together, and Mr. Randall replied, that he had found two votes folded together ; deponent put the said two votes with the other votes on his pile, and supposes that said Randall done the same with his. The votes for Henry B. Stanton, and Josiah B. Williams, being the only votes found in the box, were separated and placed in different piles as they were opened ; after being separated and divided, they were counted two or three times, and the number of votes was found to exceed the number of names upon the poll list by three.

It was then decided by the inspectors, that the whole of said votes should be put back into the box, and a number equal to the excess of votes over the names on the poll list should be drawn out.

The votes were then put back into the box without being folded, and John B. C. Vreeland, one of said inspectors, drew out three votes, one at a time ; the first vote drawn out was for Henry B. Stanton, the second and third for Josiah B. Williams. The three votes drawn out were destroyed and not counted afterwards ; the certificate was made out from the previous counting, and two votes deducted from the number counted for Williams and one deducted from those counted for Stanton.

Deponent had never been an inspector of election before and was not fully aware of the requirements of the law in relation to the disposition of double votes, or he should not have consented to counting the said double votes or drawing from the box after the votes were opened.

HENRY HOSTER.

Sworn before me, this 2d }
day of June, 1851, }

NATHAN BAKER, *J. P. for said county.*

State of New-York, Seneca county, ss: Luman D. Carr, of Fayette, in said county, being duly sworn says, that he was one of the clerks of election in the east district of the town of Fayette, at the special election for Senator on the 27th May, 1851; that he saw Henry Hoster, one of the inspectors, have two votes that appeared to have been folded together; witness thought at the time, and thinks now, that both votes must have been put into the box together, and that it was not possible for them to have got together in the manner they were after they were put into the box; that both of said votes were for Henry B. Stanton.

This deponent further says, that the statements in the annexed affidavit of Henry Hoster, in relation to the agreement of the poll-list and number of votes upon the first counting, and in relation to the counting afterwards and the drawing of votes from the box, and the making of the certificate, are true.

LUMAN D. CARR.

Sworn before me, this }
2d June, 1851, }

NATHAN BAKER, *J. P. for said county.*

State of New-York, Seneca county, ss: Jacob Peterson, of the town of Fayette, in the county of Seneca, being duly sworn says, that he was present at the canvass of votes in the first election district of Fayette, in said county, at Canoga, at the special election for Senator held on the 27th day of May last; that he has heard the foregoing copy of an affidavit, made by Henry Hoster, read, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true, and that the facts therein are truly stated and set forth to his own knowledge, except the facts stated therein in relation to the finding of the two votes therein men-

tioned folded together ; that as to those particular facts they did not come within his particular knowledge.

And this deponent further says, in reference to said double votes, that it was at the time of said canvass publicly stated by the inspectors and others, and was undisputed, that said Henry Hooster found one set of double votes folded together for Henry B. Stanton, and that George W. Randall, another of said inspectors, found another double vote folded together, both for said Stanton ; that said Randall so stated at the time, all of which statements were undisputed.

JACOB PETERSON.

Sworn before me, this 6th day }
of June, 1851, }

WILLIAM U. SMITH, *Justice*.

State of New-York, county of Seneca, ss : Dwight R. Phelps, of the town of Seneca Falls, in said county and State, being duly sworn doth depose and say, that previous to the late special election for Senator, held in said county on the 27th day of May last, he made a bet or wager upon the result thereof with Rensselaer Aspell, of said town, of a pair of boots, and that the conditions of said wager or bet were, that this deponent was to have the boots if Josiah B. Williams should be elected Senator, but if Henry B. Stanton was elected then the said Aspell should have them, that such bet or wager was not withdrawn at any time after it was made, but was pending on the day of election ; this deponent further says that he did not vote at said election, but that he has been informed and believes that the said Aspell voted at the said election for the said Henry B. Stanton, in the first election district of said town of Seneca Falls, and that said Aspell informed this deponent that he so voted for said Stanton.

DWIGHT R. PHELPS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 14th day of June, 1851. }

WM. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace*.

Seneca county, ss : Dexter C. Bloomer, of said county, being duly sworn, says that he has examined the poll lists kept in the first election district of the town of Seneca Falls, at the special election held therein on the 27th day of May last, and which lists are now on file in the town clerk's office of said town, and that it appears by such

lists that Rensselaer Aspell, above named, voted at such election in said district, his name being on said lists, and further says not.

D. C. BLOOMER.

Sworn to before me this 14th }
day of June, 1851, }

WM. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of New-York, county of Seneca, ss : Addison N. Gurley, of the town of Seneca Falls, in said county and State, being duly sworn doth depose and say, that previous to the late special election for Senator, held in said county on the 27th day of May last, he made a bet or wager upon the result thereof with John Conkling, of said town, of a pair of six dollar boots, and that the conditions of said bet or wager were, that this deponent should have the boots if Josiah B. Williams should be elected, but if Henry B. Stanton was elected the said Conkling should have them, that such bet or wager was not withdrawn at any time after it was made, but was pending on the day of election; this deponent further says that he did not vote at said election in consequence of having made said bet or wager, but that, as he has been informed and believed, the said Conkling did vote at said election for Henry B. Stanton, in the second election district of said town of Seneca Falls, and that he has frequently heard the said Conkling state that he voted at said election.

ADDISON N. GURLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 14th day of June, 1851. }

WM. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of New-York, County of Seneca ss: Isaac Fuller of the town of Seneca Falls in said county being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he was one of the clerks of the election held for Senator in the second election district of said town on the 27th day of May last, and that John Conkling, the person mentioned in the foregoing affidavit of Addison Gurley, voted at said election, and that it was stated and understood at the time that he voted for Henry B. Stanton for Senator.

ISAAC FULLER.

Sworn to before me this }
14th day of June, 1851. }

WM. CLARK, *Justice of the Peace.*

State of New-York, Seneca county, ss: Isaac Fuller, of said co. being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he had a conversation on the third day of June instant, with George W. Randall, one of the inspectors of the elections held in the east election district, in the town of Fayette, on the 27th day of May last, in reference to the canvass of votes taken at said election, in said district; that in the said conversation, the said Randall stated to this deponent, that in canvassing the votes so taken, he found two tickets folded together in such a manner, as to lead him to believe that they were put in the box together, and that it was his impression that said two votes were for Henry B. Stanton; that said two votes were separated, and both counted; and that after the votes were all counted, it was found that there was an excess of three votes over the number of names on the poll list; that the votes were all put back into the box, and three votes drawn therefrom, two of them for Josiah B. Williams, and one for Henry B. Stanton. This deponent further says, that Ansel Bascom, Esq., of Seneca Falls, was present, and took part in the conversation above mentioned, and further says not.

ISAAC FULLER.

Sworn to before me, this 14th }
day of June, 1851. }

NATHAN BAKER, *Justice of the Peace.*

To the Senate of the State of New-York:

Your petitioners, electors of the county of Seneca, respectfully represent to your honorable body, that they believe that the apparent majority of four votes, obtained by Henry B. Stanton over his competitor, Josiah B. Williams, at the late special election for Senator, in the 25th Senatorial district, held on the 27th day of May last, was obtained by counting double and illegal votes for said Stanton, and the illegal destruction of votes lawfully given for said Williams.

That a portion of the evidence upon which your petitioners express the above opinion, is set forth in the annexed affidavits, and that other and further evidence can be produced if necessary, that said Williams was in truth, and in fact, duly elected to the seat in your honorable body, now held by said Stanton. Your petitioners therefore pray that the matter may be investigated, and that said Josiah B. Williams may be declared elected to such office of Senator, if found to have received a majority of legal votes.

Wm. H. Seely, W. G. Noyes, W. H. Hills, Wm. Knox, John E. Hudson, W. Y. Fancher, Robert Furniss, H. E. Smith, J. K. Richardson, Wm. Magee, S. Draper, Wm. R. Dean, John Furness, John O'Neill, Asa D. Baker, E. Sims, Thos. T. Collier, James R. Webster, J. H. Ackerman, W. W. Wood, R. W. Phelps, Samuel Green, B. Phillips, James McGie, Edward B. Mickley, C. W. Cooke, J. M. Deull, Hiram West, Wm. H. Burton, Harvey Derrel, Jacob H. Relyea, R. Knight, G. S. Browner, Adam Dixon, Wm. V. I. Mercer, A. L. Sweet, Levi Laing, Samuel Sawyer, John Knox.

Seneca county, June, 1851.

Seneca county ss: town of Varick. Loring McMillan being duly sworn says, that he is a resident of the town of Varick, and has been for the last eighteen months, that he is a legal voter in said town, and at the special election for the choice of Senator in this, the 25th Senatorial district, held May 27th last, he voted for Josiah B. Williams, that he gave his vote to one of the members of the board of inspectors, and that the same was deposited by him in the ballot box without objection being made to the legality or regularity of the same, and that his name was entered on the poll list.

Subscribed and sworn to by me this the 11th day of June 1851.

LEARING McMILLAN.

JOHN G. CRANE, *justice of the peace in and for Seneca county.*

Town of Varick, county of Seneca, ss: Joseph Gambee being duly sworn, says: that I am one of the members of the Board of inspectors of election for district No. 2, in the town of Varick, and officiated as such at the special election, held at the house of Lewis Manning & Son, May 27th last, for the choice of a Senator in this, the 25th Senatorial district, that a person who gave his name as Loring McMillan, to me, as member of said board of inspectors, deposited a vote at said election, and that said Loring McMillan was enrolled on the poll list kept at said election, and that his vote was put in the ballot-box without any objection being made as to the illegality or irregularity of the same, that immediately thereafter, said McMillan was questioned, but not under oath, as to his right to vote in said district, and he replied that he supposed he had a right to vote

in either district in the town, that he had not offered to vote in the other district, (No. 1,) but that his residence was in said district, that he had been working in the adjacent town, and that this district was nearer to his place of work. I then informed McMillan that he had voted in the wrong district, and that in canvassing, his vote would be rejected, and asked him who he voted for, and he replied, "I voted for Williams," and in canvassing, the board of inspectors did reject one vote from the ballot-box, which had been deposited for Josiah B. Williams. The board presumed the vote so cast for "Williams" was designed for Josiah B. Williams. I sanctioned the rejection of said vote from the ballot-box without being counted, because I thought McMillan had time to go to the other district to vote before the closing of the polls. I hereby certify that I have read the within, and that to my knowledge it is true. Subscribed by me this the 11th day of June, 1851.

JOSEPH GAMBEE

Sworn to before me one of the justices of said }
county, this 11th day of June, 1851. }

WM. A. LUSK, *Justice of the Peace.*

Varick, Seneca county.

Town of Varick, Seneca county, ss: Teunis Dey being duly sworn, says: I am a voter in the town of Varick, in said county, and was one of the clerks at the special election held at the house of Lewis Manning & Son, May 27th last, for the choice of Senator in this the 25th Senatorial district, that I was present when Loring McMillan voted at said election, that no objection was made to his voting, that I entered his name on the poll list of said election, but that his vote was rejected as sworn to by Joseph Gambee, whose affidavit I have read as made within. Subscribed by me, this the 11th day of June, 1851.

TEUNIS DEY.

Sworn to before me this 11th day }
of June, 1851. }

WM. A. LUSK, *Justice of the Peace.*

Seneca county, Town of Varick, ss: John P. Dey being duly sworn says: I am one of the members of the board of inspectors of elections for district No. 2, in the town of Varick, and officiated as such at the special election held at the house of Lewis Manning & Son, 27th May last, for the choice of Senator in this, the 25th Senatorial district; that a person who gave his name as Loring McMillan to the

said board of inspectors, deposited a vote at said election, and that said Loring McMillan was enrolled on the poll list kept at said election, that the said Loring McMillan was allowed to vote without any objection being made as to the illegality or irregularity of the same, that after having voted, the said McMillan was questioned, but not under oath, as to his right to vote in said district, that he replied he supposed he had a right to vote in either district in the town, but that his residence was in district No. 1, in said town, that deponent does not distinctly recollect whether McMillan said he voted for Josiah B. Williams or not, but that the board decided that a vote for Josiah B. Williams should be rejected when it should begin to canvass the votes cast at said election and that a vote for Josiah B. Williams was so rejected.

JOHN P. DEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 11 day of June 1851. }

HENRY FRAGLES, *Justice of the Peace.*

Ontario county, ss: Stephen H. Hammond being duly sworn says, I am a resident of the town of Ithaca, Tompkins county, and served as one of the clerks of the board of inspectors in district No. 2, in said town, at the special election held May 27th last, for the choice of a Senator in the 25th Senatorial district of this State, and at the canvass of said election in said district I saw two ballots excluded from the whole number cast, under the circumstances following, to wit: when counting the ballots the board found two closely folded together, and evidently put in the ballot box at the same time and as a single ballot; both of these, to the best of this deponent's knowledge and belief, contained the name of Henry B. Stanton. After the counting was completed it was ascertained, by comparing it with the poll-list, that the number of votes cast exceeded the number of names enrolled, by two; thereupon a vote containing the name of Daniel Bates was rejected without being drawn from the whole number cast; the two votes for Henry B. Stanton, as before mentioned, being then put in the box together with the other votes cast at said election, one of the members of the board then drew therefrom a ballot containing the name of Josiah B. Williams.

STEPHEN H. HAMMOND.

Sworn to before me, }
June 21st, 1851, }

CHAS. I. FOLGER, *J. P. in and for Ontario co.*

State of New-York.

No. 86.

IN SENATE, JULY 2, 1851.

REPORT

Of committee on railroads on subject of tolls on railroads.

The committee on railroads, has had under consideration a bill to impose canal tolls on the New-York and Erie, and Northern railroads, introduced by Mr. Johnson at the last session and referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Johnson, Mann and Schoonmaker. That committee in three different reports, presented each for himself a project: Mr. Johnson recommended the passage of a bill to put tolls on these roads; Mr. Mann to take tolls off the roads now subjected to them; Mr. Schoonmaker, that the laws relating to tolls on the central line be revised, and that tolls be put on the Northern road, on such articles the transportation of which came in competition with the revenues of the State.

All these propositions the committee has had under consideration, and submit the following

REPORT:

The New-York and Erie railroad is now in operation, with one track from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. The Northern railroad, from Ogdensburgh to Lake Champlain is also in operation. These roads are carrying passengers and property from the great lakes to the cities on the sea coast, and they are allowed to carry on their business without any charge from the government for the privilege; they were constructed by the capital and enterprise of private citizens, and they are owned by private citizens, and the State exercises no other super-

vision over them, than such as is supposed to be necessary to the regulation of a general railroad system that defines the rights and obligations of the persons interested in their use to each other.

The State owns canals that reach from the Hudson river to the great lakes, and it owns lateral canals that reach from the main canal to the line of the New-York and Erie railroad.

There can be no doubt that the New-York and Erie railroad carries large quantities of produce and merchandise, that if there were no railroads, would go on the canals. This is true not only of the through business, but it is also true of large amounts of business that otherwise would, by way of the Chenango and Chemung canals, find its way to the great canal; and when the Genesee valley canal is completed, the like effect will be produced there.

The Northern railroad, is striving to induce business to go over its line, that otherwise would find its way by the Oswego canal to the Erie canal, and it undoubtedly does succeed in attracting to itself a large amount.

These roads, it is contended, thus lessen the revenues that this State would otherwise receive on its canals. If this is true, it certainly must be because these roads furnish inducements and facilities stronger than the State provides for this business, or they would not get it. And, it is difficult to see what real objection there can be against these roads for furnishing these facilities, or to see how the fact of furnishing these facilities can justify the State in laying a tax on the business they do. Their capital is taxed, as is other property, to support the government in all its expenses; and to add to this, a tax to be measured by the amount of good they do the public, would be unjustifiable in the opinion of your committee; and in the action of the Senate, thus far, we think we find evidence that such is the opinion of a majority of the body.

The imposition of canal tolls upon these roads, is so improbable, because it would be so unjust, that we cannot but consider this point as settled.

From Albany to Buffalo runs what is commonly known as the central line of railroads; now paying canal tolls on property transported thereon, except fresh meats, and all live animals except hogs.

The history of the imposition of these tolls upon this line of roads is well set forth in Mr. Johnson's report, from which we make the following extract:

"The Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company was chartered in 1826; by its charter the company was allowed to transport property but no tolls were required to be paid.

"The Troy and Schenectady Railroad Company was chartered by law in the year 1836. By its charter the company was allowed to transport property without payment of tolls.

"The Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company was chartered, also by an act of the Legislature, in the year 1833. By its charter the company was prohibited from the transportation of property,

"The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature, in 1836. That company was allowed, by its charter to transport property, but was required to pay tolls on all property transported, during the season of canal navigation, and when not navigable no tolls were required.

"The Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Company was chartered by act of the Legislature, in 1834. By its charter the company was allowed to transport freight, but required to pay tolls.

"The Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company was chartered in 1836. By its charter the company was allowed to transport property, and no tolls were required.

"The Attica and Buffalo Railroad Company was chartered by the Legislature of 1836. By its charter, the company was allowed to transport property and no tolls were required to be paid."

On the 12th of May, 1847, an act was passed "relating to the transportation of freight on certain railroads," which imposed tolls on this central line, and upon the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad. In pursuance of the provisions of this act, these roads have until now paid tolls.

The policy of continuing this tax, your committee will now briefly examine:

The tolls that are paid on the property transported on these roads, go into the Canal Fund, and the principle upon which they were laid

must have been that the State possessed a right to a monopoly of the carrying within its territory, not because it was the sovereign, and as such held the monopoly for the benefit of the whole people, but as owning canals for profit, and from which dividends were to be made, rather than by which the industry and resources of the people were to be developed. As the owner of a thoroughfare, the State competes for the profits of carrying persons and property, against individual companies, and one of the parties having the powers of the sovereign to legislate, takes care of itself in its character of competitor.

If the railroads and canals were both owned by private companies no one would think of requiring one of these companies to pay tribute to the other, but the field of competition would be considered a fair one; and the reduction of prices that would grow out of the contest, would result in the advantage of the producers and the consumers, and they are the people.

Mr. Mann, in his report, makes the following extract from the remarks of a distinguished member of the Constitutional Convention, (Mr. Hoffman,) which, in our opinion, expresses the true doctrine: "I might dismiss this branch of the subject, but I never can consent that the current expenses of the State and all its great expenditures should be charged on the right of way, which the sovereign should hold, not as property for revenue, but in trust for the million—to promote travel, transportation, and commerce. To the extent that the State makes advances, and incurs a reasonable risk in making a road or canal, the State from the tolls should fully indemnify herself for those expenses and that risk."

"But when the citizen at his own expense makes the road or the canal, I can think of no worse or more oppressive course than the Bourbon one which we have commenced, of taxing the transportation on it for the benefit of the State."

The foregoing remarks relate to the principles that are supposed to be involved in laying this tax. We now call attention to the unfair effects of this tax upon the localities that pay it.

The New-York and Erie Railroad being now in operation, and carrying property without being taxed for doing so, takes merchan-

discharge to Cleveland, Ohio, for \$1.20 a hundred. The central line for \$1.40—paying \$29.12 cents for tolls—leaving to the central line \$1.10, and giving to the southern line the whole \$1.20—so that though they receive 20 cents a hundred less from the merchant, they really have 10 cents more profits, because of their exemption from tolls. Like comparisons for any point west, will show like advantages to the line exempt from this tax. The canal tolls are nearly six dollars a ton for merchandise going the whole distance, and this is sufficient to render it certain that the goods going to Lake Erie, will go by the southern line, and pay no tolls, and that, under this state of things, the canals will not only lose the tolls, but all the collateral advantages that grow out of having the small amount of merchandise that must in the nature of the case go on railroads, pass on the line near the canal. The merchant who sends his light goods by the southern line, because of the canal tolls, may be induced to send a much larger proportion by railroad, than he would, if the railroad was near the canal.

Most of the tolls paid by railroads on property going to and from Lake Erie, must be lost hereafter, if the New-York and Erie road is exempt from their payment.

When the railroad is in operation from Buffalo to Hornellsville, then the light business of that city will go over roads exempt from tolls, and even now goods are taken to Buffalo by way of Dunkirk. Goods destined to points west of Syracuse, are brought over the N. Y. and Erie road to Elmira, thence by the Seneca Lake to the central line, thence east to Auburn and other places—taking this circuitous route to avoid the payment of canal tolls. This shows that hereafter, the tolls paid by the central line will principally be on property going to and from places on their own line, and that too on property that does not go farther west than Syracuse. The connection between the Erie railroad and the central line by way of the Chemung railroad and Seneca Lake was opened in the fall of 1849.

The effect of that connection is very apparent in the statements of the railroad tolls since that time.

The following tables from the annual reports of the Auditor of the canal department for the business of the years 1849 and 1850 show the entire receipts for railroad tolls in those years:—

There was paid at Albany in 1849, .. \$50,475 40, in 1850, \$40,770 76			
Troy,	25,814 18	"	19,164 64
Schenectady & Utica,	10,687 83	"	10,075 84
Syracuse and Utica,	10,898 47	"	11,088 77
Rochester & Syracuse,	12,035 78	"	13,909 30
Buffalo & Rochester,	27,667 37	"	44,603 24
Saratoga and Wash.,	2,575 76	"	2,776 37
Oswego & Syracuse,	2,173 96	"	3,654 45
Chemung railroad,	184 84	"	3,081 87
	<u>\$142,463 59</u>		<u>\$150,214 84</u>

This table shows an increase of only \$7,751.25 in these years, of which about \$3,000 was paid by the Chemung railroad, which is only 17½ miles long.

If the property transported over the Chemung railroad, and which paid to the State this \$3,000 of tolls, had been transported over the central line from Albany to Buffalo, the tolls thereon would have been over \$50,000.

This property did pay tolls from Geneva to Buffalo, and this shows the reason of the increase of tolls there in the year 1850 over 1849.

These tables show the fact that the property which is carried through, pays a very large proportion of the tolls, and that the amounts paid by the local roads on their own business varies but a mere trifle from year to year. They show that nearly one-third of the whole amount paid for tolls last year was paid at Buffalo.

When it is considered that the Erie railroad is now open to the lakes, and that the State tolls are nearly six dollars per ton, and that seven-eighths of all the property sent by railroad to Buffalo is destined for places beyond that point, it will readily be seen that the tolls must largely be reduced on property carried there by railroad.

The books of the Auditor's office show for the first five months of this year that the tolls paid by railroads are as follows :

At Buffalo,	\$32,854 15
Rochester and Syracuse,	9,483 21
Syracuse and Utica,	8,418 08
Utica and Schenectady,	5,972 03
Albany,	24,173 77
	<u>\$77,901 24</u>

Here again is a large increase of tolls at Buffalo, but we find the explanation in the fact, that the Chemung road paid in the same five months for tolls \$1,962.52.

The property which paid this amount, had it been transported over the central line from Albany to Buffalo at the same rates, would have amounted to more than the whole collections at Buffalo.

The tolls will, to a reasonable certainty, turn all the property between New-York and any point west of Syracuse, and the tolls west of that point must be largely reduced.

This will inevitably follow, from the fact that one road is free while the other is taxed. But the tolls paid in Albany will suffer a corresponding reduction, because so large a proportion of the property carried upon the railroad from Buffalo is really from points west of there, as the property is merely concentrated at that point.

The railroad charges, including tolls collected from some of the principal points to Albany, in the month of May last, were as follow:

From Buffalo,	\$13,651 33
Rochester,	1,250 79
Geneva,	177 94
Seneca Falls,	70 63
Auburn,	447 83
Syracuse,	1,045 75

The business of the five months of this year, as compared with last year, again shows that the local business on the railroads is a small matter, and of slow increase.

The tolls at Syracuse on the first 5 months of 1850, was..	\$5,048 28
do 1851, was..	5,418 08
The tolls at Schenectady and Utica, 5 month in 1850, ..	5,793 17
do 1851, ..	5,972 03

The Erie railroad was not opened for the transportation of property through to the lake until the latter part of May, and of course the effect of it for that month was only apparent through the business of the Chemung road.

Thus it is apparent that the tolls that are hereafter to be paid by railroads will be much less than heretofore, and of the whole sur-

that will be paid, by far the largest part of it will be on property produced, or consumed on the line between Albany and Buffalo. Unless these tolls are taken off, we subject this section of the State to a local tax for the benefit of the canal revenue.

It has heretofore been objected that the canal revenues would materially suffer by taking off the tolls on railroads. This argument had more weight before the construction of the free railroads. Now a very large proportion of these tolls are certain to be lost, and the remainder are a mere local tax, and the amount will be too small a proportion of the aggregate revenues, either to induce a resort to that mode of taxation or affect the strength of the canal revenue certificates.

The committee beg leave to propose, as a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Johnson, the following:

AN ACT, TO ABOLISH STATE TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. It shall not be necessary for any railroad company in this State to pay any sums of money into the treasury of this State, on account of the transportation of property on any railroad, on and after the first day of December, in the year 1851.

§ 2. It shall not be necessary, after the said first day of December next, for any railroad company to make to the Comptroller monthly statements of the property carried on its railroad.

§ 3. All acts and parts of acts requiring the payment of State tolls by any railroad company for the transportation of property on any railroad on and after said first day of December next, so far as they conflict with this act, are hereby repealed.

July 2d, 1851.

GEO. GEDDES,
R. OWEN, JR.

The undersigned consents to the introduction of the bill herewith submitted, and approves of the same upon the ground that he doubts the constitutional right of the State to derive an income from taxing commerce carried on, in, or through our State, over ways not constructed or maintained by the State.

WILLIAM A. DART.

State of New-York.

No. 87.

IN SENATE, JULY 7, 1851.

REPORT

Of Select Committee on districting the State for representatives in Congress.

Mr. Robinson, from the select committee appointed to divide the State into congressional districts, submits the following

REPORT:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Suffolk,.....	35,826	
Queens,.....	37,042	
Richmond,.....	15,066	
Kings, (except Williamsburgh and Brooklyn,)	11,263	
		100,197

SECOND DISTRICT.

Brooklyn,.....	96,850
----------------	--------

THIRD DISTRICT.

Part of New-York,		
1st ward,.....	19,755	
2d "	6,616	
3d "	10,356	
5th "	22,691	
8th "	34,413	
		93,809

[Senate, No. 87.]

[u.n.]

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Part of New-York,

4th ward,.....	23,350	
6th "	24,699	
10th "	23,316	
14th "	25,206	
	<u> </u>	96,571

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Part of New-York,

11th ward,.....	43,772	
17th "	43,780	
15th "	22,569	
	<u> </u>	110,116

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Williamsburgh,.....	30,786	
New-York, 7th ward,.....	32,697	
" 13th "	28,244	
	<u> </u>	91,727

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Part of New-York,

9th ward,.....	40,675	
16th "	52,887	
	<u> </u>	93,562

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Part of New-York,

12th ward,.....	10,453	
18th "	31,557	
19th "	18,463	
	<u> </u>	60,473

NINTH DISTRICT.

Westchester,.....	58,267	
Rockland,.....	16,965	
Putnam,.....	14,124	
	<u> </u>	89,356

TENTH DISTRICT.

Orange,	57,164	
Sullivan,	25,070	
	<u> </u>	82,254

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Ulster,	58,959	
Greene,	33,124	
	<u> </u>	92,088

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Dutchess,	58,934	
Columbia,	43,014	
	<u> </u>	101,948

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Rensselaer,		73,435
-------------------	--	--------

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Albany,		93,297
---------------	--	--------

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Washington,	44,751	
Saratoga,	45,620	
Warren,	17,159	
Hamilton,	2,188	
	<u> </u>	109,818

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Essex,	31,203	
Clinton,	40,065	
Franklin,	25,111	
	<u> </u>	96,388

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

St. Lawrence,	68,634	
Herkimer,	38,257	
	<u> </u>	106,891

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Fulton,	20,158	
Montgomery,	31,913	

Schenectady,	20,057	
Schoharie,	33,537	
	<u> </u>	103,660

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Otsego,	48,746	
Delaware,	39,872	
	<u> </u>	88,618

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Oneida,	99,818	
	<u> </u>	99,818

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Chenango,	40,313	
Cortland,	25,058	
Broome,	30,660	
	<u> </u>	96,031

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Madison,	43,081	
Oswego,	62,150	
	<u> </u>	105,231

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Jefferson,	68,166	
Lewis,	24,570	
	<u> </u>	92,736

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Onondaga,		85,903
-----------------	--	--------

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Cayuga,	55,489	
Wayne,	44,967	
	<u> </u>	100,456

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Cattaraugus,	43,978	
Seneca,	25,442	
Yates,	20,590	
	<u> </u>	89,910

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Tompkins,	38,749	
Chemung,	28,964	
Tioga,	25,384	
	<hr/>	93,097

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Steuben,	63,785	
Livingston,	40,887	
	<hr/>	104,672

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Monroe,		87,828
---------------	--	--------

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Genesee,	28,538	
Wyoming,	37,000	
Allegany,	32,123	
	<hr/>	98,541

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Orleans,	28,464	
Niagara,	42,224	
	<hr/>	70,688

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Erie,		101,142
-------------	--	---------

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Chautauque,	50,624	
Cattaraugus,	38,910	
	<hr/>	89,534

.....
.....
.....

.....

.....
.....

.....

.....
.....
.....

.....

.....
.....
.....

.....

.....
.....
.....

.....

.....
.....

.....

State of New-York.

No. 88.

IN SENATE, JULY 7, 1851.

REPORT

**Of the Canal Commissioners in answer to a resolution
from the Senate.**

STATE OF NEW-YORK :

**CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, July 3, 1851. }**

To the Honorable the Senate:

In answer to the following resolution the Canal Board respectfully

REPORT:

“ In Senate, April 14th, 1851.

“ Resolved, That the Canal Board is requested to report, with as little delay as possible, whether any and what plan has been adopted or formed for increasing the size of the enlargement of the Erie canal, or any part or section thereof, between Buffalo and Syracuse, beyond the width of seventy feet, and what part, if any, is contemplated to be increased in size; and also, to report to the Senate copies of all resolutions adopted by said board since January 1st, 1850, relating to increasing the size of any part of the enlargement beyond the width of seventy feet; and also, copies of all resolutions adopted by said board since July 1st, 1850, relating to the lengthening the locks on the Montezuma level.”

On the 20th July, 1848, the Canal Board resolved to enlarge the Erie canal from the Erie Avenue, in the city of Buffalo, to the north-westerly termination of section No. 3, being 9,930 feet in length, to *eight* feet depth of water, and *one hundred and fifty feet* wide at top-water line.

When this resolution was adopted, no plan had been fixed upon for passing Black Rock harbor, nor is it yet settled whether the navigation shall continue as it is, or an independent canal be made to pass this point. It is the opinion of many of the navigators on the canals, and of almost all the forwarders, that the enlargement should pass this harbor by an independent canal. Indeed it is esteemed by many as the only safe method of making a perfect navigation on this part of the canal; and it is believed by them that true economy will be promoted by its construction.

An examination of the annual reports of the Canal Commissioners, from the first opening of the navigation of this canal down to the present time, shows that the repairs upon this harbor have been exceedingly large, and that each succeeding year has increased them, and developed a fact, that if the navigation is continued as at present, under-water excavators must be continually employed to take out the alluvial deposits, in order to maintain a depth of seven feet water.

The attention of members of the Senate is respectfully called to the history of the navigation and the repairs at this harbor, as set forth in the annual reports of the Canal Commissioners.

It appears that the difficulties attending the maintenance of the navigation at this harbor, have been steadily increasing from year to year, and it has become an important question with regard to the enlargement, how they are to be overcome.

It is well known that the surface of the lake has, more than once, fallen below the level adopted for the canal, which is supposed to be beyond a doubt, below the most extreme low water mark. This connected with the fact that the canal from Pendleton to Montezuma, is to be fed from Lake Erie through this portion of the canal, is another consideration in favor of the independent line, because by it a higher head may be obtained.

It was evident to the board that if the independent line should eventually be adopted, that the large volume of water required to maintain the navigation of 159 miles of the enlarged canal, would under the circumstances, to wit: the slight declivity in the canal between Buffalo and Tonawanda, and the crowded navigation at this important terminus, render necessary a large and spacious channel between those places, and especially for that portion described in the above resolution, because of the great number of boats that will necessarily seek business therein, and lie while loading, as obstructions to the passage of the water.

Besides this, the enlargement of the Erie canal is for no temporary period, and ample accommodations should be provided at all important points to enable its business to be done with the utmost dispatch, and at the least possible expense.

On the 22d of September, 1849, the Board of Canal Commissioners "*Resolved*, That the enlarged Erie canal between Tonawanda creek and the guard lock west of Lockport, be constructed one hundred feet in width at top water line, with slopes in the prism of one and a quarter feet horizontal to one foot vertical, and eight feet depth of water."

Under this resolution the Commissioners put 146 chains of the canal, to wit: sections Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, under contract, and on the 7th of September, 1850, the Canal Board, upon the recommendation of the State Engineer and Surveyor, resolved to construct sections Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 (the remainder of the line between Tonawanda creek and Lockport), on a plan of 90 feet width at top water line, and eight feet depth of water. The canal from Lockport west, through the rock cutting for two and a half miles, is already enlarged, and the portion here referred to is that between the rock cutting and the guard lock.

On the 16th September, 1850, the Canal Board adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the enlargement of the Erie canal through the villages of Brockport, Albion and Medina, to the extent represented and described by the surveys, maps, plans and specifications this day presented by the State Engineer and Surveyor, be

and the same is ordered to be constructed of the dimensions required by the following description of the size of the canal, and upon the level described in the following resolution, to wit: At the lowest lock at Lockport, the mean width of the waterway of said canal shall be ninety-one feet, and the depth of the same nine feet; and from thence the water channel of said canal shall regularly diminish, (except where a saving of expense will warrant a wider channel,) to a mean width of sixty-two feet, and nine feet depth of water at the point where the present enlarged canal in the city of Rochester is sixty-two feet in mean width; thence to the Rochester aqueduct to have a mean width of sixty-two feet, and a depth of nine feet water; and thence to the easterly end of said aqueduct as the same now is; and thence to the first lock east of Rochester, said canal to have a mean width of waterway of sixty-two feet, and a depth of eight feet."

This resolution was passed in pursuance of section 3d, chap. 354, Laws 1850, which requires the Canal Commissioners to enlarge the canal through the villages mentioned therein, and have the same completed by the first day of April, 1852; and directs the Canal Board to cause the State Engineer and Surveyor to make at once the necessary examinations and surveys to ascertain the proper level for the canal between Lockport and the first lock east of Rochester.

The plan of the Canal Commissioners and Engineers has ever been to supply the canal with water from Lake Erie as far eastward as the Montezuma level. [See their annual report of 1836, page 16; also of 1841, pp. 42, 43 and 44.]

The water of the Genesee river has been for several years turned into the Erie canal at Rochester, as a temporary feeder during seasons of drought; it is also used to feed the Genesee Valley canal. The mill owners at Rochester have ever protested against this, and have obtained from the Legislature an act recognizing their rights, and empowering the Canal Board to make reservoirs of certain lakes, to throw the water therefrom into the Genesee river to compensate for the water taken to feed the Genesee Valley canal.

Examinations and surveys have been made pursuant to the provisions of the law, and the quantity of water permanently diverted from the Genesee river has been ascertained to be, at the time of making the surveys, 4,650 cubic feet per minute.

- It has never been in contemplation to make a *permanent* feeder to the Erie Canal from the Genesee river. The extraordinary amount of business upon the canal in 1836 and 1837 required its use, and it was the plan of the Commissioners at that time to enlarge the canal between Lockport and Rochester at once, so that water might be brought from Lake Erie instead of taking that of the Genesee, and thereby depriving the Rochester mills of a large part of their power, greatly to their injury. The suspension law put a stop to the kind intentions of the Commissioners, and the use of the water of the Genesee has been continued, in dry seasons, up to the present time. [See Canal Com. Report for 1841, pages 42, 43.]

It is the opinion of this Board that justice should be done to Rochester. The Legislature has acknowledged their claim, and their rights ought to be secured to them.

In 1841 there were four Chief Engineers employed on the Erie canal enlargement. By a resolution of the Canal Commissioners the 12th April, 1841, these engineers were required to report to them "the amount of declivity necessary to be given to the bottom of the canal from the foot of the new locks at Lockport, to the aqueduct at Rochester; and also the width of the canal and height of banks necessary between these two points, to secure a supply of water at all times from Lake Erie to the Seneca river, *without resorting to the Genesee river.*"

Before the engineers could get the necessary data for their report the public works were suspended.

After the resumption in 1847, the Canal Commissioners called on Mr. Childs, one of the former Chief Engineers, who was still employed on the enlargement, for this report. It was published with the annual report of the Commissioners in 1848. From it we learn that 25,448 cubic feet water per minute would be required to start at Lockport to supply the canal from there to

Montezuma level. This was to supply the losses by filtration, leakages, evaporation, and lockages for 122 miles, without making any provision to return to the Genesee river the water wasted by the Genesee Valley canal. We also learn from this report that a canal with a top-water surface of $81\frac{2}{3}$ feet— $10\frac{2}{3}$ feet in depth at Lockport and seventy feet top-water surface and eight feet deep at the first lock east of Rochester, will be required. And that this size is barely enough to supply the requisite quantity of water for navigation under the most favorable circumstances. No allowances are made for obstructions of any description, other than what a plain and straight channel will oppose. The surface declivity between the two extremes was to be $2\frac{22}{100}$ feet—and the bottom declivity $1\frac{2}{100}$ feet. This plan would raise the water 9.09 feet above the mitre sill at the lowest lock at Lockport.

Mr. Childs says, "admitting the loss from filtration through the bottom and sides of the canal and from leakages at the mechanical structures, to be as the square root of the pressure or depth of water, and as the area of the surface pressed; then the quantity required to supply the loss from these causes, upon the canal when enlarged, will be to the quantity required by the present canal, as $223\frac{4}{5}$ is to 100, &c."

He says the quantity used upon the present canal, from the same causes is 85 cubic feet per mile, per minute; it has been the practice to estimate it at 100 cubic feet per mile, per minute. He says, also, that 190 cubic feet per mile, per minute, will supply the losses by the same causes, for the enlarged canal between Lockport and the first lock east of Rochester.

Let us apply the above rule to the dimensions of the canal, as recommended by him, between those two places, and see if 190 cubic feet per mile, per minute will be enough.

When Mr. C. says that "the quantity required to supply the loss from these causes upon the canal when enlarged will be to the quantity required by the present canal, as $223\frac{4}{5}$ is to 100," he undoubtedly means an enlarged canal of 70 feet top water, 42 feet bottom, and seven feet in depth; for we find by applying the rule above quoted, the statements to be as follows: The old

canal is 4 feet deep, 28 feet bottom, with slopes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; so that the "surface pressed" is equal to $38\frac{1}{8}$ feet area for each lineal foot. The enlarged canal ordinarily is 7 feet deep, 42 feet bottom, slopes 2 to 1, and the "surface pressed" is equal to $64\frac{1}{8}$ feet per each lineal foot.

Now, if the old canal were 7 feet deep, the filtration would be as $\sqrt{4} : \sqrt{7} :: 85 : 112,41$ cubic feet per mile, per minute, instead of 85; so that the filtration of the enlarged canal of the ordinary size, will be, say as $38 : 64 :: 112,41 : 189,32$; very nearly 190 cubic feet per mile, per minute.

Now the dimensions of the canal recommended in this report of Mr. C. are, according to the table No. 2, 10.80 feet deep, 38 feet bottom, slopes 2 to 1, at Lockport, and at and near Rochester 8 feet deep, 38 feet bottom, slopes 2 to 1.

Now the $\sqrt{10.80} = 3.28$.

and the $\sqrt{5.40} = 2.32$.

The length of the slopes at Lockport = 48.30.

$3.28 : 48.30 :: 2.32 : 34.17$ the width of bottom that would discharge a quantity equal to that discharged from the slopes; so that the "surface pressed" at Lockport is $38 + 34.17 = 72.12$. Now $\sqrt{4} : \sqrt{10.80} :: 85 : 139.40$, the quantity the old canal would waste if it were 10.80 feet deep, and we shall get the quantity which the first mile at Lockport will waste by the following proportion, $38 : 72 :: 139.40 : 264.13$ cubic feet per mile per minute at Lockport; and at Rochester it will be $\sqrt{4} : \sqrt{8} :: 85 : 120.27$ and the surface pressed will be equal to 63.36, so that $38 : 63.36 :: 120.27 : 200.53$ cubic feet per mile per minute at Rochester.

Now $\frac{200.53 + 264.13}{2} \times 63.55$ miles between the two places equals 14764.57 cubic feet per minute required for the whole distance or 232.33 cubic feet per mile per minute, instead of 190. Mr. C. estimates 13290 cubic feet per minute as the quantity necessary to pass Rochester $14764.57 + 13290 = 28054.57$ cubic feet per minute required according to his rule, to start from Lockport to supply the "leakage, filtration and evaporation" on the whole 122 (126) miles, instead of 23181.10 as he gives the figures.

He has calculated the distance only to Pit Lock; that is now to be abandoned and the level raised to the elevation of that above the lock, and four miles must be added to the distance,

making it 126 miles instead of 122. This increases the quantity $208.59 \times 4 = 834.36$.

Then he is rather too particular in providing for lockages. It is believed to be the best policy where the source of supply is ample, to provide means sufficient to pass water enough to supply all the lockages that will become necessary to pass boats in both directions without regard to the probabilities in favor of saving water by the meeting of boats at the locks passing in opposite directions.

When the source of supply is limited, it is good policy to show to the public, and to capitalists especially that one lock full of water will pass one boat each way, and by the doctrine of chances to show the probable proportion of single lock-fulls that will be used to pass two boats. This gives confidence in the ability of the work so perform a given amount of business.

According to the terms of the proposition in this report of Mr. Childs, to wit: that the "loss by leakage, filtration, &c.," is as the square root of the pressure, and as the area of the surface, which is believed to be true, instead of increasing the quantity by 190 cubic feet per mile per minute between Rochester and Lockport, he should have increased it by $232\frac{27}{8}$ cubic feet per mile per minute, making a deficit in his calculations of 2,686 cubic feet per minute to be passed at Lockport. Add to this the loss by the same causes on four additional miles of canal, 835 cubic feet per minute, and his deficient calculations for lockage water, 1,733 cubic feet per minute, and for leakage at last lock and waste by the flowing of boats from the locks, 1,200 cubic feet per minute, and we have 31,904 cubic feet per minute as the quantity which Mr. C. should have based his calculations upon as necessary to pass the Lockport lock for the use of the canal. To this amount must be added the quantity necessary to compensate the Rochester water power, 4,105 cubic feet per minute, making a total of 36,009 cubic feet to be passed at Lockport, and for which a channel is to be provided thence to Rochester, allowing an average loss on each mile of 232 cubic feet per minute.

In 1849 Henry Tracy, C. E., was employed to examine and report upon the same subject.

Mr. Tracy's report was published in 1850. From this we learn that 29,600 cubic feet of water per minute would be required to start from Lockport for the purpose of supplying the loss by filtration, evaporation, leakage and lockages, making no provision for the Rochester millers.

The plan recommended by Mr. Tracy is a canal with 85 feet width of surface at Lockport, $13\frac{1}{8}$ feet depth of water, and 70 feet surface at the first lock east of Rochester and seven feet depth. Surface declivity $6\frac{2}{7}$ feet; the bottom to be level. His plan raises the water 9.54 feet above the mitre sill of the lowest lock at Lockport.

Both of the plans, it will be noticed, contemplate raising the water to an extraordinary elevation above the mitre sill at Lockport.

The citizens of the villages along this line apprehended great inconvenience to their roads and dwellings in consequence of this extreme height of water, and supposing there was no possible means of avoiding it, other than cutting down the bottom of the Rochester aqueduct, they set about devising a way to ascertain whether this could be done, and procured the passage of the section of the appropriation law of 1850 above quoted.

The Canal Board acting under this law, directed the State Engineer and Surveyor to examine the subject and report as soon as possible.

On the 12th September, 1850, he reported the following as the proper level for the canal between the two points designated in the law, to wit:

“Beginning at a point seven feet six inches above the mitre sill at the lowest lock in Lockport, and flowing on a regular inclined plain to a point seven feet four inches above the bottom of the Rochester aqueduct, at the distance of one hundred feet west thereof; thence on a regular inclination to the first lock east of Rochester to a point seven feet above the level of the bottom of said aqueduct.”

The Board adopted this as the top water level of the canal. The size and form of the prism of the canal is not yet fixed for the whole distance; but the dimensions given in the above resolution are those recommended by the State Engineer and Surveyor for the whole distance between the extreme points named in the resolution, in case a supply of water for the canal from Macedon to Montezuma cannot for a reasonable expenditure be had from the Canandaigua lake.

Should the examinations prove this to be practicable, and it should be deemed good policy to construct a feeder from that lake to the Macedon level, the dimensions of the canal between Rochester and Lockport may be reduced to the ordinary size, with an additional sectional area sufficient to supply to the Rochester millers the water wasted by the Genesee Valley canal. The Board deems this a necessary element in determining the proper dimensions for the canal between these two places, because it is believed to be less expensive and objectionable than a resort to the lakes before mentioned.

The necessity of putting the work under contract through the villages of Brockport, Albion and Medina at an early day to enable the Canal Commissioners to comply with the statute, compelled the Board to adopt the largest dimensions suggested for the prism of the canal at those places.

There will be no disadvantage in this, should the remainder of that level, after further investigation be reduced to less size in the prism.

The Engineers estimate the quantity of water as necessary to start from Lockport, as follows:

	Cubic feet.
Leakage, waste, and evaporation, on $126\frac{3}{8}$ miles, ..	27,794
Lockages for 11 lockages, per hour,	4,000
Compensation to Rochester water power,	4,105
	<hr/>
	35,899

The velocity between Lockport and Rochester, $44\frac{1}{8}$ feet per minute, or about half a mile per hour.

The above are all the variations from the width of 70 feet, made by the Canal Board between Buffalo and Syracuse.

The canal is constructed wider than 70 feet at various points along the whole line, whenever a reduction of cost can be made thereby.

Herewith are all the resolutions of this board called for by the Senate, numbered 1 to 5 inclusive.

(No. 1.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, January 21, 1851. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board:

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be directed to lengthen the locks between Syracuse and Rochester, so as to admit the largest class of boats now plying upon the Erie canal, in pursuance of the law of 1849, chapter 233.

(No. 2.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, February 10, 1851. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board:

Resolved, That the resolution of this board, of the 21st January last, directing the lengthening of the locks between Syracuse and Rochester, be, and the same is hereby rescinded.

(No. 3.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, February 18, 1851. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board:

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be authorized to lengthen and widen the old locks between Syracuse and Rochester, by the opening of navigation, if in the judgment of the Canal Com-

missioners and State Engineer and Surveyor, it can be done consistently with the interests of the State; and if the Commissioners and Engineer shall determine that the locks cannot be enlarged with safety, by the opening of navigation next spring, then the Commissioners are directed to enlarge the same by the opening of navigation in the spring of 1852.

(No. 4.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, September 7, 1850. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board:

The State Engineer and Surveyor having presented to the Board the maps, plans, estimates and specifications of sections No. 6, to No. 10 inclusive, of the Erie canal enlargement west of Lockport, at an estimated cost of \$382,033.41 on a plan of 8 feet depth of water, and 90 feet width of surface, to be completed by the first day of April, 1853: Also of sections No. 79 to 106 inclusive, excepting sections No. 91, and No. 98, on the Genesee Valley canal, extending from the Genesee river feeder to Olean, also nineteen road bridges and nineteen farm bridges; also 33 locks and necessary culverts, and other structures on the same sections, at an estimated cost of \$394,204.07 to be completed by the first day of April, 1853. Also of sluices for 70 locks on the Black river canal, to be completed before the opening of navigation in the spring of 1851, at an estimated cost of \$15,771:

Resolved, That the said maps, plans, estimates and specifications be, and the same are hereby adopted.

(No. 5.)

STATE OF NEW-YORK:

CANAL DEPARTMENT,
Albany, Sept. 16th, 1850. }

At a meeting of the Canal Board:

Resolved, That the enlargement of the Erie canal through the villages of Brockport, Albion and Medina, to the extent represented and described by the surveys, maps, plans and specifica-

tions this day presented by the State Engineer and Surveyor, be and the same is ordered to be constructed of the dimensions required by the following description of the size of the canal, and upon the level described in the following resolution, to wit: At the lowest lock at Lockport the mean width of the waterway of said canal shall be ninety-one feet, and the depth of the same nine feet; and from thence the water channel of said canal shall regularly diminish, (except when a saving of expense will warrant a wider channel,) to a mean width of sixty-two feet, and nine feet depth of water, at the point where the present enlarged canal in the city of Rochester is sixty-two feet in mean width; thence to the Rochester aqueduct, to have a mean width of sixty-two feet, and a depth of nine feet water, and thence to the easterly end of said aqueduct as the same now is; and thence to the first lock east of Rochester, said canal to have a mean width of waterway of sixty feet, and a depth of eight feet.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Secretary of State.

PH. C. FULLER,

Comptroller.

A. HUNT, *Treasurer.*

H. C. SEYMOUR,

State Engineer and Surveyor.

CHARLES COOKE,

FREDERICK FOLLETT,

Canal Commissioners.

State of New-York.

No. 89.

IN SENATE, JULY 7, 1851.

Of minority of committee on literature in reference to the purchase by school districts of Webster's Dictionary..

The chairman of the committee on literature, unable to agree with the other members of that committee in recommending Webster's Dictionary as suitable to be purchased by school districts throughout the State,

REPORTS:

That the importance of placing a proper standard of orthography and language in the hands of the million of children at this time attending the common schools of New-York, is with difficulty appreciated. First teachings are hard to unlearn, and the spelling and pronunciation acquired at the primary schools are likely to remain fixed for life. The admitted objection to introducing by authority any book as a text book into a system of schools, which owe their excellence to a wholesome rivalry among their various boards of trustees, applies with tenfold force to a dictionary. A recommendation from the Secretary of State, in his capacity of Superintendent of common schools, has sufficient force; and it is eminently proper that in his discretion, he should suggest to the districts the names of books which his leisure and opportunities enable him to criticise. But when the Legislature, by enactment, undertakes to say that the library money shall be

[Senate, No. 89.] 1 [u.n 5t.]

expended for the purchase of a certain work, and that unless orders to the contrary are sent to the central department, that book shall be paid for by the State, and its cost kept back out of the library fund due to each district, serious mischief must result.

One successful application to the State on the part of a publisher will open the way for another, until presently the whole fund will be paid out by authority at Albany, without allowing the smallest choice to local trustees. A premium for importunity is thus offered, which must assuredly soon fill the few shelves of the district library with trash as vile as any which the ignorance of rural book-buyers, as alleged by the friends of Webster, could select.

In the case now presented to the Senate, the work proposed to be sent by authority into the twelve thousand school-houses, is one concerning which men of letters are far from being agreed. The purest writers of English refuse to admit its claims as the standard. By immense exertions a large array of names, not unknown to fame, has been collected in recommendation of the book. Those favorable notices, however, relate rather to its convenience as a reference, than to its value as a dictionary. Sir Richard Phillip's *Million of Facts* is an invaluable *vade-mecum*, but is far from an English dictionary. Webster packs together a mass of words and phrases in almost every language, and calling the whole "*AN AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE*," we are asked to receive it as the best dictionary extant—as promoting great reforms in orthography, and as shedding new light upon etymology.

It is assumed that Webster is an acknowledged standard of the language. High authority may be adduced to the contrary, but it may be well to say here, that Webster has published four or five dictionaries, all differing from each other. These successive editions do not advance upon the principle first assumed, namely, that of leaving out all superfluous letters, and introducing a succinctness and terseness of spelling which would commend itself to universal esteem by its convenience and neatness. On the contrary, the Meriam edition, which the State now proposes to buy, retrogrades from the orthography of the edition of 1828

and of 1845. The word *build*, for instance, is spelt in both the former editions, *bild*. A pupil in the N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, lately persisted in spelling upon his slate the word without the *u*—insisting that he was right, and upon being permitted by his teacher to go to the library, at his earnest request, returned, bearing Webster open at the place, in triumph, to prove himself right. The Meriam edition resumes the *u*, spelling the word *build*, and therefore does not fulfil the promise on its title page, that it contains the entire corrections and improvements of the second edition, in two volumes royal octavo. In that edition the spelling is “*bild*.” Webster is but a vacillating reformer.

“Webster,” says an able critic, “began his career as a lexicographer by spelling words as they are pronounced—aker, soe, land, stedly, wimmen, lether, imagin’—he ended by making a dictionary valuable for its definitions, scientific terms, old and obsolete words, and generally for its etymologies—although these were sometimes fanciful, and sometimes adapted to a specific purpose.”

No American writers of eminence spell by its rules. Neither Irving, nor Bancroft, nor Bryant, nor Hawthorne recognize its authority. The cheap publications of the Harpers have done more to create Provincialisms, a literary evil from which America has hitherto escaped, than any one who has not given attention to the subject would believe. Should the State of New-York add its *imprimatur*, we may have ere long, expurgated editions of “the Wars of Granada,” or of “Twice-Told Tales,” of the “Pilgrim’s Progress,” or the “Vicar of Wakefield,” done into American prose—the spelling curtailed in the Bloomer style to the most utilitarian and bandy-legged proportions, and a “crebrous claudication,” to use Websterian English, jingling in every line.

Washington Irving, in reply to a letter of enquiry addressed to him by the chairman of the committee on literature, says :

SUNNYSIDE, June 25, 1851.

Dear Sir—Several months since, I received from Messrs. G. & C. Meriam, a copy of their quarto edition of Webster’s Dictiona-

ry. In acknowledging the receipt of it, I expressly informed them that I did not make it my standard of orthography, and gave them my reasons for not doing so, and for considering it an unsafe standard for American writers to adopt. At the same time I observed the work had so much merit in many respects *that I made it quite a vade mecum.*

They had the disingenuousness to extract merely the part of my opinion which I have underlined, and to insert it among their puffs and advertisements as if I had given a general and unqualified approbation of the work. I have hitherto suffered this book-seller's trick to pass unnoticed, but your letter obliges me to point it out, and to express my decided opinion that Webster's Dictionary is not a work advisable to be introduced "by authority" into our schools as a standard of orthography.

I am sir,

With great respect,

Your ob't serv't,

WASHINGTON IRVING.

To HON. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, *Chairman of the Senate Committee of Literature.*

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, cordially approves the opposition now made to the introduction of any dictionary by authority. He has never been willing to adopt the Websterian mode of spelling.

"Webster's career," says Edward S. Gould, in a letter to the chairman of your committee, "was a mistake, because based on false assumptions. He assumed that the language needed reformation, and that he was able to reform it, the latter blunder being far the greater of the two. He began forty years or more ago on the extreme of his own theory, and his first false step was to mistake the duties of a lexicographer, whose province is to record, not to legislate; to say what the language is, and not what it should be. Webster assumed the right to make and alter in conformity to his own views, and assuming that superfluous letters were an orthographical evil, and that conformity between the spelling and the pronounciation of words was an orthographical disideratum, he almost went to the extent of our contempora-

neous phonographers. Finding, however, on experiment, that this would not do, that the storm of criticism he had provoked was more than he or his book could bear, he began to modify to suit the critics. He published (in a course of years,) five different dictionaries, all in retreat from his original ground, and stopped modifying only when he stopped breathing; and his literary heir and successor and son-in-law, *Goodrich*, thinks it strange that everybody is not satisfied with these concessions on the part of Webster!—as if a shop-keeper were to demand \$5 for an article worth \$1, and then, after chaffering, and finally and gradually falling to \$2.50, cite the fact of his taking off half of this first price to prove that \$2.50 must be cheap.

“The present difficulty with Webster’s Dictionary, is its *total want of a principle*. To spell words as they are pronounced, and strike out all superfluous letters, although radicalism and folly is still a principle of action; but to abandon that, and vacillate capriciously between that and the previously recognized system, is mere quackery and irresolute nonsense, and its tendency, when at all countenanced, is what we see; a confusion in orthography, such as was not previously known since the *establishing* of the language by Johnson.

“Webster’s rules are both arbitrary and capricious. He changes, for example, *theatre* into *theater*, because, he says, words ending in *re*, adopted from the French, must be transposed to *er*, yet in the derivative he transfers the *er*, that is, the termination, back again to make “*theatrical*.” Here the derivative does not control the primitive.

“Again, he changes *defence* into *defense*, because the derivative *defensive* requires the *s*—there the derivative does not control the primitive.

“He changes *distil* into *distill*, ‘because the derivative *distiller* &c. requires the double *l*.’ Here again the derivative controls the primitive: but he does *not* change the *forget* into *forgett*, although the derivative *forgetting* &c. requires the double *t*, so that there (still again), the derivative does not control the primitive.

"He strikes the *u* from *mould*, because it is superfluous. He strikes the *u* from *honour*, *favour*, &c., because it is superfluous, but he does not strike the *o* from *serious*, *courage*, &c., where it is as superfluous. He strikes out *l* from *traveller* &c., because it is superfluous, yet he spells *excellent*, *vacillate*, &c., with two *l*'s. He spells *profit* with one *f*, yet with the inconsistency that marks all his career, he does not strike the second *f* from *proffer*.

"It is true, he is right in this last forbearance; but he is as every where else, inconsistent.

"The sum of the matter is, that Webster was a vain, weak, plodding Yankee, ambitious to be an American Johnson without one substantial qualification for the undertaking, and the American public have ignored his pretensions. One publisher of note has adopted his orthography, because he publishes his dictionary, and one newspaper editor of note has done the same thing; but beyond these two establishments, neither of which can claim any authority as umpires in a literary question, Webster's orthography is as unpopular as it is abominable, and I hardly know how our Legislature could do a greater wrong to popular education than by inflicting Webster's radicalism on the rising generation."

William Cullen Bryant, whose name stands foremost among American poets, in his *Journal* of June 20th, (N. Y. Evening Post) says, that "so far is Webster's Dictionary from meeting with the general acceptance of scholars and the community, that of those who in different parts of our country and of the world, employ our common language, that noble vehicle of thought which we call English, with a moderate degree of attention to its purity, there are not ten in a hundred who 'accept' Webster's Dictionary as a standard of language; nay, the majority of them have in fact no acquaintance with it."

Against such authority is opposed a list of names eminent in law, in politics and in theology, as well as in literature; men whose good nature, as in the case of Washington Irving, led them to return a courteous acknowledgment for an elegantly bound literary present. We have names such as Brougham, Daniel Web-

ster, Thomas H. Benton, Fillmore, Polk and Zachary Taylor, a certificate signed by 104 members of Congress "that they rejoice it bids fair to become the standard dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States." We have a complimentary letter from the well known and estimable Thomas Dick, of Broughty ferry, near Dundee, and finally, paraded in capitals, there is the gracious assertion of the London Times, that Webster's is "the best and most useful dictionary of the English language ever published."

To meet this testimony, it has been shown that men whose pursuits lead them to estimate lexicons at their true value, take views very unfavorable to Webster; and it is not unreasonable to say that while Presidents of the United States and members of Congress are excellent judges of politics, clergymen equally good critics in matters ecclesiastical, and newspaper writers competent admirers of convenient encyclopedias, neither of these classes are authority on a matter of literature.

It has been urged in the report, by the Senator from the 27th (Mr. Miller,) in favor of the dictionary, that "there is no one point to which the attention of the guardians of our schools should be directed with a more watchful and earnest attention, than to the training of all the pupils to a competent and correct acquaintance with our mother tongue. Especial care needs to be bestowed on this subject, in consideration of the fact that the multitude of foreigners, with their children, whom we welcome to our shores, are all to learn to speak and write the English language; and since many of these are accustomed to another language at home, and often to a mixed and mongrel dialect, we ought, as far as possible in the district schools in which they are educated, to give them a standard, and to accustom them to its use."

Precisely because Webster is not a standard of English diction ought we to withhold him from the children of the foreigner, who, recognizing on every page words and phrases of his own, will not fail to add others, and to hasten the corruption of our tongue; as for instance, there are French phrases like *ci devant*, *come-il-faut*, *neuvaines*; Italian ones, like *cicisbeo*, *zinforzando*,

staccato; Spanish, such as Ranchero, Hidalgo, Donna; Dutch, as Domine; Scotch, as ingie, cannie, and so on.

For all these reasons the undersigned reports that, in his judgment, the introduction of Webster's Dictionary, in the manner proposed by the bill now before the Legislature, into the school districts of the State, would be unwise, because Webster's Dictionary is neither an English dictionary, nor a standard of orthography.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,

Chairman of the Committee on Literature.

SENATE CHAMBER, July, 1851.

State of New-York.

No. 90.

IN SENATE, JUNE 30, 1851.

REPORT

Of the committee on railroads on Assembly bill authorising the Northern R. R. Co. to extend its pier at Rouse's Point.

The committee on railroads has had under consideration an Assembly bill entitled, "An act authorising the Northern railroad company to extend its pier at Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain," and submit the following

REPORT.

The first section of this bill provides that the Northern railroad company may extend their pier to a point two hundred and fifty feet from the centre of the river, which is the line between this State and Vermont; and it further provides, that in case a pier is constructed on the Vermont side, that does not come nearer the line than one hundred and twenty-five feet, that in that case the Northern railroad company may extend their pier to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet from the line, and if at any time the pier on the Vermont side is extended so as to narrow the space between the two piers below two hundred and fifty feet, then the Northern railroad company must immediately remove so much of their pier as may be required to leave a passage way for vessels of two hundred and fifty feet.

The second section provides that this pier on the sides and ends shall have spring piles and snubbing posts for the safety and use of
[Senate, No. 90.] 1 u.h.]

vessels, and that no charge shall be made to vessels for using the same and for making fast to the pier. Provision is also made that the company shall keep the pier lighted during the night while the lake is navigable, and it is also provided that the pier shall be so constructed as not to materially obstruct the flow of the water.

It is further provided that the company shall construct a suitable wharf for loading and unloading vessels, and that no higher prices shall be charged by the company for transporting property going to or from the Hudson river cities, than going to or from Boston or other Atlantic ports.

The committee has once visited Rouse's Point to examine into the propriety of allowing the railroad company to bridge the lake, and a majority came to the conclusion that the injury the bridge would do to navigation would be so serious, as to make it improper for the Legislature to allow its construction. One member of the committee dissenting, and asserting that the interests to be promoted by the bridge were much greater than any that were to be seriously injured by it.

A bill to construct a bridge passed the Senate at the late session, and now the Assembly sends for our consideration, in its place the one before us.

The committee are of opinion that it should pass, as it is, all things considered, perhaps the best mode of settling this important question. By constructing piers as allowed by this bill the railroad companies that have made their roads from the navigable waters of Lake Ontario to the west shore of Lake Champlain, and from its east shore to Boston and New-York, will have a crossing, that in the winter, when the navigation is closed, can be readily turned into an entire bridge. During the season of navigation, a boat three hundred feet long can be used with safety, by having slips in the ends of the piers long enough for the boat to be drawn entirely within them, by means of chains or lines to be worked on drums placed on the piers. This boat being fifty feet longer than the space between the ends of the piers, will not leave one slip before it enters the other, and it will be in the way of the passage of vessels only while it moves its length. This will be but a very trivial interruption to the navigation, too slight to be of any practical importance.

The space between the ends of the piers is to be 250 feet, and the attention of your committee has been called to the inquiry—is this wide enough? We think it is, in view of the whole case; vessels may, in very rare instances, touch against these piers, but it will be very rare that this will happen, and with spring piles it is not probable that damage would be done to them. In any weather that a vessel can safely navigate the River Richelieu, it will be safe to pass through such an opening, and in any wind that vessels can beat on the river they can beat through a space of 250 feet.

A wider space would be objectionable to the railroads, as by increasing the length of their ferry-boat, more difficulties will be encountered in managing it in a heavy wind.

It has been said to your committee, that in case vessels met with accidents against these piers, the bill should provide that the company should pay the damages. We think more evil than good would grow out of such a provision. The space between these piers is to be fifty feet wider than it is at the entrance of some of the most important harbors on the great lakes—where seas of much greater force, are created by the action of the winds, than ever can be in the narrow and shallow water at Rouse's Point. We think that skill and care alone are required to insure the safety of vessels passing through a space of water 250 feet wide, for a distance less than the length of a vessel, and then opening into water a mile wide on each side; and certainly a provision requiring the company to pay for vessels that may be injured against these piers, would not be more wise, than would one requiring the payment for injuries that vessels might suffer in coming up to the wharf of the company.

The committee having been empowered to do so, report the bill complete without amendment, and recommend its passage.

G. W. GEDDES.
WILLIAM A. DART.

June 30, 1851.

On the question of the navigation of the lake, the undersigned agrees with the conclusions of the majority of the committee.

R. OWEN, JR.

State of New-York.

No. 91.

IN SENATE, MARCH 17, 1851.

REPORT

Of the Comptroller in relation to the State Finances.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
ALBANY, March 17, 1851. }

To the Honorable the Senate :

In further compliance with the following resolution of the Senate, to wit:

IN SENATE, February 14, 1851.

Resolved, That the Comptroller report to the Senate the actual amount of available cash in the State Treasury, on the first of February instant, belonging to each of the following funds:

1. The General Fund ;
2. The General Debt Sinking Fund ;
3. The Canal Fund ;
4. The Canal Debt Sinking Fund ;
5. The Bank Fund ;
6. The Common School Fund ;
7. The Literature Fund ;
8. The United States Deposit Fund ;
9. The Mariners' Fund ;
10. The Railroad Debt Sinking Fund ;

and that he also state in his report, where the cash belonging to

each of said funds respectively was deposited on said 1st of February, giving the names of, and the amount in the several deposit banks; and that he also state, whether any temporary loans from one fund for the use of another, or otherwise, or any overdrafts have been made, and the amount thereof, since the 30th of September, 1850, and the authority by which the same were made; and also, to furnish an estimate of the probable receipts into the General Fund from all sources, during the fiscal year commencing on the first of October, 1851.

The Comptroller has the honor to submit two statements, marked A and B, showing the state of the treasury, and the actual balance of each fund, on the first day of February last. The preparation of the first of these statements has engrossed the time of the clerk having charge of the fund accounts, for several weeks: as an exhibit of the balances on any given day during the year, requires nearly the same amount of labor, as the annual exhibit required by law.

It will be perceived from statement A that the aggregate amount in the Treasury, belonging to the several funds, exclusive of the Canal Fund, was \$726,266.84. There had also been advanced from the Treasury on account of General Fund revenue, \$8,546.96; and on account of General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, \$49,946.13—being the balance of the advance made to this fund from the General Fund by Comptroller Flagg in 1846, and particularly explained in each annual report from this office since 1847. The Comptroller would repeat the recommendation so frequently submitted to the Legislature by his predecessors, that authority be given to transfer to the School Fund, for an investment of its capital, so much of the Bank Fund stock, belonging to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, as shall be necessary to extinguish the balance referred to.

It must be apparent to the Senate that the precise balance of funds on hand on any given day, can afford no reliable criterion of the ability and resources of the Treasury for the entire year. The wide variations, both of receipts and expenditures between different portions of the year, must always make such a test fallacious; and any inference deduced from it is calculated to mis-

lead. To show that a balance in the Treasury at a particular period forms no safe foundations for estimates or appropriations it is sufficient to state the fact that of the \$726,266.84 on hand from the first of February, nearly one-half has been subsequently withdrawn in payment of dividends to common schools and academies.

But in order to form a reliable and intelligent opinion of the amount to be realized within the year for the payment of appropriations, it becomes necessary to recur to the annual report from this office, in which the entire operations of the Treasurer during the last fiscal year are exhibited, with the balance on hand at the end of the year, and a careful estimate of the ordinary receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year. The Comptroller is of opinion that the state of the balances on the 1st of February goes to confirm the general correctness of the estimates for the year submitted to the Legislature in the annual report from this department. Four months, or a third of a year, had intervened from its commencement, on the 1st of October to the 1st of February.

During this portion of the fiscal year, the payments from the General Fund are relatively large, while its receipts are relatively small. Under certain branches of appropriation, heavy payments are made immediately after the beginning of the year—nearly the entire appropriation for the year having been drawn in some instances, before the meeting of the Legislature.

During the four months referred to, half a year's salary was paid to all the public officers, who draw their pay quarterly, (viz: on the 1st of October and the 1st of January.) An amount somewhat disproportionate, is paid every year in January, on account of legislative expenses. On the other hand, but a very small proportion of the revenues of the year on which the General Fund relies, were realized during the first four months. The bulk of these revenues consist of the distribution of \$200,000 per annum from the canal tolls, and the proceeds of the State tax. Of the former resource, only one-quarter, or \$50,000 had been received the 1st of February, being the quarterly payment of 31st December. No part of the State tax for 1850 had been

realized on the 1st of February, as it is not payable by law till March. This portion of the yearly revenue, constituting much the largest item, and estimated at \$300,000 for the present year, is mostly paid in the months of April and May.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the balance on hand belonging to the General Fund revenue was \$54,521.28. From the causes above adverted to, the payments being large as compared with the whole year, and the receipts relatively small, this balance has been drawn, and the Treasury was in advance to the General Fund revenue, on the 1st of February, \$8,546.96. But it must be here kept in view, that another quarterly payment of \$50,000 will be received into the General Fund on the 31st instant; and that within the two ensuing months the State tax will also yield to the General Fund probably not less than \$300,000.

It will be evident on a careful survey of the condition of the Treasury, its resources for the entire year, as compared with the ordinary expenses, that the General Fund is sounder and in a more reliable position, than at any period for many years past. Its ability will be materially increased if the Legislature should adopt suitable provisions for ensuring an equitable valuation and assessment of real and personal property.

Statement B exhibits the condition of the Canal Fund on the 1st of February. The balance on hand, it will be seen, was \$1,042,864.40, of which \$716,545.29 belongs to the Canal Debt Sinking Fund (including the quarterly payment payable 31st inst.) \$87,500 is set apart for the quarterly payment to the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund, and \$50,000 for the quarterly payment to the General Fund, due 31st instant, leaving a balance of \$188,819.11 to meet the ordinary expenditures by the Canal Commissioners, previous to the opening of navigation.

Respectfully submitted,

PH. C. FULLER, *Comptroller*.

(A.)

The balances in the Treasury belonging to the several funds on the 1st day of February, were, viz:

School Fund:

Capital,.....	\$188,878 86
Revenue,	177,604 51
	<u>\$366,483 37</u>

Literature Fund:

Capital,.....	\$3,063 78
Revenue,	21,413 59
	<u>\$24,477 37</u>

U. S. Dep. Fund:

Revenue,	\$195,370 78
Less, advanced on account of cap'l for investments,	25,254 83
	<u>\$170,115 95</u>
Bank Fund,.....	70,035 67
Mariner's Fund,	144,223 79

Railroad Sinking Funds:

Auburn and Rochester, ..	\$5,313 01
Hudson and Berkshire, ..	2,420 75
Tonawanda,.....	1,854 38
Tioga coal, &c.,.....	228 60
Long Island,	112 10
	<u>\$9,928 78</u>
	<u>\$784,750 93</u>

The balance in the Treasury, on the same day, was\$726,266 84

Amount advanced on account of the .

General Fund Debt Sinking Fund,.. 49,946 13

* This sum was advanced on account of capital of the United States Deposit Fund, for investments made by the commissioners of the several counties. Since the 1st of February the Comptroller has, with the approval of the Superintendent of Common Schools, transferred a Comptroller's bond for \$100,000, bearing six per cent. interest, from the United States Deposits to the School Fund, for an equal amount in the treasury belonging to the capital of the School Fund. This reduces the balance of the money in the Treasury of the capital of the School Fund to \$83,373.86, and gives a balance to the credit of the capital of the United States Deposit Fund of \$74,745.17.

Amount advanced on account of the		
General Fund Revenue,.....	8,546 96	
	<u> </u>	\$784,759 93

The above balance in the Treasury was deposited as follows:

Commercial Bank of Albany,.....	\$700,475 56	
Manhattan Company.....	22,382 13	
Bank of Salina.....	1,168 38	
Onondaga County Bank.....	897 59	
	<u> </u>	\$724,923 66
Treasurer's vault.....	1,343 18	
	<u> </u>	\$726,266 84

(B.)

Belonging to the Sinking Fund for the Canal Debt,	\$716,545 29
To the Canal Fund for repairs, &c.,.....	188,819 11
General Fund Debt,.....	87,500 00
Support of government,.....	50,000 00
	<u> </u>
	\$1,042,864 40

Which is deposited in the following banks, viz :

Albany City bank,.....	\$23,474 73
Albany Exchange Bank,.....	10,658 60
Bank of Albany,.....	20,520 70
do Albion,.....	4,760 05
do Attica,.....	16,416 77
do Auburn,.....	3,739 18
do Central N. Y.,.....	5,485 84
do Chenango,.....	2,216 17
do Corning,.....	16,147 44
do Dansville,.....	3,606 80
do Lake Erie,.....	20,666 40
do Orleans,.....	6,117 68
do Rome,.....	3,772 70
do Salina,.....	5,778 65
do Saratoga Springs,.....	5,823 37
do Silver Creek,.....	19,010 68
Cayuga Co. Bank,.....	4,528 71

Chemung Canal Bank,	5,887 62
City Bank, Oswego,	10,275 17
Commercial Bank, Lockport,	6,568 43
do do Rochester,	7,776 81
do do Troy,	20,495 47
do do Whitehall,	4,939 34
Cuyler's do Palmyra,	2,696 13
Exchange do Buffalo,	9,297 37
do do Lockport,	6,568 40
Farmers' do Amsterdam,	3,049 88
Fort Stanwix, do	7,257 08
Herkimer Co. do	2,789 01
Hollister do	14,415 70
Lockport Bank and Trust Co.,	19,023 65
Luther Wright's Bank,	41,772 71
Manhattan Company,	252,602 88
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany,	140,487 01
Merchants' and Mechanics' do Troy,	5,552 17
Mohawk Bank,	4,165 72
New-York State Bank,	105,984 95
Oliver Lee & Co.'s do	62,288 18
Onondaga County do	10,879 39
Palmyra do	5,963 62
Patchin do	16,219 01
Pratt, do	2,276 99
Rochester do	23,865 48
Rochester City do	10,810 34
Seneca County do	3,901 03
Steuben County do	13,265 31
Troy City do	22,834 09
Westchester Co. do	20,039 31
White's do	2,778 13
Yates County do	5,363 55
	<hr/>
	\$1,044,864 40
Less due Syracuse City Bank,	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$1,042,864 40</u>

State of New-York.

No. 92.

IN SENATE, JULY 2, 1851.

COMMUNICATION

From Chas. G. Higby, relative to contested seat in 26th Senatorial District.

Albany, July 2d, 1851.

To the President of the Senate:

In looking over the testimony in the case of the contested seat in the 26th Senate District, I perceive that the statements of the committee are somewhat different from the facts of the case as they were stated by one witness and admitted by another before the committee. I did not hear Mr. McAslin's direct testimony, nor his cross-examination. But it will be recollected by the committee, and also by every gentleman present before the committee at the time, that I distinctly stated before the committee, (and I supposed that the committee minuted the statement,) that when Mr. McAslin told me the length of time that he had resided in the State, I told him that it was my impression that he could not vote—that the law required him to reside in the State one year. That Mr. Henry Neff, who stood by, said that he had just heard the law read, and that the time was only six months. I then told McAslin that if that was the case, he was a voter. Mr. McAslin being present before the committee assented to the truth of this statement. I stated further that I followed McAslin in to the poll, and when Mr. Welsh questioned the right of McAslin to vote, I stated that he told me that he had resided in the State nine months, and stated what Mr. Neff had said to us, and

from that statement supposed that it only required six months residence.

Justice to myself seemed to require that I should bring this subject before the Senate, as the statement was omitted in the report of the committee, and I respectfully ask that this communication may accompany the report of the committee and be entered on the files of the Senate.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

C. G. HIGBY.

State of New-York.

No. 93.

IN SENATE, MARCH 17, 1851.

REPORT

Of the Treasurer on the State Finances.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Albany, March 17, 1851. }

To the Honorable the Senate :

In compliance with a resolution of your honorable body of the 13th instant, the following is respectfully submitted.

There was in the State Treasury on the first day of February, 1851, the sum of one million, nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-two cents,..... \$1,927,894.32

Of this sum of one million, nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and thirty-two cents, there was belonging to the Canal Fund, as distinguished from the other funds, the sum of one million, two hundred and one thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents,..... \$1,201,627.48

And the balance, belonging to the other funds of the State, was seven hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and sixty-six dollars and eighty-four cents,.....

726,266.84

\$1,927,894.32

The Treasurer further reports that the sum of one million, two hundred and one thousand, six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-eight cents, belonging to the Canal Fund, was deposited as follows, viz : in the

Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, Albany,	\$140,487.01	
New-York State Bank, Albany,.....	105,984.95	
Manhattan Company, New-York city,	252,602.88	
Sundry country banks,	702,552.64	
	<hr/>	\$1,201,627.48

The amount belonging to the other funds was deposited as follows, viz : in the

Commercial Bank, Albany,.....	\$700,475.56	
Manhattan Company, New-York city,	22,382.13	
Onondaga County Bank, Syracuse,..	897.59	
Bank of Safina, Salina,.....	1,168.38	
Cash on hand,	1,343.18	
	<hr/>	726,266.84
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,927,894.32</u>

The Treasurer has not been required to keep the balances of the several funds referred to in your resolution, neither has it at any time been done, and he would respectfully refer to the report of the Comptroller for such balances.

Neither has he kept an account of the unavailable as distinguished from the available funds belonging to the Canal Fund.

Respectfully,

ALVAH HUNT, *Treasurer.*

State of New-York.

No. 94.

IN SENATE, JULY 11, 1851.

REPORT

**Of the committee on claims, on Assembly bill entitled,
“An act to provide for the appraisal and payment of
canal damages to Charles Ehle.**

**Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on claims, to which was
referred the Assembly bill entitled “An act to provide for the ap-
praisal and payment of canal damages to Charles Ehle,”**

REPORTS :

**That such bill authorizes the canal appraisers to hear, examine
into and determine the claims of Charles Ehle, for damages which he
alleges he has sustained by alleged overflowings of water from the
Erie canal since the commencement of the enlargement, and by rea-
son thereof at Canajoharie, Montgomery county; and an alleged
breach in the banks of the canal in December, 1847; and also a fair
compensation for filling up the basement of his store, which he al-
leges has become useless and a nuisance by reason of the water soak-
ing into the same.**

**The claimant, at the session of the Legislature in 1850, presented
a claim for nearly all the same damages, and procured the passage
of an act which is to be found at chapter 137, of the Laws of 1850.
Such act provides for overflowings from the waters of the canal on
the 16th day of May, and 19th day of December, 1844, limiting it to
two special occasions. The proposed act provides for all damages
sustained by overflowing since the commencement of the enlarge-**

ment, which was in 1838, making no specifications or restrictions whatever as to any time or limit. It is alleged that such overflowings were occasioned by the bank not being raised sufficiently directly in front of claimant's store; while it was raised at other portions of the canal. If the overflowings thus existed from that cause, for the space of several years, it was the duty of Mr. Ehle, as a careful, prudent citizen, to see that the bank was sufficiently raised, and take all reasonable precautions to prevent the overflow. This does not appear to have been done at all, and he thereby becomes obnoxious himself to the charge of negligence. This claim has slept too long; it has been suffered to become too stale, and the investigation thereof becomes too difficult by reason of the lapse of time and consequent forgetfulness and death of witnesses, &c., to entitle it to very favorable consideration. The law of 1850 was passed after an examination of this claim, and the allowance for damages were limited properly, as your committee think, to the occasions particularly specified. These damages have been appraised and paid; with this the claimant, in the opinion of your committee, should be content; and your committee are not satisfied, from any thing that appears before them, that the claimant is entitled to any other or further damages than have been and could have been assessed under the said act of 1850. When damages are claimed in cases of this character, the particular times and occasions should be set forth, so that the Legislature may judge for themselves as to the propriety of including it in each particular case.

The canal appraisers in their award under the said law of 1850, say, "they have allowed to him above \$860, with interest thereon, for damages to the basement story of his store, which by the testimony introduced before the appraisers will be equal to the expense of making the same impervious to water, *which is all, in the opinion of the appraisers the claimant is justly and equitably entitled to be compensated for by the State.*"

The proposed bill next provides for damages occasioned by an alleged breach in the banks of the canal in December 1847. This precise claim was also included in the said act of 1850. The damages claimed to have been incurred by that freshet was the destruction of a house, which standing on the premises appropriated for the canal had to be removed by the said Ehle, who was the purchaser thereof.

The said appraisers in their award under the said act of 1850, in relation to said house, state that they have rejected the claim of \$500, for the destruction of the claimant's dwelling house in the fall of 1847, at the village of Canajoharie, on the north side of the canal, by reason of a breach in the canal banks. It appearing to the satisfaction of the appraisers that such damage was not occasioned by the neglect of the State officers having charge of that part of the canal; it also appearing that the said claimant neglected to remove his said house within a reasonable term after notice to him to remove the same by the State officer in charge of that part of the canal." The same reasons which induced the appraisers after examination to reject the claim, should forbid its allowance here on introduction in another bill.

The third item included in said proposed act is, "a fair compensation for filling up the basement story of his store in said village of Canajoharie. Under the law of 1850, the claimant was allowed the sum of \$860, and \$150.50 interest, as being the expense of making his cellar impervious to water. He does not need to do both, if he makes it impervious to water the filling it up is unnecessary, and so *vice versa* if filled up it is unnecessary to be made impervious to water. Your committee are therefore of opinion that such item is also improper to be included in such bill.

All the several items provided for in such proposed bill, being, in the opinion of your committee, improper and not allowable, your committee report adverse to the passage of the bill, and recommend that it be rejected.

State of New-York.

No. 95.

IN SENATE, JULY 2, 1851.

REPORT

**Of committee on claims, on petition of Hezekiah Sage,
and bill for his relief.**

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on claims, to which was referred a bill for the relief of Hezekiah Sage, together with the petition of Hezekiah Sage, praying for an act authorizing the Canal Board to enquire into the facts and circumstance in relation to the construction of the lower aqueduct across the Mohawk river, and make such allowance as they may deem just and equitable for that portion of the work done under certain difficulties and embarrassments alleged in such petition ;

REPORTS :

That the petitioner alleges " that he was the contractor for and constructed the lower aqueduct across the Mohawk river, for the purpose of enlarging the Erie canal. That he was engaged during the whole of four years in building said work, and that he encountered the most serious difficulties and embarrassments therein, owing to the necessity of providing suitable foundations for twenty-five piers, in a very rapid river, subject to frequent freshets, which repeatedly overflowed his coffer dams and destroyed his work, and continually interrupted his operations. That he was unexpectedly (to both Commissioners and engineers,) compelled to excavate foundations for these piers, in many of them fifteen feet deeper than anybody supposed would be necessary, and in consequence it became necessary to change the plan of the foundations, to his great loss and damage, for

nothing of which he has been paid ; all of which much delayed the completion of his work, and vastly increased the expense of constructing it. Also that he prosecuted the work strictly according to the directions of the Commissioners and engineers, and entirely to their satisfaction, as repeatedly expressed, but in consequence of the difficulties before mentioned, the work has been performed at a great pecuniary sacrifice."

Such petition is accompanied by an affidavit of William McAlpine, which appears to substantiate the allegations made in the petition in relation to work, and disadvantageous circumstances under which it was done, the said McAlpine testifying that he was the resident engineer in charge of that portion of the line of the Erie canal enlargement on which was constructed the lower Mohawk aqueduct.

The committee have investigated the matter, and find that Sage, Casler and company entered into a contract with the Canal Commissioners for the building of such aqueduct. That in 1842, an application was heard before the Canal Board in behalf of the contractors for an extra allowance on such contract. Upon such hearing, the difficulties and embarrassments mentioned in the petition referred to your committee, were inquired into, and on the thirtieth day of July, 1842, an extra allowance on such contract was made to said contractors of twelve thousand dollars, which has since been paid.

The contractors not being satisfied with such allowance, applied to the Legislature for a law authorizing and requiring the Canal Board to hear and adjust their claims for further compensation for constructing such aqueduct. In that year the committee on canals in the Assembly, made a report in favor of the passage of such law as prayed for, and introduced a bill for such purpose. Such report will be found in Doc. No. 80, of Assembly documents of 1843. Such report as the foundation of the claim, set forth substantially the same facts and equities claimed in the petition referred to your committee. That the bill reported by such committee was passed and became a law, and will be found in chapter 115 of the Laws of 1843. The first section of such act provides that "the Canal Board are hereby authorized and required, to hear and determine the claims of Hezekiah Sage, in his own right, and as assignee of Richard N. Casler, William H. Lee, and Charles H. Wheeler, the late firm of Sage, Casler & Co., for further compensation for constructing the lower

aqueduct of the Erie canal across the Mohawk river, and also for extra materials furnished, but not used in the construction of said work ; and all matters appertaining to, or necessarily connected with the performance of the said work, and to award to him such sum as justice and equity require *on a full and final adjustment of the same.*" Under such act, the Canal Board on the 7th day of July 1843, made a further extra allowance of six thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and fifteen cents.

That afterwards, and in the year 1845, the said Hezekiah Sage, as assignee applied and obtained a re-hearing before the Canal Board on such claim, under the provisions of the act entitled " An act authorizing the Canal Board to grant a re-hearing in certain cases, passed May 13, 1845 ; and on the twenty-third day of September, 1845, the Canal Board on such re-hearing, made a further extra allowance of one thousand six hundred and three dollars and ten cents.

And now, notwithstanding these extra allowances, in the whole amounting to twenty thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and ten cents, we have after an expiration of seven years, the claim revived and renewed.

It appears strange to your committee that the applicant should under such circumstances, venture to present or attempt to urge such claim. Notwithstanding he alleges in his petition that he has been paid nothing for the injuries alleged, still the records prove the contrary, and show that he has received and been paid large allowances therefor, a portion of which at least was made and paid under a law which in its very terms as accepted by the applicant, was declared to be "*a full and final adjustment.*" He has thus placed himself in the position as your committee conceive, of demanding double payment for the same services, and your committee therefor recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be denied, and that the bill be ~~not passed into a law.~~

1. 1. 1.

2. 2. 2.

3. 3. 3.

4. 4. 4.

5. 5. 5.

6. 6. 6.

7. 7. 7.

8. 8. 8.

9. 9. 9.

10. 10. 10.

11. 11. 11.

12. 12. 12.

13. 13. 13.

14. 14. 14.

15. 15. 15.

16. 16. 16.

17. 17. 17.

18. 18. 18.

19. 19. 19.

20. 20. 20.

21. 21. 21.

22. 22. 22.

23. 23. 23.

24. 24. 24.

25. 25. 25.

26. 26. 26.

27. 27. 27.

28. 28. 28.

29. 29. 29.

30. 30. 30.

31. 31. 31.

State of New-York.

No. 96.

IN SENATE, JULY 10, 1851.

REPORT

Of Minority of Judiciary Committee on bill for extinguishing Feudal Tenures.

Mr. Schoonmaker, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill entitled "An act to extinguish Feudal Tenures," for himself as one of said committee,

REPORTS:

That the undersigned has devoted as much time as his other engagements would permit to examine the same, but owing to the lateness of its reference to the committee, not having come into their possession until the last day but one of the session, the undersigned has been enabled to give it only a cursory examination. The object of the bill, as expressed in the title, "the extinguishment of feudal tenures," is one to which the undersigned would clearly assent. No person has a greater aversion than the undersigned to such tenures, and he will go as far as can be done constitutionally, and with a due regard to the legal rights of others and the interests of the tenants, to extinguish them. The people, by adopting in their constitution a provision prohibiting in effect the future creation of any such estates, have put their seal of condemnation upon tenures of such nature. Such provisions were wisely engrafted in our fundamental law, after a sad experience of the blighting effects of such tenures upon the prosperity of the country, and the happiness, energy, and industry of its citizens. To endeavor, by all constitutional and legal means,

to effect an early extinguishment of such tenures, is but carrying out the principle which the people have declared, in their constitution, to be right, and which is acknowledged by all to be necessary to the full and healthy growth and prosperity of our country. The undersigned is ready, fully and heartily, to co-operate with any person to carry out the object expressed in the title of the bill, by any fair, legal, just, and constitutional means. The title of a bill is, frequently, a poor and unsatisfactory index to its contents—and if the undersigned understands the provisions of the bill correctly, the title, in this case, falls far short of expressing its real character and effect.

In the first place, notwithstanding it is confidently affirmed by the tenants, and has been over and over again alleged, declared, and attempted to be proven upon the floor of the Senate by the senator from the twelfth, who introduced this bill, either that the landlords had no title to the property claimed by them and possessed by the tenants, and that the ownership thereof was in the State, or that there was at least great doubts of the validity of their title; it provides that the landlords shall be paid and receive from the state and the tenants, in cash or its equivalent, the full value of the interest claimed by them in such lands. The bill, as drawn, in effect and in truth, admits, acknowledges, and declares valid the title of the landlords, and will, if passed, legislate into their pockets untold thousands of the people's money, and of the hard earned treasure of the tenants. Such a proposition is of rather an extraordinary character, considering the quarter from which it emanates.

The bill appropriates two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year for two years to pay the landlords out of the State treasury. Whence that enormous sum is to be derived, and out of what possible fund the money can be appropriated, the bill does not specify; but one of the proposed resolutions accompanying the bill authorizes the committee so to change the bill as to authorize the issue of a five per cent stock redeemable in a given period. This would in fact create a debt in violation of the provisions of the constitution. This is, also, rather an extraordinary proposition for one who fled the Senate and broke up the session of the Legislature, as he alleged, for fear such constitutional provision would be violated in the passage of another bill.

If a law for the relief of the tenants, and to extinguish feudal tenures, is to be introduced and passed, it should be carefully considered and drawn in order that it may, if possible, be effectual to carry out the object intended and not bear upon its face the imprint of unconstitutionality to render it nugatory and void. A bill of a proper character, upon a subject of such importance, cannot be properly digested and perfected in a single night. By reason of the lateness of its reference the undersigned was unable to examine its provisions or commence the preparation of this report until after 11 o'clock last night, this being the day fixed for adjournment. If it had been presented and referred to the committee at an earlier stage of the session, when there might have been some reasonable time left for examination and consideration, the undersigned would have been willing to enter upon the task, as one of the members of the committee, and endeavored, if possible, to perfect the same in such manner that, if passed, the unhappy differences existing between the landlords and tenants might thereby be justly and equitably settled with a due regard to the rights of all, and our State and its citizens be thus relieved from all vestige of the unfortunate tenures which have been the source of so much strife and unhappiness among its citizens.

The undersigned has spent much time since his election to the Senate in endeavoring to digest some plan by which the just and equitable settlement of the difficulties between landlord and tenant may be effected and tenures of a feudal character be abolished. But the undersigned has as yet been unable, in his own mind, to digest any such plan. The existing litigations and controversy in relation to the title of the landlords and the provisions of the constitution, present difficult and important questions in the arrangement and settlement of such plan, and he certainly cannot at this late hour of the session properly mature and perfect the bill under consideration.

The undersigned, therefore, asks, as one of the committee, to be relieved of the duty to report such bill complete, but in order to bring the same before the Senate, asks leave to report the same as it is for its consideration.

M. SCHOONMAKER.

State of New-York.

No. 97.

IN SENATE, JAN. 14, 1851.

ANNUAL REPORT

**Of the Auditor of the Canal Department, relative to
the expenditures on the canals.**

**STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CANAL DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, January 14, 1851. }**

To the President of the Senate:

SIR—I herewith send the report required by law, showing the expenditures on the canals for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of September, 1850.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES,

Auditor.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CANAL DEPARTMENT, }
Albany, January 14, 1851. }

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in compliance with law, presents to the Legislature, the following

REPORT :

The sums expended by the Canal Commissioners, including their salaries, for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1850, upon the several canals, have been as follows, viz:

Erie and Champlain Canals, (see No. 1.)

Nelson J. Beach,	\$1,632 03	
Charles Cook,	3,045 13	
Jacob Hinds,	3,729 24	
Frederick Follett,	1,199 58	
	<hr/>	\$9,605 98

Erie Canal Enlargement, (see No. 2.)

Nelson J. Beach,	\$208,764 13	
Charles Cook,	410,028 37	
Jacob Hinds,	405,279 63	
Frederick Follett,	341,622 87	
	<hr/>	1,365,695 00

Onesego Canal, (see No. 3.)

Charles Cook,	82,507 60	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$1,457,808 58	

Brought forward,.....	\$1,457,808 58
<i>Cayuga and Seneca canal, (see No. 4.)</i>	
Charles Cook,.....	70,219 79
<i>Chemung Canal, (see No. 5.)</i>	
Charles Cook,	53,768 39
<i>Crooked Lake Canal, (see No. 6.)</i>	
Charles Cook,	10,131 25
<i>Chenango Canal, (see No. 7.)</i>	
Charles Cook,	5,051 91
<i>Black River Canal, (see No. 8.)</i>	
Nelson J. Beach,	\$71,857 72
Charles Cook,.....	2,444 56
Frederick Follett,.....	77,189 75
	<hr/> 151,492 03
<i>Genesee Valley Canal, (see No. 9.)</i>	
Jacob Hinds,	375,164 73
<i>Oneida River Improvement, (see No. 10.)</i>	
Charles Cook,	8,727 37
<i>Oneida Lake Canal, (see No. 11.)</i>	
Charles Cook,	15 88
<hr/>	
Total amount expended by the Canal Commissioners, (see statements from 1 to 11 inclusive.)	<u>\$2,132,379 93</u>
<hr/>	
Mr. Hinds Canal Commissioner, had in his hands at the close of the fiscal year,	\$4,080 77
Mr. Follett, Canal Commissioner, had in his hands at the close of the fiscal year,	962 90
<hr/>	
Amount in the hands of the Canal Commissioners at the close of the fiscal year,.....	<u>\$5,043 67</u>

The expenses of the engineer corps on the several canals, for each of the last eleven years, are exhibited in statement No. 12. The results are as follows, viz:

In 1840,.....	\$153,454 42
1841,.....	135,597 79
1842,.....	101,077 05
1843,.....	44,644 28
1844,.....	25,872 26
1845,.....	22,485 25
1846,.....	11,573 86
1847,.....	17,158 28
1848,.....	49,772 96
1849,.....	73,431 58
1850,.....	102,946 42

The expenses by the resident engineers on the several canals, during the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1850, are exhibited in statement No. 13, of which the following is a summary, viz:

Erie canal enlargement,	\$62,287 14
Cayuga and Seneca canal,	2,787 16
Oswego canal,.....	2,907 28
Chemung canal,.....	1,901 31
Oneida river improvement,.....	505 67
Crooked lake canal,	684 32
Black river do	10,432 39
Genesee valley do	20,330 40
Chenango do	110 75
	<hr/>
	\$102,946 42

The payments by the superintendents of repairs upon the several canals, (see statement No. 17,) have been as follows:

Erie and Champlain canal,.....	\$478,887 48
Oswego canal,.....	31,805 03
Cayuga and Seneca canal,	10,830 91
Chemung canal,.....	33,230 02
Crooked lake canal,	5,629 04
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$560,382 48

Brought forward,	\$560,382 48
Chenango canal,....	27,181 06
Genesee valley canal,	18,574 87
Oneida lake canal and feeder,	4,891 85
Oneida river improvement,	412 03
Black river canal,	15,507 89
	<hr/>
	\$626,950 18
	<hr/>

The balance in the hands of superintendents, at the close of the fiscal year, was \$8,743.84.

Statement No. 14 gives the heads of expenditures for repairs on all the canals, and the cost of each under each superintendent.

Statement No. 15 gives the cost of repairs, and the average cost per mile on each of the three divisions of the Erie canal, for a series of years.

Statement No. 16 the same as to the Champlain canal.

Statement No. 18 shows the cost of new work and the cost of repairs under each head of expenditure on all the canals.

Statement No. 19 shows the cost of new work and repairs under each superintendent.

Statement No. 20 gives the cost of repairs and the average cost per mile on each of the canals, for a series of years.

Statement No. 21 gives the cost of repairs and new work of all the canals, under each head of expenditure, for a series of years.

Statement No. 22, a similar table, as to the cost of new structures or works only, for a series of years.

Statement No. 23, a similar table, as to the cost of repairs only.

Statement No. 24 contains the names and compensation of the clerks in the Canal Department, as required by section 6 of the act, chapter 162, of the Laws of 1848.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, *Auditor.*

DOCUMENTS.

(No. 1.)

ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

Vouchers rendered by Nelson J. Beach, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

Salary from July 1, 1849, to Dec. 31, 1849, inclusive, .. \$850 00

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.			
Oct. 1.	C. L. Martin, services as book-keeper,	\$200 00	
3.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	37 57	
6.	H. H. Van Dyck, adv. opening the canals,	2 90	
13.	Theodore Watkins, cleaning Commissioners' office,	3 00	
15.	A. H. Brainard, plan of draw-bridge,	40 00	
29.	Nelson J. Beach, travel fees,	131 35	
31.	John A. Johnston, telegraphing, ...	1 64	
Nov. 3.	William Cameron, repairing desk in Commissioners' office,	2 09	
Dec. 14.	George Wait, candles,	13 20	
26.	John M. Lewis, official postage,	13 25	
29.	C. P. Leonard, do	10 00	
	R. L. Johnson, express freight,	2 13	
31.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	87 56	
	John A. Johnston, telegraphing,	6 78	
	C. L. Martin, services as book-keeper,	225 00	
	Little & Co., stationery,	5 56	
			782 03
Amount expended by Nelson J. Beach, on the Erie and Champlain canals,			\$1,632 03

*Vouchers rendered by Frederick Follett, Canal Commissioner, for
payments made by him.*

Salary from January 1, 1850, to June 30, 1850, inclusive, \$850 00

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1850.		
Jan. 1.	Ten Eyck & Co., adv. notice of opening and closing canals,.....	\$5 40
Feb. 1.	Michael Clark, candles for office,...	12 80
	E. C. Blakeman, zinc,.....	2 80
2.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	19 91
Mar. 1.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	10 05
9.	William B. Winne, cushions for office,	6 00
18.	Gould, Banks & Gould, stationery,..	6 00
27.	Patrick Mahon, recording release, &c.,	50
30.	Lewis Benedict, postage,	17 84
	Frederick Follett, travel fees,.....	58 20
Ap. 30.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	19 90
May 11.	Croswells & Shaw, adv. closing the canals,	3 50
June 4.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,.....	17 90
July 10.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	19 68
	Frederick Follett, travel fees,	92 04
31.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	18 38
Aug 15.	Jno. S. Brown, telegraphing,	3 71
19.	E. C. Blakeman, cleaning and fitting up pipe,	1 00
Sept. 1.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	15 35
30.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	18 62
		<hr/> 349 58
Amount expended by Frederick Follett, Canal Commissioner, on the Erie and Champlain canals,		<hr/> \$1,199 58 <hr/>

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

Salary from July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1850, \$1,700 00

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.		
Nov.20.	Alexander White, graveling turnpike road,	\$62 75
30.	Geo. V. Hitchcock, official postage, ..	25 80
Dec. 14.	James Pine, packages by express, ..	10 75
31.	James Henry, stationery,	20 75
	Charles Cook, travel fees,	100 00
1850.	do office rent,	25 00
Jan.31.	Waldo M. Potter, advertising and printing,	10 80
	E. S. Hinman, agent, transportation of packages,	1 26
Feb.28.	L. Benedict, post-master, official postage,	13 35
	C. L. Martin, clerk for Canal Commissioners,	200 00
Mar.30.	George V. Hitchcock, post-master, official postage,	16 57
	James Henry, stationery,	33 38
Ap. 1.	Jno. S. Brown, télégraphing,	72
May24.	L. Benedict, post-master, official postage,	13 95
Jun.20.	Rathbone & Co., stove and pipe for weigh office at Albany,	10 50
	Van Heusen & Charles, lamp and wicks for weigh office at Albany, ..	2 50
	J. W. Green, furniture for weigh office at Albany,	4 24
29.	Charles Cook, travel fees,	100 00
	George V. Hitchcock, post-master, official postage,	39 43
	E. S. Hinman, agent, packages by express	20 51
	Charles Cook, office rent,	25 00
July 1.	C. L. Martin, clerk for board of Commissioners,	200 00
9.	William Burton, labor &c. near Cazenovia lake,	18 54
19.	Lewis Benedict, post-master, official postage,	17 65
Carried forward,		\$973 44
		\$1,700 00

	Brought forward,.....	\$973 44	\$1,700 00
Aug 15.	Weed, Parsons & Co., printing blank bonds,.....	5 00	
16.	A. L. Harrison, stationery &c.	2 50	
22.	Jno. S. Brown, telegraphing,	3 68	
31.	E. S. Hinman, agent, express matter,	5 88	
	G. V. Hitchcock, post-master, official postage,	17 85	
Sep.30.	Hamblin & Smith, stationery,.....	5 43	
	George V. Hitchcock, post-master, official postage,	10 22	
	E. S. Hinman, agent, express freight,	1 13	
	C. L. Martin, clerk for board of commissioners,	200 00	
		<hr/>	1,225 13

DAMAGES.

1849.			
Oct.19.	Eli and Peter Hamilton, Brutus, Cayuga co...	120 00	
		<hr/>	
	Amount expended by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, on the Erie and Champlain canals,	\$3,045 13	
		<hr/>	

Vouchers rendered by Jacob Hinds, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

Salary from July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1850, \$1,700 00

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.			
Dec 31.	Jacob Hinds, travel fees,.....	\$50 00	
1850.			
Jun.27.	Joel Hinds, office rent &c.	60 82	
29.	John B. King, services as clerk,....	180 00	
	Dwight Harwood, post-master, postage on official packages,	14 15	
Aug 26.	Jno. S. Brown, telegraphing,	4 56	
Sep.10.	Charles L. Clarke, do	83	
12.	David Hoyt, stationery,	6 51	
30.	Jacob Hinds, travel fees,	150 00	
	John B. King, services as clerk,....	180 00	
		<hr/>	646 87
	Carried forward,		\$2,346 87

Brought forward, \$2,346 87

DAMAGES.

1850.			
May 1.	John King, Pendleton, Niagara co ..	395 00	
Jun.29.	Elias Wilcox, Gaines, Orleans co. ..	587 37	
Jul.13.	Commissioners of highways, Alabama, Genesee co.	400 00	
		<hr/>	\$1,382 37
	Amount expended by Jacob Hinds, Canal Com- missioner, on the Erie and Champlain canals,		\$3,729 24
			<hr/>
	Total amount expended on the Erie and Cham- plain canals,		\$9,605 98
			<hr/>

(No. 2.)

ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

*Vouchers rendered by Nelson J. Beach, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 352.

Orville W. Storey, resident engineer, \$5,739 91

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.			
April 26,	Patrick Delany, mason labor, ..	\$2 25	
May 5,	Greenman & Morrison, carriage hire,	4 50	
July 15,	J. C. Osgood & Co., piles and driving the same,	29 85	
	John R. Pettis' check roll, labor in July, 1849, on account of towing path on the Canajoha- rie level, viz:		
	John R. Pettis,	\$29 25	
	John Cramer,	88	
	William Hadalan,	88	
	Alfred Quackenbush, ..	1 25	
	Henry Hundertmark, ..	88	
	John Nilka,	88	
	Frederick Hoes,	88	
		<hr/>	
	Carried forward,	\$34 90	\$36 60
			<hr/>
			\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$34 90	\$36 60	\$5,739 91
Jacob H. Van Alstyne,	88		
Jacob Shaver, Jr.,	88		
John R. Dygert,	1 25		
Henry Hulsaver,	1 25		
Daniel Wager,	88		
Joseph Wager,	88		
Edward Moakler,	88		
Christian Nolty,	88		
Augustus Klemma,	88		
Peter Green, sen.,	88		
William Wrigam,	88		
Rudolph Wrigam,	88		
John R. Dygert,	2 00		
John Davis,	2 00		
Christian Pirge,	2 00		
Jacob Shaner,	2 00		
Brown Stafford,	2 00		
Henry Hulsaver,	1 00		
Dewitt C. Fox,	4 00		
		61 20	
Aug. 6, Bloomfield Usher attendance as witness,		20 00	
17, A. D. Barber, subpoenaing wit- nesses,		10 00	
John Smith's check roll, labor in August, 1849, making bridge embankment at Durhamville, viz :			
John Smith,	\$13 50		
William Chapman,	7 00		
Miles Parker,	8 00		
James G. Breen,	5 50		
Lucius Snow,	8 00		
Smith Dunn,	7 50		
James Dunn,	5 00		
John Kinney,	6 75		
Benjamin Hyland,	5 00		
William Durn,	75		
Smith Popple,	5 50		
Henry Peckham,	4 50		
Robert Bortle,	4 00		
James A. Lawrence,	1 00		
		82 00	
Sept. 8. John Stilwell, constructing dock- ing,		61 62	
18. Henry Witman, carpenter labor,		6 00	
25. Noxon & Austin, sawing plank for lock No. 36,		4 50	
Carried forward,		\$281 92	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$281 92	\$5,739 91
Sept. 26. John Burnap, removing and re- fitting building,.....	88 00	
Jeremiah Cox, rent of land and damages,.....	43 75	
Dewitt C. Cox, rent of land and damages,.....	50 00	
29. Daniel Estis, moving and refit- ting buildings,.....	450 00	
Alexander Dumas, services as engineer,.....	105 56	
Lester Le Roy, steps for lock gates,.....	49 18	
William A. Haslet, materials for patterns for lock 36,.....	40	
Daniel Neff's check roll, labor in September, 1849, raising berm bank, laying wall, &c. viz :		
Daniel Neff,.....	12 00	
James De Groff,.....	10 00	
Michael E. Curren,	6 00	
Thomas Ireland,.....	11 50	
Francis Stewart,	8 00	
Isaac Rynex,	5 50	
Jno. Curren,.....	2 50	
Anthony Pangburn, ...	5 00	
W. McClary,.....	14 62	
V. Bartholomew,.....	5 63	
Charles Young,.....	5 62	
Seely Patterson,.....	2 25	
Alvin De Groff,.....	3 50	
Patrick Conner,.....	1 50	
Kyren Conner,.....	1 50	
Nathaniel Burn,.....	3 50	
Jno. P. Groot,	1 00	
Peter Ruse,.....	1 00	
Henry Giles,.....	50	
	101 12	
Jacob Schermerhorn's check roll, labor in Sept. 1849, building foot bridges for lock 29, viz :		
Jacob Schermerhorn,....	1 75	
Chauncey Munsell,....	9 75	
Alex. McGinnis,	9 00	
Wm. H. Demarest,....	9 00	
	29 50	
Carried forward,.....	\$1,199 43	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,..... \$1,199 43 \$5,739 91
 Adam W. Snyder's check roll,
 labor in Sept. 1849, draining
 old canal on the 14 mile level,

viz :

Adam W. Snyder,..... 12 00
 Patrick Plunket,..... 24 00
 Alexander Stewart,..... 23 00
 Dallance Verrick,..... 25 00
 Michael Curren,..... 14 00
 John G. Holiday,..... 22 50
 Thomas Rork,..... 12 00
 Thomas Brislen,..... 23 00
 John McCanon,..... 13 00
 William Bowers,..... 7 00
 Alonzo Verrick,..... 11 00

186 50

William J. Koughers' check roll,
 labor in Sept. 1849, building
 lock gates, mitre sills and
 breast-work at lock 36, viz :

William J. Kougher,... 38 00
 Jacob B. Flint,..... 28 50
 Peter Brown,..... 28 50
 John W. Jenkins,..... 18 00
 George H. Hawn,..... 9 00
 Alfred J. Wagner,..... 4 50

126 50

George Boyer's check roll, labor
 in September, 1849, on lock
 No. 36, viz :

George Boyer,..... 50 00
 Thomas Dale,..... 25 50
 Augustus Rufenot,..... 48 00
 John Anderson,..... 42 00
 Richard D. Richards,... 42 00
 Anthony Gettings,..... 23 25
 Daniel Conner,..... 20 56
 John Doonan,..... 19 91
 James Green,..... 17 06
 James Hughs,..... 19 69
 John Ragan,..... 21 00
 Henry T. Saunders,... 19 25
 Dennis Collins,..... 20 56
 Ephraim Mills,..... 6 25
 Thomas Harden,..... 4 38
 John Welch,..... 4 38
 Martin Welch,..... 3 94

Carried forward,.... \$387 83 \$1,512 43 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,...	\$387 73	\$1,512 43	\$5,739 91
Daniel Farrell,.....	4 38		
Richard Farrel,.....	3 94		
John Kenneday,.....	2 50		
Christopher H. Edgarton,	88		
James Sanders,.....	50 00		
Peter Devendorf,.....	25 00		
Michael Gettings,.....	23 00		
		497 43	
John R. Pettis' check roll, labor in September, 1849, draining leakage, raising embankments, &c., viz :			
John R. Pettis,.....	\$36 75		
William Hilka,	23 00		
Amos Klinkhart,	22 06		
Ferdinand Shraper,...	2 19		
John Hoffman,.....	1 31		
Michael Murphy,.....	20 56		
Hubble Allen,	18 38		
Frederick C. Nolty,...	17 06		
Henry Smith,.....	16 63		
John Farno,.....	14 00		
John Vandenburg, ...	10 50		
John Withers,.....	7 50		
John R. Pettis,	32 00		
George D. Fonda,	21 00		
Adam Fritcher,	3 50		
		246 44	
David Spencer's check roll, la- bor in September, 1849, clear- ing away gravel, under new aqueduct at Canajoharie, viz:			
David Spencer,	\$13 88		
John Van Slyke,	9 25		
Jacob Callwell,	9 25		
Dexter Rich,.....	9 25		
James H. Hopkins, ...	7 50		
Hiram Brown,	9 75		
Simeon Rouse,.....	9 75		
Henry J. Lieber,.....	5 25		
George Allen,	20 81		
Henry Hulsaver,	2 00		
P. H. Colvin,.....	1 00		
		97 69	
Carried forward,	\$2,353 99	\$5,739 91	

Brought forward,	\$2,353 99	\$5,739 91
Daniel H. Elwood's check roll, labor in September, 1849, car- rying lock gate timbers for new gates to lock 36, from Fort Plain to Little Falls, and filling in gravel at lock 36, viz:		
Daniel H. Elwood,	\$3 00	
Ezra Smith,	2 00	
Jacob A. Roof,	2 00	
Henry Green, jr.,	2 00	
Charles R. Green,	1 00	
Lawrence Hayes,	1 75	
John Ackerman,	2 00	
Myron C. Casler,	2 00	
Amos Foster,	4 50	
Parley Richmond,	7 00	
Patrick Smith,	2 00	
	29 25	
John Becker's check roll, labor in September, 1849, draining leakage of canal, viz :		
John Becker,	\$23 25	
John Hollingsworth, ..	14 88	
William Burdett,	7 00	
Ebenezer S. Wheelock, ..	11 38	
Bradford Scouten,	7 00	
William Nestle,	7 00	
Peter D. Fox,	10 50	
William H. D. Fox, ..	7 00	
Ralph Truax,	7 00	
Thomas Jacox,	5 25	
Garret Morris,	6 13	
	106 39	
Nathan Davis' check roll, labor in September, 1849, laying slope wall and excavating channel of Fort Plain creek, and building suspension foot bridge at Fort Plain, viz:		
Nathan Davis,	\$55 69	
James Pealer,	31 50	
Chauncey Ehle,	22 31	
Frederick Southerland, ..	15 75	
Tunis Cronkhite,	34 13	
Samuel Dale,	29 31	
George Pealer,	42 88	
Carried forward,	\$231 57	\$2,489 63
		\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$231 57	\$2,489 63	\$5,739 91
Reuben Petrie,.....	35 63		
Daniel O'Brien,.....	32 63		
Joseph Marktland,....	35 25		
Thomas Linney,	18 75		
William Hoorn,.....	5 25		
Andrew Deibourn,....	14 38		
John Gishler,	30 63		
Henry Hellwig,	20 31		
Volney Payne,.....	18 13		
Michael Galvin,.....	15 50		
James H. P. Wagner,.	37 13		
John A. Willferth,....	21 44		
Philip Kilsey,.....	20 78		
John Bell,	20 56		
George Clannan,	20 34		
James McCauley,.....	20 56		
Peter Durchols,.....	21 22		
Jacob Brennanan,.....	19 91		
Andrew Hart,.....	14 88		
John Kelmar,.....	19 69		
Patrick Harvey,.....	20 34		
Joseph Basho,	20 78		
Michael Litz,.....	19 25		
Dedrick Bode,	20 78		
Robert Bettinger,.....	20 34		
Frederick Roberts,....	19 03		
John Fisher,	16 19		
Lawrence Luther,	20 78		
John Piper,.....	19 69		
Charles Martin,	10 72		
William Mileisan,....	21 44		
Christian Fisk,	17 28		
George Schmolza,	18 16		
Richard Beaver,	13 56		
James Richardson,....	17 50		
Elias Garlick,.....	9 63		
George Bohun,	16 41		
Philip Shumaker,	21 00		
Nicholas Dresher,	15 53		
Joseph Wagner,.....	15 31		
Patrick Phillips,	20 56		
Hiram Bloodough,....	16 19		
David D. Wood,	19 69		
Henry McGee,.....	15 09		
George Bunton,.....	26 72		
Philip Harth,.....	19 91		

Carried forward,.....	\$1,146 42	\$2,489 63	\$5,739 91
-----------------------	------------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$1,146 42	\$2,489 63	\$5,739 91
Ludwig Schwarz,	19 91		
Pat Golden,	5 69		
Thomas Sturgeon,	16 41		
George Fisk,	15 97		
Peter Bogert,.....	1 31		
Charles J. Fisk,.....	16 63		
Nicholas Pealer,.....	1 00		
Jacob H. Pealer,.....	88		
Thomas Countryman, .	88		
Carl Isle,	3 50		
Conrad Walster,	12 91		
Peter Marsh,	12 69		
Joshua A. Yorden,....	11 38		
Francis Villiar,.....	6 56		
William Burdett,.....	9 19		
Peter D. Fox,.....	9 19		
Thomas Jacox,.....	12 63		
W. H. D. Fox,	9 19		
Ebenezer S. Wheelock,	6 78		
Garret Morris,	12 69		
Daniel Mosier,	1 75		
John Plank, jr.,.....	3 50		
John Hollingsworth, ..	4 16		
Jacob Petsinger,.....	6 78		
Ralph Truax,	1 75		
George H. Hawn,	7 50		
John W. Jenkins,.....	9 75		
Alfred J. Wagner,....	41 00		
James H. P. Wagner,.	49 50		
Barney Scott,.....	28 50		
Joseph Smith,	35 50		
John D. Dusendorf,..	45 00		
John Ehle,	37 50		
Jacob Ehle,	37 00		
J. P. Marsh,.....	37 00		
Daniel Rapps,	36 00		
William E. Bleecker,.	47 00		
Charles Wilsey,.....	33 50		
William Tring,	33 50		
Cornelius Courier,	29 00		
Hiram B. Turner,....	4 50		
O. O. Austin,.....	33 00		
William J. Kougher,..	6 00		
Peter Brown,	6 00		
Jacob B. Flint,	9 00		
		1,914 90	
Carried forward,....		\$4,404 53	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....		\$4,404 53	\$5,739 91
John Smith's check roll, labor in Sept. 1849, making bridge, embankment at Durhamville, viz :			
John Smith,.....		\$58 75	
Miles Parker,.....		20 50	
James G. Breen,.....		22 00	
Lucius Snow,.....		22 00	
Smith Dunn,.....		18 50	
James Dunn,.....		16 25	
John Kimmey,.....		22 00	
B. H. Gland,.....		20 00	
William Dunn,.....		21 00	
Henry Peckham,.....		21 75	
Robert Bortle,.....		18 75	
William Bennett,.....		19 50	
James A. Lawrence,...		19 00	
William Chapman,....		22 50	
James Carton,.....		15 50	
Patrick McClusky,....		17 00	
Edwin Swan,.....		16 75	
Patrick Hyland,.....		9 50	
Michael Dunn,.....		6 25	
		387 50	
Oct.	1. John Stewart & Co., paint, oil, &c., for Port Jackson bridge,	56 97	
	John Neff, drawing boards for lock house 28,.....	88	
	Lawton Benson, timber for foot bridges,	43 06	
	John W. Murphy, subpoenaing witnesses,.....	3 75	
	2. Lester Green, labor at new farm bridge,	2 00	
	W. T. Wheeler, mechanics' bill on account of blasting,.....	9 38	
	George Ashley, merchants' bill,	30 17	
	John J. Yoran, lumber for stone boats,.....	5 00	
	3. S. Lefferts & Son, lumber for lock house 28,.....	19 49	
	Thomas Stewart, paint and oil for bridge and lock house,...	7 31	
	Hiram Snell, stone for slope wall and gravel for tow path,	23 38	
	R. & R. Casler, jr., blacksmith- ing,.....	30	
	Carried forward,.....	\$4,993 97	\$5,739 91

	Brought forward,.....	\$4,993 72	\$5,739 91
Oct. 3.	Chas. T. Schwertfeyer, labor, excavating channel,....	2 63	
	N. L. Van Alstyne, ditching,..	69 49	
4.	S. W. Davis, painting bridge and lock house,..	19 00	
	L. Y. Gardiner, zinc for bridge and lock house,.....	10 12	
	Stiles Johnson, stone to raise slope wall,.....	7 31	
5.	John Y. Edwards, hemlock plank	124 55	
6.	Gosben P. Van Alstyne, earth and stone,.....	135 15	
	H. H. Van Dyck, publishing no- tice of letting,.....	6 30	
	Owen Goff, labor clearing cul- vert,.....	12 25	
8.	George Sickles, commutation for a farm bridge,.....	600 00	
9.	Richard Longshore, blacksmith- ing,.....	7 83	
10.	Jacob Lindsay, labor, excavat- ing channel, &c.	13 13	
11.	Palmer & Brand, use and occu- pation of land,.....	14 00	
	Milo G. Barber, taking up and repairing cross walks,.....	43 10	
	Van Evera & Burdick, transport- ing laborers,.....	51 00	
	George Ashley, lead, spike, &c. for lock 36,.....	22 64	
	James Gilday, ditching,.....	7 75	
12.	Seymour & Wood, valves for culvert,.....	86 06	
	Van Vorst & Frank, transporta- tion of laborers,.....	151 95	
13.	Joseph G. Sanders, merchants bill for lock 36,.....	8 20	
	Wm. J. Skinner, plank and scantling for lock 36,.....	30 08	
	Henry Phillips, blacksmithing for lock 36,.....	27 40	
15.	William E. Bleecker, damages to boat,.....	4 00	
16.	Adam J. Klock, use of land,..	57 00	
	Peter G. Webster, earth for em- bankment,	48 12	
17.	Peter Devendorf, services as clerk,.....	16 00	
	Carried forward,.....	<u>\$6,568 78</u>	<u>\$5,739 91</u>

Brought forward,.....	\$6,568 78	\$5,739 91
Oct. 17. Augustus Dettman, merchant's bill,.....	2 50	
Clark, Newkirk & Wood, mechanic's bill,.....	19 47	
John I. Wiles, removing stone,.....	593 75	
18. Lasher & Heidell, blacksmith's bill,.....	88 15	
19. William Adams, merchant's bill, George Spraker, draining leakage of canal,.....	65 36	
	6 50	
20. James Hartly, ditching on 2½ mile level,.....	7 25	
22. John I. Wiles, boating stone to "slide," near Van Alstyne's, John I. Wiles, oak timber for mitre sills,.....	322 50	
	20 73	
24. Ludwick Hundertmark, blacksmithing,.....	3 31	
Zeeley & Morrell, plank for Canajoharie aqueduct,.....	8 29	
Johnson & Butler, lumber, &c., for bridge at Frankfort,.....	29 77	
25. Van De Water & Co., transportation of steps for locks,.....	1 30	
26. Joseph Sholl, materials and labor building bridge,.....	5 00	
E. H. Morse, labor on locks,...	41 25	
29. John Smith, plank and labor for building bridges,.....	3 50	
David H. Young, labor and mechanic's bill,.....	15 03	
Soper & Simmons, lumber for George-st. bridge, Rome,....	41 63	
31. Catharine Titus, moving and re-fitting house,.....	325 00	
Jacob M. Rasback, boating stone,.....	50 45	
Edmund Buell, water lime,....	1 38	
A. Hees, services as referee,...	1 50	
Theodore G. Hulett, labor on suspension bridge, Fort Plain,.....	99 00	
Alexander McGregor, removing grocery, &c	156 58	
Richard Newell, removing house,.....	35 00	
Carried forward,	<u>\$8,512 98</u>	<u>\$5,739 91</u>

Brought forward,	\$8,212 98	\$5,739 91
George Boyer's check roll, la- bor in October, 1849, on lock 36, viz :		
George Boyer,	\$16 00	
Augustus Rufenot,	14 50	
John Anderson,	12 69	
Richard D. Richards,	12 69	
Henry D. Sanders,	88	
Michael Gettings,	7 25	
James Hughs,	88	
Thomas Dale,	2 00	
	<hr/>	66 89
Abraham A. Bradt's check roll, labor in October, 1849, rais- ing berm on 7 mile level be- tween Schenectady and lock 23, viz :		
Abraham A. Bradt,	\$42 25	
S. G. Hamblin,	58 50	
Jacob Mabee,	27 00	
Isaac P. Ladd,	25 50	
Francis McKinney,	26 00	
Simon Peck,	27 00	
Harmon Wemple,	27 00	
Abraham Shannon,	23 00	
Jacob Veeder,	26 00	
John Keaf,	20 50	
Matthew Crawford,	20 75	
Isaac Hocknell,	15 00	
	<hr/>	338 50
Martin Sitterly's check roll, la- bor in October, 1849, raising berm on 7 mile level between Schenectady and locks 23, viz :		
Martin Sitterly,	\$37 37	
Richard R. Bond,	47 25	
Richard W. Loyal,	20 50	
Philip Shannen,	23 00	
Charles Dear,	23 00	
James Worden,	23 00	
Jacob Brocken,	20 00	
John J. Simmons,	20 50	
John M. Pangburn,	18 00	
David Bakeman,	19 00	
John Carr,	20 00	
Abraham Van Wormer,	20 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$291 62	\$8,918 37
		<hr/>
		\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$291 62	\$8,918 37	\$5,739 91
-----------------------	----------	------------	------------

James Clary,	19 00		
--------------------	-------	--	--

Solomon Taylor,	21 00		
-----------------------	-------	--	--

John A. Shannon, ...	15 00		
----------------------	-------	--	--

Isaac Van Patten,	7 00		
------------------------	------	--	--

William H. Evans,...	8 00		
----------------------	------	--	--

William Taylor,	7 50		
-----------------------	------	--	--

Samuel Bradt,	2 00		
---------------------	------	--	--

Samuel Wilkins,	1 00		
-----------------------	------	--	--

Cornelius Brocken, ...	21 50		
------------------------	-------	--	--

\$393 62

N. St. John's check roll, labor
in October, 1849, raising berm
on seven mile level, between
Schenectady and locks 23,
viz:

N. St. John,	\$40 62		
--------------------	---------	--	--

Henry Brumagin,	57 38		
----------------------	-------	--	--

John Wilson,	25 00		
--------------------	-------	--	--

Moses Shufelt,	25 00		
----------------------	-------	--	--

Martin McCan,	25 00		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Patrick Egan,	25 50		
---------------------	-------	--	--

C. Haverly,	25 00		
-------------------	-------	--	--

Wm. B. Luke,	24 50		
--------------------	-------	--	--

Aaron Harris,	25 00		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Daniel Lynch,	4 00		
---------------------	------	--	--

Eleazur A. Rexford, ..	19 00		
------------------------	-------	--	--

John Shufelt,	13 00		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Hiram Wilder,	13 00		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Samuel Allen,	10 00		
---------------------	-------	--	--

332 00

Adam W. Snyder's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, ditch-
ing old canal on 14 mile level,
making dyke at Vrooman's
bridge, and raising dyke at
Davis' bridge, viz:

Adam W. Snyder,	\$22 50		
----------------------	---------	--	--

Stephen Tremper,	33 75		
-----------------------	-------	--	--

Winslow Sterling,	15 00		
------------------------	-------	--	--

William Snyder,	14 00		
-----------------------	-------	--	--

James Osterhout,	14 00		
------------------------	-------	--	--

Philip Snyder,	10 00		
----------------------	-------	--	--

Abm Weldon,	15 00		
-------------------	-------	--	--

Samuel Fisher,	15 00		
----------------------	-------	--	--

S. D. Clark,	14 50		
--------------------	-------	--	--

Denike Neff,	15 00		
--------------------	-------	--	--

John F. Fox,	14 00		
--------------------	-------	--	--

Carried forward,	\$182 75	\$9,643 99	\$5,739 91
------------------------	----------	------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$182 75	\$9,643 99	\$5,739 91
George A. Rose,	15 00		
Samuel Page,	13 00		
James Schermerhorn, . .	8 00		
Jacob I. Miller,	6 00		
George Simmons,	2 00		
Alexander Cornell, . . .	2 00		
Joseph Hart,	20 75		
Jacob Myers,	14 25		
Henry Myers,	14 25		
Philip Van Voast,	14 75		
Philip Bovee,	10 00		
George Newkirk,	12 00		
Harmanus Bovee,	11 00		
John Johnson,	4 50		
John S. Cism,	7 50		
John Osterhout,	9 00		
James M. Clute,	8 00		
Samuel Clement,	8 00		
John Patten,	5 00		
James Van Patten,	7 25		
William Simmons,	8 00		
W. R. Holliday,	19 50		
William Bowers,	11 00		
Abram Quackenboss, . . .	3 00		
Jacob C. Quackenboss, . .	3 00		
William Gilmore,	2 00		
Solomon M. Bump,	1 00		
Patrick Plunket,	24 00		
Alexander Stewart,	25 00		
Dallance Viruck,	23 00		
Michael Curren,	8 50		
John G. Holliday,	24 00		
John McCarron,	9 50		
Thomas Rork,	4 50		
Thomas Bristen,	9 00		
Ephraim March,	6 00		
Charles Kilcash,	8 00		
Peter Hayslip,	7 50		
Barnard McQuire,	6 00		
Lewis P. VanAntwerp, . .	16 50		
John Dowd,	3 00		
Jacob Quilhot,	8 00		
Adam Henry,	8 00		
Peter A. Quackenboss, . .	13 00		
Philip Van Voast,	6 75		
W. R. Holliday,	6 75		
		639 50	
Carried forward,	\$10,283 49		\$5,739 91

Brought forward,..... \$10,283 49 \$5,739 91

Daniel Neff's check roll, labor
in October, 1849, building
drain to C. W. Van Olinda's
house, laying slope wall on
the east bank of Schoharie
creek, above the dam, finish-
ing head of culvert at lock
27, building stone wing and
raising dyke to bridge in Port
Jackson, viz:

Daniel Neff,	\$32 00
J. T. Van Olinda,	52 31
W. R. Holliday,	56
Charles Young,	15 75
Vincent Bartholomew, ..	13 50
James B. Voorhees,	15 75
Lewis Bugsbee,	20 25
David Phillips,	3 37
Oliver Swart,	2 25
John P. Kilmer,	31 50
Samuel Newkirk,	28 69
Abram Newkirk,	15 19
John Groff,	28 69
Henry Billings,	25 87
Jeremiah Hubbs, Jr.	16 87
Christopher Servoss, ...	18 00
Henry C. Cady,	9 00
David Servoss,	3 38
Michael Noonan,	12 25
James Divers,	4 38
Edward Green,	22 75
Robert Jones,	12 25
Morris Freeman,	31 50
John Curren,	8 75
C. W. Van O'Linda,	27 00
Patrick Hagerty,	21 50
Garret Van O'Linda, ...	21 50
John Murphy,	23 00
Michael McHugh,	11 50
Thomas Calpy,	18 25
Anthony Pangburn,	17 00
William Reese,	16 50
Frank Stewart,	16 75
Joseph Carpenter,	14 00
Patrick McJaque,	3 00
Henry Guiles,	2 00
John Daily,	11 25

Carried forward,..... \$628 06 \$10,283 49 \$5,737 91

Brought forward,	\$628 06	\$10,283 49	\$5,739 91
Claudius Ceasar,	4 00		
William McDonald,	7 00		
Patrick Kennedy,	21 00		
David Glovul,	21 00		
Edward Murphy,	21 00		
Daniel Davis,	12 00		
William Woodbeck,	8 00		
James De Groff,	4 00		
James Green,	5 00		
Adam Patterson,	3 00		
Peter Palmateer,	3 00		
Michael Dugan,	8 00		
Patrick Smith,	8 00		
Barney Duglass,	8 00		
Michael Galvin,	8 00		
Reuben Dorn,	8 00		
Paris O'Bryan,	13 50		
Reuben T. Weaten,	9 00		
Henry Guiles, Jr.,	9 00		
John White,	9 00		
John B. Groat,	9 00		
Isaac Rynex,	9 00		
James Martin,	3 00		
Patrick Gannon,	3 00		
J. T. Van O'Linda,	10 50		
Abram D. Van Antwerp,	6 00		
Walter Swart,	6 00		
Martin Swart,	6 00		
Walter Van Voast,	4 50		
William Taylor,	5 00		
James Bradshaw,	3 00		
Peter Graham,	9 00		
John Dalton,	9 00		
Michael Grady,	9 00		
Patrick Ferren,	9 00		
James Divine,	9 00		
John Coil,	5 00		
Robert Banks,	3 00		
William Brown,	3 00		
William Edgar,	2 00		
Henry Newkirk,	2 00		
William Fosgate,	1 00		
John Phillips,	1 00		
Palmer Newkirk,	1 00		
Peter Henesy,	6 00		
James Harley,	6 00		
David Coleman,	6 00		
Carried forward,	\$963 56	\$19,283 49	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$963 56	\$10,283 49	\$5,739 91
Michael Green,	6 00		
Isaac Vischer,	12 75		
Myndert Conyne,	12 75		
Matthias Swart,	12 75		
Barnard McGuire,	12 75		
John McCarron,	12 75		
John McHugh,	12 75		
John Dowd,	11 75		
Peter Hayslip,	10 75		
Michael Curren,	12 75		
Thomas Brislen,	12 75		
Henry Putman,	12 75		
William Staly,	9 25		
John Graff,	11 25		
Charles Kilcras,	12 75		
Peter Newkirk,	12 75		
James Quilhot,	8 25		
William Servoss,	8 00		
George Servoss,	7 50		
John Vischer,	3 00		
John P. Kilmer,	2 50		
Batrick Barry,	12 00		
George Farren,	12 00		
Michael Mitchell,	12 00		
William Larkins,	12 00		
Edward Cook,	1 00		
Jacob Van Vleck,	3 00		
		1,234 06	
William J. Kougher's check roll, labor in October, 1849, build- ing gates and foot bridge, viz:			
William J. Kougher, ...	\$34 00		
George Farley,	3 00		
Peter Brown,	28 13		
John W. Jenkins,	28 88		
George H. Hawn,	14 00		
Elihu Warner,	3 50		
		111 51	
B. Weatherwax's check roll, la- bor in October, 1849, enlarg- ing channel of Fulmer creek, near the Mohawk aqueduct, viz:			
B. Weatherwax,	\$33 00		
Nicholas Wolaver,	22 00		
Frederick Byers	21 00		
Carried forward,	\$76 00	\$11,629 06	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$76 00	\$11,629 06	\$5,739 91
George Shant,.....	19 00		
Simon Helmer,.....	20 00		
John Widrick,.....	19 50		
Philip Dixon,.....	17 00		
John Sullivan,	20 00		
Peter Hare,.....	18 00		
George Widrick,	18 00		
Solomon Harvey,.....	14 50		
Michael Widrick,.....	12 50		
George Manahan,	14 00		
William B. Leigh,.....	20 00		
James Holahan,.....	11 50		
William Crego,.....	2 00		
James N. Cunningham,.	9 00		
Matthew Hare,.....	8 00		
Patrick Tobin,.....	8 00		
Charles McDaniels,....	1 00		
Jacob Kent,.....	6 00		
Thomas Carr,.....	3 00		
Chauncey Woodworth,..	2 00		
Nathan Jeffries,	2 00		
Adam Steel,.....	2 00		
Richard Casler,	2 00		
Henry Brown,	2 00		
Jacob Warner,.....	1 00		
T. P. Heart,.....	45 00		
John Roorback,.....	12 38		
Philander Spencer,	10 12		
Francis Warner,	11 25		
Albert Farmer,.....	6 19		
William Griffin,.....	6 75		
		.419 69	
Joseph Boyer, jr., check roll, la- bor in October, 1849, gravel- ing and repairing towpath be- tween Little Falls and Jack- sonburgh, viz:			
Joseph Boyer, jr.,.....	\$18 00		
Henry H. Fuller,.....	12 00		
John Welch,	7 75		
John Flynn,	7 75		
Jerry Murray,	7 75		
Daniel Butts,	7 75		
Timothy O'Brien,	7 75		
Dennis Collins,.....	7 75		
William Donahoe,.....	7 75		
Carried forward,.....	\$84 25	\$12,048 75	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$84 25	\$12,048 75	\$5,739 91
John O'Brien,	7 75		
Joseph Riley,	6 75		
Michael Gafney,	6 75		
John Finn,	6 75		
Abram Fuller,	6 75		
John Hunt,	6 75		
John Roach,	5 75		
Michael Larkin,	5 75		
Peter Cantlin,	5 75		
John Cantlin,	5 75		
Jacob Loucks,	5 75		
Stephen Hunt,	5 75		
Lawrence Rider,	5 75		
Daniel Leahy,	5 75		
James Hughs,	5 75		
John O. Donnell,	5 75		
William Casler,	4 75		
Martin Culley,	4 75		
Peter O'Neil,	4 75		
Thomas Burns,	4 75		
M. D. Larkin,	4 75		
A. McUmbur,	2 75		
E. R. Perkins,	3 75		
William Walrad,	3 75		
James Fitz Patrick,	2 75		
Thomas Convoy,	2 75		
Thomas Gibbons,	2 75		
John A. Mitchell,	2 75		
W. Buchanan,	2 75		
Patrick Daly,	2 75		
John Harrington,	2 75		
James Bennett,	2 75		
John Long,	2 75		
John Hull,	2 75		
John Furman,	2 00		
Edward Welch,	1 00		
Marks Casler,	1 50		
Elihu Warner,	4 50		
S. H. Anderson,	3 50		
J. A. Petrie,	10 50		
James McGregor,	5 63		
Charles Shadwick,	1 75		
	<hr/>	275 13	
Carried forward,	\$12,323 88	\$5,739 91	

Brought forward,		\$12,323 88	\$5,739 91
Jacob J. Lansing's check roll, labor in October, 1849, build- ing protection wall between locks 14 and 15, viz : Jacob J. Lansing,.....	\$36 00		
Martin Doher,.....	16 19		
Dennis Murphy,.....	15 75		
Phillip Crowley,.....	15 75		
Michael Rainey,.....	14 87		
Patrick Griffin,.....	15 75		
Patrick Cassady,.....	14 87		
V. D. Oathout,.....	38 75		
J. McMullen,.....	41 25		
Michael Ryan,.....	13 13		
John Calahan,.....	13 13		
Patrick Conner,.....	13 13		
William Brown,.....	13 13		
Dennis Redin,.....	12 25		
James Welton,.....	12 25		
Thomas Clyne,.....	12 25		
Timothy Atridge,.....	8 75		
Edward Ryan,.....	12 25		
William Cocklin,.....	12 25		
Patrick Ryan,.....	12 25		
Mathew Dermon,.....	11 38		
Thomas Noland,.....	11 38		
John Maloney,.....	11 38		
Brian Conner,.....	88		
Francis Jock,.....	10 50		
Bernard Levy,.....	30 00		
Hugh Derney,.....	10 50		
Patrick McGuire,.....	9 63		
Martin Cahill,.....	10 50		
Larry Branen,.....	7 00		
Edward Bulger,.....	7 88		
William Dermaty,.....	6 13		
Patrick Coffey,.....	7 00		
Michael O'Brine,.....	7 44		
Timothy Maher,.....	3 50		
Peter Casey,.....	6 13		
Patrick Mack,.....	3 94		
Thomas Maloney,.....	1 75		
Owen Kirff,.....	1 75		
Patrick McGraw,.....	1 75		
Michael Carey,.....	1 75		
Thomas Ward,.....	1 75		
Carried forward,.....	\$507 87	\$12,323 88	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$507 89	\$12,323 88	\$5,739 91
------------------------	----------	-------------	------------

John Flanagan,	2 63		
----------------------	------	--	--

Philip Smith,	3 50		
---------------------	------	--	--

James Moore,	2 63		
--------------------	------	--	--

Anthony Ranan,	5 69		
----------------------	------	--	--

Anthony Paddock,	1 75		
------------------------	------	--	--

524 07

Elihu M. Stevenson's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, laying
slope wall between locks 14
and 15, viz :

Elihu M. Stevenson, ...	\$16 00		
-------------------------	---------	--	--

Michael McNehan,	6 00		
------------------------	------	--	--

John Sport,	6 00		
-------------------	------	--	--

George Cronk,	6 00		
---------------------	------	--	--

William Shinkle,	6 00		
------------------------	------	--	--

George Howeth,	6 00		
----------------------	------	--	--

Lawrence O'Brien,	3 00		
-------------------------	------	--	--

John Keeler,	3 00		
--------------------	------	--	--

John Lannon,	3 00		
--------------------	------	--	--

James McEnrow,	1 00		
----------------------	------	--	--

56 00

John O'Hara's check roll, labor
in October, 1849, raising and
gravelling tow-path between
Utica and Ferguson's aque-
duct, viz :

John O. Hara,	\$12 25		
---------------------	---------	--	--

John Bradley,	2 00		
---------------------	------	--	--

Michael Scanlin,	5 00		
------------------------	------	--	--

John Cox,	4 00		
-----------------	------	--	--

John Morton,	4 00		
--------------------	------	--	--

Elisha Gorton,	7 00		
----------------------	------	--	--

John Flagg,	6 00		
-------------------	------	--	--

D. Snyder,	5 00		
------------------	------	--	--

F. McGavin,	4 00		
-------------------	------	--	--

Patrick Bowden,	2 50		
-----------------------	------	--	--

William Christie,	3 00		
-------------------------	------	--	--

Tim. McKinney,	3 00		
----------------------	------	--	--

D. Buckley,	2 00		
-------------------	------	--	--

William Powers,	1 00		
-----------------------	------	--	--

Thomas Young,	1 00		
---------------------	------	--	--

James Crumley,	2 00		
----------------------	------	--	--

M. Wheeler,	17 50		
-------------------	-------	--	--

81 25

Carried forward,	\$12,985 20	\$5,739 91
------------------------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$12,985 20	\$5,739 91
Joseph R. Chapman's check roll, labor in October, 1849, at lock 36, viz :		
Joseph R. Chapman, . . .	\$17 00	
Joseph H. Wilcox,	17 00	
John Anderson,	12 00	
Jacob Winnie,	6 00	
Augustus Rufenot, . . .	4 00	
George Boyer,	3 00	
Hiram Bixby,	8 00	
Nicholas Fox,	7 00	
John O. Brien,	9 00	
Martin Welch,	9 00	
Michael Getting,	9 00	
Dowe Dorn,	8 50	
Seth Fox,	6 75	
James M. Gray,	2 50	
Parley Richmond,	2 00	
James Sanders,	54 00	
	<hr/>	174 75
Jacob Schermerhorn's check roll, labor in October, 1849, build- ing foot-bridges on lock No. 29, viz :		
Jacob Schermerhorn, . . .	\$14 00	
Chauncey Munsell,	13 00	
Alexander McGinnis, . . .	12 00	
Wm. H. Demarest,	12 00	
Henry Giles,	4 00	
	<hr/>	55 00
Nathan Davis' check roll, labor for October, 1849, blasting stone, excavating and laying slope wall in channel of Fort Plain creek, viz :		
Nathan Davis,	13 50	
James H. P. Wagner, ..	39 00	
Chauncey Ehle,	13 13	
George Pealer,	7 00	
Reuben Petrie,	9 38	
Daniel O'Brien,	9 38	
Volney Paul,	12 19	
John Gishner,	14 38	
James Pealer,	9 63	
Thomas Linney,	9 00	
Frederick Southerland, .	3 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$139 59	\$13,214 95
		<hr/>
		\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$139 59	\$13,214 95	\$5,739 91
Joseph Manktlan,	23 25		
George Bunton,	3 94		
John Bell,	5 25		
Philip Kelsey,	21 66		
Christian Fisk,	6 13		
George Fisk,	10 28		
Robert Bettinger,	2 19		
Hiram Bloodough,	3 94		
William Mileisan,	20 13		
Peter Wilber,	5 25		
James Richardson,	17 06		
Thomas Jacox,	6 13		
Jacob Brenneman,	8 31		
Conrad Walster,	88		
Peter Durchholt,	16 41		
Michael Sitz,	15 09		
Joseph Basho,	2 63		
Lawrence Gros,	5 25		
Michael Galvin,	5 25		
Charles Martin,	7 44		
John A. Wilferth,	10 94		
John Fisher,	5 03		
John Rolnar,	10 94		
Frederick Roberts,	1 31		
James McAuley,	7 88		
John Piper,	4 38		
George Clayman,	4 38		
George Schmolza,	8 31		
Henry Hellwig,	15 63		
William Hoorn,	75		
Charles J. Fisk,	88		
Richard Beaver,	10 28		
James H. P. Wagner, ..	40 00		
Alfred J. Wagner,	18 00		
William E. Bleecker, ..	11 00		
J. Putnam Marsh,	19 00		
Daniel Rapp,	21 50		
Cornelius Cormin,	6 00		
Charles Wilsey,	22 00		
Joseph Smyth,	18 00		
Barney Scott,	6 00		
		568 27	
Carried forward,	\$13,783 22	\$5,739 91	

Brought forward,\$13,783 22 \$5,739 91

Nathan Davis, check roll labor,
in October, 1849, laying ma-
sonry for anchorages, and base
of towers of Fort Plain sus-
pension bridge, and getting
out stone steps, &c., viz:

Nathan Davis,	46	13
Samuel Dale,	43	75
Tunis Cronkhite,	15	75
Frederick Southerland, ..	6	00
Thomas Linney,	23	63
Chauncey Ehle,	27	56
James Pealer,	33	25
George Pealer,	35	00
H. B. Turner,	4	50
Henry Hellwig,	6	88
Joseph Manktlan,	3	75
John Gishner,	11	25
Willard Dexter,	2	00
Leonard A. House,	12	00
David Nellis,	10	50
William Burditt,	12	69
George Clayman,	18	38
Thomas Sturgeon,	20	56
George Schmolza,	13	13
George Bunton,	2	63
John Bell,	17	06
John Fisher,	3	06
Frederick Roberts,	5	47
John Rolnar,	7	00
Charles Martin,	14	00
John A. Wilferth,	12	25
Jacob B. Flint,	40	13
George Farly,	15	00
Chauncey H. Eaton, ...	12	00
Peter Brown,	6	75
Dan Scouten,	15	63
Bradford Scouten,	12	50
George H. Hawn,	3	50
Barney Scott,	45	00
Joseph Smith,	14	50
James H. Wagner,	10	00
A. Putnam Marsh,	8	00

591 19

Carried forward,\$14,374 41 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....		\$14,374 41	\$5,739 91
Samuel Crawford's check roll labor in October, 1849, in the completion of upper lock at the upper side cut, West Troy, viz:			
Patrick Castelo,.....	\$7 00		
Joseph Cencirney,	4 50		
Patrick Gillon,.....	44		
James Downs,	44		
James Tagart,	44		
Michael Quinn,.....	1 31		
John Burke,.....	1 31		
Mathew Hayes,.....	1 31		
John Clary,.....	1 31		
James Cannel,	1 31		
		19 37	
Nov. 1, Abraham Van Olinda, watching banks of new canal,.....		10 00	
James Divers, labor on Port Jackson bridge,.....		2 00	
2, Isaac Flansburgh, banking and boating gravel and stone,...		13 35	
Tillotson Reed, 829 c. yds. gra- vel and damage to land,		25 58	
William Stedman, moving and refitting buildings,.....		140 00	
3, Peter Wilbur, labor at Fort Plain creek and hauling stone,		16 41	
James Hays, removing buildings and fence,.....		400 00	
5, Hiram B. Turner, stone for lock 36,		11 13	
Richard Bachelor, draining leak- age of canal,.....		88	
6, James Jones, bolts for lock 36,		2 56	
7, Lorenzo Van Alstyne, damage to land by excavation, &c.,...		38 70	
Thomas Wiles, tools and lumber,		15 75	
8, Delos Guile, oak timber,.....		15 50	
9, Cyrus Peckham, plank for boat,		16 02	
S. P. Smith, merchant's bill,...		9 86	
10, Levi Walrath, labor at "Reed's" on five mile level,.....		88	
A. Clark, repairing wheelbar- rows and pump,.....		5 26	
William Simpson, timber for Vrooman's dyke on the four- teen mile level,		6 40	
Carried forward,.....	\$15,124 06	\$5,739 91	

Brought forward,.....		\$15,124 06	\$5,739 91
Nov. 12,	Ezra Samson, oil for boiling wire and painting,.....	57 00	
	O. O. Austin, plank for sheet piling head of channel of Fort Plain creek,.....	1 38	
	George S. Loudon, labor at Fort Plain creek and hauling stone,	3 06	
13,	Henry I. Crouse, ditching to drain leakage of canal,.....	40 25	
15,	H. N. Abell, boat for boating material for embankment,...	50 34	
	Simon Brown, labor and paint at lock 36,.....	6 63	
16,	Michael Caveno, labor at "Slide" on Canajoharie level,.....	88	
17,	L. Hundertmark, blacksmith's bill,.....	15 32	
	C. Gardiner, 66 ft. of safety fuse,	99	
	William Watson, use of wagon hauling stone,	2 00	
19,	Dennis H. Dygert, stone for lock 40,.....	27 00	
	Gasper Hulser, taking up and resetting fence,	22 31	
	William L. Montgomery, moving and refitting hay press barn	90 00	
	Francis Symonds, moving and refitting buildings, etc.,.....	912 53	
	Jonas Nestel, damages to lands,	12 00	
	Smith & Co., lumber and merchant's bill,.....	16 30	
	John I. Wiles, hauling stone,..	195 95	
	Adam I. Klock, rent of land and damages,	96 00	
20,	Lauren Ford, counsel fees and services before arbitrators,...	330 00	
	Peter Putnam, damages to crops,	5 04	
	Smith & Johnson, 160.40 cubic yards slope wall stone,.....	80 20	
	Smith & Johnson, 415.60 c. yds. slope wall stone,	24 93	
21,	W. Burton & Co., lumber on embankm't between locks 14, 15,	9 07	
22,	T. Burch & Co., merchant's bill on account of lock 36,.....	3 31	
	M. Collegan, quarrying stone for slope wall,.....	7 44	
Carried forward,		\$17,133 99	\$5,739 19

Brought forward,.....	\$17,133 99	\$5,739 91
Nov. 23, H. Dunsback & Co., 120 c. yds. stone delivered between locks 14 and 15,	97 20	
24, John Eisenlord, use and occu- pancy of land,	23 05	
Jerome N. Barhydt, building fence and damage to crops,..	22 10	
Starks & Pruyn, iron for bridges at Port Jackson, &c.,.....	195 06	
Chauncey Johnson, wall and ex- cavation,.....	60 00	
Franklin Adams, stationery used at lock 36,.....	3 50	
Jonas Rice, damage to crops, &c.	38 10	
26. Sylvenus Dygert, removing gra- vel from beneath aqueduct,..	9 19	
H. Staats, damage to crops, &c.,	23 50	
Barney Becker, building fence and damages,	124 00	
27. James Spraker, earth, stone, da- mages, &c.,	251 15	
Erastus Corning & Co., iron for suspension foot bridge at Fort Plain,	177 79	
William Verplanck, use and oc- cupancy of land,.....	22 08	
Collector's office, Schenectady, toll on stone to Troy,.....	14 97	
28. Joel Curtis, fuel and labor,....	1 69	
William Verplanck, rent on land and damages,.....	26 35	
29. Elisha Gorton, use of boat, boat- ing gravel,.....	38 75	
Shuler Cady, earth for Port Jackson bridge,	15 00	
30. William Paige, cast iron gad- geons for lock 36,	35 93	
Seth Fox, face stone in the quarry,	3 47	
John Becker's and Nicholas Stellar's check roll labor in October and November 1849, ditching Lipes' and Abeel's flats, slope walling embank- ments, hauling and removing stone from Eisenlord's flats, viz:		
John Becker,.....	34 50	
John Hollingsworth,...	20 13	
Carried forward,	\$ 54 63	\$18,319 87
		\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$54 63	\$18,319 87	\$5,739 91
Peter D. Fox,.....	19 25		
George Bunton.....	16 31		
John Lintner,.....	12 69		
Michael Galvin,.....	16 00		
Samuel Holmes,.....	9 19		
William E. Bleecker,..	30 00		
J. Putnam Marsh,.....	10 00		
Alfred J. Wagner,.....	8 00		
John Ehle,.....	5 00		
Nicholas Steller,.....	35 25		
Peter Wilbur,....	16 84		
Robert Bettinger,.....	20 56		
Hiram Bloodough,.....	19 25		
William Nestell,.....	16 63		
David Eygabroat.....	11 59		
Jacob Bunneman,.....	17 06		
Tobie and Glatt,	79 00		
William Nestle,.....	3 50		
		400 75	

John R. Pettis' check roll labor
in October and November,
1849, walling embankment at
Spraker's ferry, removing gra-
vel from Canajoharie aqueduct,
and boating and quarrying
stone, viz :

John R. Pettis,.....	33 00
William Hillka,.....	22 25
Amos Klinkhart,	22 75
John Witteran,.....	21 38
John Hoffman,.....	17 13
Michael Murphy,.....	19 25
Hubbell Allen,	22 00
Frederick C. Nolty, ...	14 00
Henry Smith,.....	17 50
John Farnan,.....	15 75
John Vandenberg,....	18 81
Ezra Jenkins,.....	3 50
Edmund Pettis,.....	88
James Fitzpatrick,.....	10 94
Michael Fitzpatrick,...	11 38
Patrick McLaughlin, ..	12 69
Michael Gallahar,	12 47
Thomas Wiles,.....	18 00
James Moakler,.....	8 31
William Shrander,	8 31

Carried forward,.....	\$310 30	\$18,720 62	\$5,739 91
-----------------------	----------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$310 30	\$18,720 62	\$5,739 91
Christopher Hulsaver,..	17 34		
John Burnap,.....	39 00		
James Leonard,.....	14 00		
John Brady,.....	11 75		
Thomas Burns,.....	12 50		
Francis Kelly,.....	12 25		
Harney Divine,.....	12 25		
John Murray,.....	11 50		
Edward Haney,.....	14 25		
William Kettlar,.....	12 91		
Frederick Jahns,.....	14 00		
Michael Hickey,.....	13 75		
William Hedalar,.....	13 34		
George Erike,.....	14 00		
Henry Shlapar,.....	12 91		
Patrick Corkins,.....	13 13		
Avery D. Maine,.....	12 69		
Charles Ableing,.....	23 19		
Andrew Farrell,.....	11 81		
Edward Welding,.....	11 81		
Simon Mann,.....	1 75		
James N. Evan,.....	9 19		
Carl Isle,.....	10 28		
Moses Win,.....	8 31		
Henry Craft,.....	13 13		
William Watson,.....	25 88		
John Dolan,.....	12 91		
David Kelly,.....	14 22		
Michael Kelly,.....	12 69		
Patrick Corley,.....	12 69		
Wellington Watson,...	6 34		
John N. Evan,.....	14 22		
John Kelly,.....	12 25		
Thomas Barlow,.....	13 13		
William Swift,.....	13 78		
Henry Hulsaver,.....	22 50		
John Corgan,.....	12 25		
Peter Rinehart,.....	13 56		
Henry Hildebrant,....	11 59		
Cornelius Wilbur,.....	12 91		
Arthur McQuade,.....	16 41		
James Hickey,.....	11 38		
Charles Jones,.....	8 75		
James Murphy,.....	6 13		
Cornelius Dwire,.....	3 94		
Michael Laughney,....	8 97		
Michael Cowley,.....	12 25		
Carried forward,.....	\$930 09	\$18,720 62	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$930 09	\$18,720 62	\$5,739 91
William H. Crawford,	22 50		
Nicholas Wiles,	15 38		
James Ballard,	6 34		
Michael Gallagher, jr.,	10 06		
John G. Reynolds,	6 78		
William Orr,	23 75		
Charles Finnegan,	16 63		
James Shay,	13 56		
Andrew Friesch,	12 25		
Thomas Donnelly,	9 63		
Philip Heffernan,	12 25		
Samuel T. Orr,	6 56		
Patrick Finnegan,	5 25		
Henry Witnam,	1 00		
John Flanagan,	6 13		
John R. Pettis,	43 00		
George D. Fonda,	34 00		
Augustus Delmer,	57 00		
Morgan L. Harris,	30 00		
A. S. Fero,	30 00		
Adam Fritcher,	11 00		
Daniel Shimeall,	38 50		
Henry Hulsaver,	27 00		
Robert Milligan,	22 00		
Jacob Berge,	29 00		
Nicholas Wiles,	14 50		
David Phelps,	24 50		
Thomas Wiles,	33 50		
Alexander Vrooman,	25 00		
W. H. Crawford,	23 00		
Abraham Welch,	26 00		
William Seeber,	22 00		
		1,588 16	

John R. Dygert's check roll, labor in October and November 1849, hauling stone and brush, and depositing the same in creek below Fort Plain aqueduct to prevent it from undermining, viz:

John R. Dygert,	23 63
Jacob Lindsey,	13 78
Israel D. Hungerford, ..	1 75
Henry Hopcraft,	9 63
James Richardson,	9 19
Thomas Sturgeon,	5 69
Ralph Truax,	7 00

Carried forward,	\$70 69	\$20,308 78	\$5,739 91
----------------------------	---------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,.....\$70 67 \$20,308 78 \$5,739 91

William Mileisan,..... 4 81

Thomas Jacox,..... 3 94

Charles Charlesworth,.. 30 00

Luther Holmes,..... 25 00

Alfred J. Wagner,..... 14 00

William E. Bleecker, .. 15 00

Jacob Ehle, 4 00

Daniel Allen, 1 75

169 17

John Smith's check roll, labor
in October and November
1849, cleaning out Castle
creek at aqueduct, to straight-
en channel and laying slope
wall on the east side of creek
to protect the wing wall of the
aqueduct, viz:

John Smith, 30 75

N. L. Van Alstyne,.... 18 13

P. B. Bellingame,.... 16 53

William Platt, 18 28

John A. Smith,..... 16 09

Timothy Rearden,..... 16 63

Michael Horn,..... 16 75

Oda Ragon, 14 66

Michael Manny, 15 00

George N. Schuyler, .. 14 44

William Barrigan,.... 12 69

Derby Day, 13 25

Thomas Calligan,..... 11 81

Michael Calligan, ... 9 19

Wilson Jenkins,..... 11 16

John Sheehen, 6 13

John Marnon,..... 4 38

Rabbi Van Alstyne,.... 7 66

James Richard,..... 2 25

James Keegan, 88

Cornelius Sheehen, 4 59

Timothy Sheehen, 4 59

Barney Ragon,..... 4 38

John W. Jenkins, 7 50

John J. Cummings, 5 25

Arthur Jones,..... 24 00

• John Sholl, 28 50

James Owens, 12 50

John P. Smith,..... 38 50

Carried forward,..... \$386 47 \$20,477 95 5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$386 47	\$20,477 95	\$5,739 91
Jonas Rice,.....	15 50		
Elisha Van Alstyne,....	21 00		
Henry Miller,.....	18 00		
Benjamin Chandler,....	2 00		

442 97

John R. Pettis and N. G. Van Alstyne's check roll, labor in November, 1849, excavating channel in Canajoharie creek, and building wall on Canajoharie level, viz :

John R. Pettis,.....	10 50
William Hilka,.....	6 56
Amos Klinkhart,	6 56
John Witteran,.....	6 13
John Vandenburg,....	4 38
Henry Smith,.....	6 13
Frederick C. Nolty,....	6 56
Hubbel Allen,.....	7 00
John Farnan,.....	6 13
Christian Berge,... ..	6 13
Michael Murphy,.....	5 25
John R. Pettis,.....	15 00
George D. Fonda,.....	14 00
Peter B. Winne,.....	4 00
William Orr,.....	8 75
Charles Finnegan,.....	5 69
Arthur McQuade,.....	6 13
James Shay,.....	6 13
Andrew Friesk,.....	6 13
Thomas Donnelly,.....	4 81
Philip Hefferman,.....	6 13
Samuel T. Orr,.....	6 13
Thomas Wiles,.....	1 75
Henry Hulsaver,.....	1 75

157 73

Nicholas Wolaver's check roll, labor in November, 1849, filling old lock pit at lock 43, to give more width to the tow-path, building embankment for a new bridge between Mohawk and Ilion, and road from tow-path to Devendorf's farm, near lock 42, viz :

Nicholas Wolaver,.....	27 00
Franklin Hipp,.....	11 75

Carried forward,.....	\$38 75	\$21,078 65	\$5,739 91
-----------------------	---------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$38 75	\$21,078 65	\$5,739 91
Patrick Tobin,	17 25		
Thomas Carr,	12 00		
George Manahan,	12 00		
Joseph Holohan,	17 25		
Nathan Jeffries,	17 75		
Richard Casler,	17 25		
Henry A. Brown,	12 25		
Bartley Heffer,	16 75		
Bartley Conlin,	11 75		
Chauncey Woodworth,	11 00		
John Lent,	9 00		
Solomon Tuttle,	15 00		
John Farrell,	9 50		
Patrick McCann,	1 00		
Jacob Warner,	9 75		
Albert Farmer,	36 00		
Philander Spencer,	27 00		
Frederick Warner,	26 44		
William Griffin,	37 69		
Alvin J. Pierce,	34 31		
Henry Brewer,	20 25		
N. Burpee & Co.,	7 31		
John Wright,	16 75		
Barney Campbell,	10 75		
James Lydon,	50		
	-----	445 25	
John O. Hara's check roll, labor in November, 1849, graveling and raising tow-path between Utica and Ferguson's, viz :			
John O. Hara,	48 00		
Francis McGavin,	23 00		
Michael Scanlin,	22 00		
John Cox,	23 00		
John Morton,	23 00		
Elisha Gorton,	24 00		
John Flagg,	21 00		
D. Snyder,	23 00		
Patrick Bowdren,	23 00		
William Christie,	23 00		
T. McKinney,	23 00		
Daniel Bucklin,	23 00		
William Powers,	23 00		
Thomas Young,	20 00		
James Crumley,	23 00		
Charles Rafferty,	23 00		
Edward Kinney,	23 00		
Carried forward,	\$411 00	\$21,523 90	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$411 00	\$21,523 90	\$5,739 91
Michael O. Neill,.. . .	14 00		
Patrick Pender,.....	12 00		
William Frazer,	4 00		
Mathew Wheeler,	60 00		
		501 00	
Joseph Boyer, jr., check roll la- bor in November 1849, gra- veling and raising tow-path between locks 39 and 41, viz:			
Joseph Boyer jr.,.....	48 00		
E. C. Warner,.....	36 00		
J. A. Petrie,.....	36 00		
Henry H. Fuller,.....	22 50		
John Welch,.....	16 50		
John Flynn,.....	19 50		
Jerry Murray,.....	19 50		
Daniel Butts,	20 50		
Timothy O'Brien,	20 00		
Dennis Collins,.....	19 50		
William Donohue,.....	19 50		
John O'Brien,	19 50		
Joseph Riley,.....	17 00		
Michael Gafney,.....	19 50		
John Finn,.....	20 50		
Albert M. Fuller,	7 50		
John Roach,.....	18 50		
Michael Larkin,.....	19 50		
Peter Cantlin,	18 00		
Jacob Loucks,	6 00		
John Cantlin,.....	18 75		
Lawrence Rider,.....	19 75		
Daniel Laha,	17 50		
James Hughs,	20 00		
John O'Donnel,.	19 50		
William Casler,	19 50		
Martin Colley,.....	18 00		
Peter O. Neill,.....	19 50		
Thomas Burns,.....	6 75		
M. D. Larkin,	19 00		
James Cunningham,	15 00		
John Hunt,.....	17 50		
E. R. Perkins,.....	11 00		
James Fitzpatrick,.....	17 50		
Thomas Gibbons,.....	19 50		
John A. Mitchell,	17 50		
W. Buchanan,.....	11 00		
Patrick Daily,	20 50		
Carried forward,.....	\$731 25	\$22,024 90	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$731 25	\$22,024 90	\$5,789 91
John Harrington,	19 50		
John Long,	19 00		
Jacob Hull,	14 50		
John Furnam,	17 00		
Edward Welch,	19 50		
Daniel Southwick,	13 50		
Gregory Flynn,	20 50		
Daniel Cameron,	19 50		
Stephen Davis,	3 00		
Frederick Shell,	16 50		
Martin Welch,	16 50		
J. D. O'Brien,	16 50		
N. H. Furman,	5 50		
A. N. Burroughs,	9 25		
Dennis Daley,	11 25		
Thomas Harden,	10 00		
Solomon Goodbread,	3 00		
Charles Chadwick,	7 50		
George H. Pellet,	14 50		
Thomas Leehee,	12 00		
John Ragan,	13 50		
Samuel Shell,	11 50		
Jacob E. Bigsby,	6 50		
P. C. Casler,	8 50		
Thomas Wilson,	10 00		
James McGregor,	11 50		
William Walrad,	16 50		
Peter Emmel,	12 50		
Sandusky Rogers,	11 00		
Philip S. Truax,	9 00		
Andrew Murphy,	11 50		
Charles Nermah,	9 50		
Michael Geddings,	6 50		
Daniel Conner,	3 00		
Henry C. Loucks,	30 75		
Solomon Harvey,	16 00		
Michael Widrick,	23 50		
Peter Hare,	20 00		
Matthew Hare,	20 00		
Jacob Griffin,	4 00		
John Fitzpatrick,	8 50		
Joseph Moody,	11 50		
J. W. Griffin,	4 00		
T. P. Hart,	54 00		
James McGregor,	43 87		
Charles Chadwick,	16 63		
John Griffin,	9 00		
Carried forward,	\$1,402 50	\$22,024 90	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$1,402 50 \$22,024 90 \$5,739 91

H. Boyer,..... 2 62

Jacob Loucks,..... 6 75

Alvin Richmond,..... 10 50

1,422 37

Joseph K. Chapman's check roll,
labor in November, 1849, at
lock 36, viz :

Joseph K. Chapman,... 48 00

Joseph H. Wilcox,... 43 00

John Anderson,..... 40 50

Jacob Winne, 44 50

Augustus Rofenot,..... 44 50

George Boyer,..... 42 00

Hiram Bixby,..... 18 50

Nicholas Fox,..... 16 75

John O'Brien,..... 3 00

Martin Welch,..... 3 00

Dow Dorn,..... 15 00

Henry Fox,..... 11 25

Seth Fox,..... 6 18

Michael Getting,..... 12 00

James Sanders,..... 52 00

400 18

David Neff's check roll, labor
in November, 1849, laying
slope wall stone on the east
bank of the Schoharie creek,
raising dyke of Port Jackson
bridge, and laying wing wall,
viz :

Daniel Neff,..... 20 00

William Taylor,..... 2 00

Isaac Renex,..... 4 00

Adam Patterson,..... 5 00

Peter Newkirk,..... 5 00

William Fosgate,..... 10 25

James Butler, 1 00

Daniel Davis,..... 24 00

Charles Youngs,..... 38 25

James B. Voorhees,.... 13 50

Vincent Bartholomew,.. 37 69

Joseph Parker,..... 3 38

John Davidson,..... 21 37

Lewis Bugsbee,..... 4 50

John Neff,..... 2 25

Samuel Newkirk,..... 23 06

John P. Kilmer,..... 9 00

Carried forward,.....\$224 25 \$23,347 45 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$224	25	\$23,847	45	\$5,739	91
John Graff,.....	42	75				
Christopher Servoss,....	5	62				
Jeremiah Hubbs,.....	21	38				
James Servoss,	21	37				
Jacob W. Bunn,.....	55	13				
Hiram Billings,.....	22	50				
Henry C. Cady,.....	12	37				
Barney Young,.....	15	75				
John I. Conyne,.....	14	63				
Morris Freeman,.....	28	00				
Robert Jones,.....	28	44				
John Curren,.....	7	00				
William Reese,.....	19	50				
James De Groff,.....	12	00				
Peter Palmateer,.. .	2	50				
Joseph Carpenter,.....	14	50				
William Woodbeck,....	1	00				
Patrick Hinds,.....	20	00				
Asa Green,.....	15	50				
Michael Gleason,.....	19	00				
William Cole,.....	14	50				
David Smith,.....	18	50				
Patrick Garlen,.....	14	50				
Frank Stewart,.....	12	50				
Morris Freeman,.....		50				
Robert Jones,.....	1	50				
Samuel Newkirk,.....	1	00				
David Weatherwax,....	1	00				
S. V. Ohlin,.....	1	00				
Abram Newkirk,.....	1	00				
Alexander Hilton,.....	1	00				
Edward Still,.....	1	00				
Jacob W. Bunn,.....	6	50				
John Quilhot,.....	3	50				
Isaac Vischer,.....	16	50				
Michael Dolan,.....	18	00				
William Staley,.....	2	00				
George Servoss,.....	8	50				
Philip Servoss,.....	6	50				
John Vischer,.....	17	00				
Myndert Conyne,.....	7	50				
James Quilhot,.....	21	50				
John McHugh,.....	20	50				
John McCarson,.....	18	50				
Michael Curren,.....	18	50				
John Dowd,.....	18	75				
Peter Hayslip,.....	20	00				
Carried forward,.....	\$874	94	\$23,847	45	\$5,739	91

Brought forward,.....	\$874 94	\$23,847 45	\$5,739 91
Michael Grogan,.....	19 50		
Charles Killcass,.....	21 50		
Barnard McGuire,.....	21 50		
Thomas Brislen,.....	21 50		
James Groman,.....	18 50		
John Graff,.....	7 00		
John P. Kilmer,.....	1 50		
William H. Servoss,...	8 50		
Barney Young,	6 00		
Jacob L. Quilhot,	8 50		
John Hare,.....	2 00		
William Smith,	13 00		
Christopher Servoss,....	2 00		
Henry Guiles,	6 00		
Anthony Pangburn,....	4 00		
Reuben T. Weaton,....	6 00		
John P. Groot,.....	4 00		
John White,	9 00		
Patrick Gannon,	5 00		
James Bradshaw,.....	6 00		
James Martin,	3 00		
Paris O'Brien,.....	9 00		
Lewis Bugbee,.....	13 50		
Matthias Swart,.....	2 00		
Benjamin Swart,	16 87		
William Steele,	6 00		
		1,116 31	
J. T. Van Olinda's check roll, labor in November, 1849, clearing head of culvert at lock 27, for foundation, viz :			
J. T. Van Olinda,.....	21 75		
Oliver Swart,.....	27 00		
William Early,	25 87		
John Becker,.....	5 63		
G. V. S. Van Olinda, ..	4 50		
Leno Thayre,	10 25		
Jacob De Groof,	8 25		
William T. Avery,	9 00		
Roswell Perrin,.....	2 50		
John Feltus,.....	8 50		
Orunhout Vedder,.....	5 00		
John C. Van Wormer, .	5 00		
George Patterson,	3 50		
Edward Thompson, ...	3 00		
William H. Thayer,....	3 25		
Simon Badet,.....	2 50		
Carried forward,.....	\$145 50	\$24,963 76	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$145 50	\$24,963 76	\$5,739 91
Jacob Van Olinda,	3 00		
Patrick Haggarty,	2 50		
A. D. Van Antwerp,	10 00		
Walter Swart,	11 50		
Martin Swart,	12 50		
Walter Van Voast,	11 50		
Edward Cook,	13 00		
William Brown,	14 00		
Palmer Newkirk,	1 00		
Henry Newkirk,	1 00		
Hiram Newkirk,	1 00		
Albert Newkirk,	1 00		
Conner O'Brien,	10 00		
Peter Smith,	10 00		
Henry Smith,	10 00		
John Phillips,	1 00		
Jacob Van Vleck,	5 50		
John Coil,	5 00		
Thomas Carpenter,	5 00		
Robert Banks,	10 25		
William Edgar,	7 25		
John Updike,	1 25		
William Cole,	1 00		
Joseph Carpenter,	1 00		
Jacob L. Quilhot,	4 50		

299 25

C. W. Van Olinda's check roll,
labor in November, 1849,
draining cellar, viz :

C. W. Van Olinda,	21 75
Edward Green,	5 25
J. T. Van Olinda,	28 12
Charles Young,	2 25
John Murphy,	13 00
Patrick McTague,	10 75
Michael McCue,	2 50
Patrick Haggerty,	12 50
William Smith,	3 00
Peter Smith,	3 00
Patrick O'Connor,	3 00
James Brashan,	2 00
William Cole,	1 00
Reuben T. Weaton,	2 00
Joseph Carpenter,	1 00
Garret V. S. Van Olinda,	13 50

124 62

Carried forward,	\$25,387 63	\$5,739 91
----------------------------	-------------	------------

Brought forward, \$25,387 63 \$5,739 91

Paris O'Brian's check roll labor
in November, 1849, boating
stone to Troy, viz :

Paris O'Brian,	42 00
Lewis Bugsbee,	51 75
Charles Young,	13 50
John Thayer,	4 50
Vincent Bartholomew,...	4 50
William Steele,	28 00
Nicholas Smith,	28 00
D. L. Bartholomew,	28 00
Jacob Q. Swart,	13 00
James De Groff,	16 00
Joseph Carpenter,	4 00
Robert Jones,	2 50
George T. Simmons, ...	1 00
Henry Giles,	4 50
Frank Stewart,	3 50
Reuben T. Wheaton, ...	2 50
John White,	2 50
Patrick Gannon,	2 50
James Bradshaw,	3 50

255 75

Jacob Schermerhorn's check roll
labor in November, 1849, put-
ting up new foot bridges at
lock No. 29, viz :

Jacob Schermerhorn, ...	10 50
Chauncey Munsell,	9 75
Alexander Mc Ginnis, ..	4 50
William H. Demarest, .	6 00
Henry Giles,	4 00
Morris Freeman,	3 00

37 75

Adam W. Snyder's check roll la-
bor in November 1849, raising
dykes of bridges on 14 mile
level, building culvert, remo-
ving gravel and changing
channel of creek, viz :

Adam W. Snyder,	19 50
John Patten,	3 00
Harmanus Bovee,	2 25
William Bowers,	3 00
Phillip Van Voast,	19 50
William Gillmore,	4 00
John Quackenboss,	21 00
Joseph Hart,	21 00

Carried forward, \$93 25 \$25,681 13 \$3,739 91

Brought forward,	\$93 25	\$25,681 13	\$5,739 91
Jacob Myers,	20 00		
Henry Myers,	17 00		
Philip Bovee,	17 75		
George Newkirk,	21 00		
John Johnson,	1 00		
John Osterhout,	12 00		
James M. Clute,	20 00		
Samuel Clement,	19 50		
James Van Patten,	1 25		
W. R. Holliday,	18 50		
Abram Quackenboss, ...	23 50		
Jacob C. Quackenboss, .	22 50		
Solomon M. Bump,	20 00		
John Schism,	19 00		
William Maxfield,	13 00		
H. C. Cady,	93 31		
Samuel A. Quackenboss, .	52 31		
David Mc Taggart,	52 88		
George Davis,	45 56		
Mathias Baker,	3 37		
Peter Van Antwerp,	16 87		
Isaac Davis,	22 75		
George Davis,	14 25		
David Quackenboss,	19 75		
M. Hinds,	19 50		
John Allen,	23 00		
Adam Henry,	19 50		
Alonzo Vunck,	16 00		
John W. Hinds,	8 00		
William C. Hinds,	17 00		
L. Vrooman,	7 00		
D. D. Vrooman,	6 00		
T. Dristill,	8 00		
P. A. Quackenboss	17 75		
Samuel Quackenboss, ..	9 50		
Robert Wood,	12 75		
Richard Davis,	3 75		
Lambert Key,	9 00		
Abram Montoney,	10 00		
Oliver Colgrove,	8 00		
Jacob Enders,	6 50		
Noah T. Fletcher,	5 00		
Tunis McDonnell,	4 00		
A. W. Kline,	4 00		
Alexander Stewart,	24 00		
Patrick Plunkett,	24 00		
Carried forward,	\$922 55	\$25,681 13	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$922 55	\$25,681 13	\$5,739 91
Dollance Vunck,	24 00		
Lewis P. Van Antwerp,	21 00		
John G. Holliday,	7 00		
John Allbrow,	5 00		
Morgan Lewis,	3 00		
W. R. Holliday,	19 13		
George Firth,	6 75		
George Firth,	2 00		
Stephen Tremper,	29 25		
Winslow Sterling,	12 50		
William Snyder,	11 50		
James Osterhout,	6 50		
Philip Snyder,	12 50		
Abram Welden,	10 50		
Samuel Fisher,	10 50		
Stephen D. Clark,	12 50		
Denike Neff,	12 50		
John M. Fox,	12 50		
George A. Rose,	9 50		
Samuel Page,	10 00		
James Schermerhorn, ..	3 00		
Jacob J. Miller,	8 50		
George Simmons,	7 50		
Alexander Cornell,	2 00		
John Johnson,	2 00		
James Van Patten,	7 00		
George Newkirk,	2 00		
David M. Taggart,	4 00		
		1,196 68	
Jacob J. Lansing's check roll la- bor in November, 1849, lay- ing slope wall and grading embankment between locks 14 and 15, getting out stone from old locks, making and repairing stone-boats and hau- ling stone from old locks to canal, viz :			
Jacob J. Lansing,	55 00		
Martin Doher,	25 53		
Dennis Murphy,	19 90		
Patrick Griffin,	21 00		
Patrick Cassidy,	19 25		
Michael Ryan,	21 00		
John Calahan,	15 97		
William Brown,	21 22		
Carried forward,	\$198 87	\$26,877 81	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$198 87	\$26,877 81	\$5,739 91
Dennis Redin,.....	10 93		
James Welton,.....	18 38		
Thomas Clyne,.....	19 68		
Timothy Attridge,.....	12 03		
Edward Ryan,.....	19 68		
William Cochlin,.....	17 94		
Patrick Ryan,.....	17 28		
Mathew Dismon,.....	20 56		
Thomas Noland,.....	18 60		
John Mallory,.....	22 75		
Francis Jock,.....	22 31		
Hugh Denny,.....	22 75		
Patrick McGuire,.....	21 00		
Connor Flemming,.....	16 19		
Dennis McKuner,.....	13 34		
John Fitzgibbons,.....	13 50		
William Condron,.....	7 00		
Volkert Oothout,.....	47 50		
James McMullen,.....	58 12		
Benjamin Levey,.....	58 75		
Edward Bulger,.....	21 22		
William Dermatty,....	20 34		
Patrick Coffe,,.....	18 60		
Michael O'Brien,.....	18 16		
Timothy Maher,.....	22 53		
Lawrence Branen,.....	20 56		
Anthony Remer,.....	21 44		
Peter Casey,.....	18 38		
Patrick Mack,.....	21 00		
Thomas Mallony,.....	19 25		
Owen Keiff,.....	17 50		
Patrick McGuire,.....	18 38		
Michael Carey,.....	16 63		
Thomas Ward,.....	17 72		
John Flanagan,.....	18 16		
Philip Smith,.....	17 28		
William Fonda,.....	25 16		
John Cahoe,.....	18 16		
John Fay,.....	9 63		
James Moore,.....	24 94		
Patrick Hedderman,...	14 65		
Richard Seely,.....	16 63		
Patrick Nowlan,.....	14 00		
Thomas Tolles,.....	20 56		
	<hr/>	1,105 04	
Carried forward,.....		\$27,982 85	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$27,982 85 \$5,739 91
 Andrew Bordwell's check roll
 labor in November 1849, boat-
 ing stone from old locks to
 West Troy upper side cut,

viz :

Andrew Bordwell,..... 44 00
 Abram H. Fonda,..... 50 62
 John Moore,..... 19 80
 James Maldoon,..... 18 48
 Michael Malony,..... 18 04
 Michael O'Neil,..... 17 16
 Jeremiah Sullivan,..... 20 24
 Cornelius Scanlin,..... 18 48
 Daniel Harrington,.... 16 06
 William Hitchcock,.... 18 48
 Simeon Eastwood,..... 18 04

259 40

John B. Chalon's check roll
 labor in November 1849, boat-
 ing stone from locks 10 and
 13 to West Troy side cut, viz:

John B. Chalon,..... 13 50
 James Church,..... 14 06
 Hector Trudell,..... 5 28
 Thomas O'Connor,.... 88
 Thomas Collopy,..... 88
 John McCullen,..... 5 28
 Thomas Prickly,..... 6 38
 John Riley,..... 5 28
 Alexander Dole,..... 5 28
 Michael Hays,..... 5 28
 Henry Retalick,..... 4 40

66 50

Elihu M. Stephenson's check roll
 labor in November, 1849, lay-
 ing slope wall and grading
 embankment between locks 14
 and 15, viz :

Elihu M. Stephenson,.. 49 00
 Michael M. Mahan,.... 19 75
 John Short,..... 20 75
 George Cronk,..... 9 25
 William Skinkel,..... 13 00
 George Howeth,..... 18 25
 Lawrence O'Brien,.... 12 25
 John Keeler,..... 13 25
 Martin Cahill,..... 11 37

Carried forward,.....\$166 87 \$28,308 75 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$166 87	\$28,308 75	\$5,739 91
Philip Crowley,.....	20 75		
Michael Rainy,.....	16 75		
John Lannon,.....	6 50		
Patrick Connor,.....	20 75		
Hugh McVee,.....	14 00		
Richard Relston,.....	17 06		
Joseph Whittaker,.....	2 63		
Thomas Dunn,.....	16 41		
Thomas Tobin,.....	17 28		
Erastus Scovil,.....	17 00		
Abraham B. Cole,.....	12 75		
John Harrison,.....	10 25		
David Rogers,.....	9 50		
Thomas O'Connor,.....	10 75		
Thomas Collopy,.....	11 75		
Byron Connor,.....	1 31		
Francis Hutton,.....	23 50		
Joseph Vaughn,.....	8 00		
Patrick Duley,.....	8 00		
Charles Kennedy,.....	4 37		
		416 18	

John Boyle's check roll labor in
November, 1849, digging a
ditch from foot of lock 3 to
culvert between locks 3 and 4,
viz :

John Boyle,.....	28 87
James Lyons,.....	17 50
Patrick Dunn,.....	17 94
Thomas Kershaw,.....	15 31
Patrick Hedderman,...	3 50
John McLean,.....	9 19
Peter Garahan,.....	17 94
George Riley,.....	17 94
James Hays,.....	16 84
Michael Morris,.....	17 06
Patrick Gaherty,.....	16 63
John Dempsey,.....	16 19
Michael Hickey,.....	16 18
John Murphy,.....	15 31
John Kilby,.....	2 19
Thomas Hayes,.....	12 68
Henry Smith,.....	12 25
Edward O'Connor,.....	12 69
John McDonough,.....	12 69
Bryan Kilduff,.....	5 25

284 15

Carried forward,..... \$29,009 08 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,..... \$29,009 08 \$5,739 91

Martin Sitterly's check roll labor
in November, 1849, raising
berm bank between Schenec-
tady and locks 23, viz :

Martin Sitterly,.....	37 50
Richard R. Bond,.....	56 25
Richard Lyall,.....	22 00
Philip Shannon,.....	25 00
Charles Dean,.....	25 00
James Worden,.....	25 00
Jacob Burham,.....	22 50
John J. Simmons,.....	24 00
John N. Pangburn,.....	20 50
David Bakeman,.....	24 00
John Carr,.....	25 00
Abraham Van Wormer,	25 00
Solomon Taylor,.....	25 00
John A. Shannon,.....	25 00
Isaac Van Patten,.....	25 00
William Taylor,.....	21 50
William Evens,.....	25 00
Samuel Bradt,.....	25 00
Samuel Wickins,.....	25 00
James Clary,	25 00
Cornelius Burham,.....	20 00

548 25

N. St. John's check roll, labor
in November, 1849, raising
berm bank of canal, between
Schenectady and lock 23, viz :

N. St. John,.....	34 12
Henry Brumaghim,....	47 25
John Wilson,.....	21 00
Moses Shoefelt,.....	21 00
William B. Locke,....	21 00
Christian Haverly,....	20 50
Patrick Egan,.....	21 00
Martin McCann,.....	21 00
John Shoefelt,.....	21 00
Samuel Allen,.....	21 00
Hiram Wild,.....	21 00
Aaron Harris,.....	4 00
Eleazur A. Rexford,....	20 50
George Peterson,.....	2 00

896 37

Carried forward,.....

\$29,853 70

\$5,739 91

Brought forward,..... \$29,853 70 \$5,739 91

Abraham A. Bradt's check roll,
labor in November, 1849,
raising berm banks between
locks 23 and Schenectady,
viz:

Abraham A. Bradt,....	39 00
S. G. Hamlin,	54 00
Jacob Maybee,	24 00
Isaac Ladd,	22 00
Harman Wemple,	22 50
Simon Peck,	23 00
Francis McKinney,	24 00
Matthew Crawford,	24 00
Jacob Veeder,	24 00
Abraham Shannon,	2 00
Isaac Hocknell,	24 00
John Keaf,	14 00
Thomas Murphy,	19 00

315 50

Charles Thomas' check roll, la-
bor in November, 1849, rais-
ing berm bank between Sche-
nectady and lock 23, viz :

Charles Thomas,	31 50
J. McClumpka,	29 25
R. P. Vanderbelt,	21 38
N. J. Schermerhorn, ...	19 12
Walter Taylor,	21 38
David Ogsbury,	19 12
John Chism,	20 25
C. Gardner,	13 50
J. Schermerhorn,	14 62
Peter Dillon,	14 50
William Kirk,	16 50
R. Ladd,	16 50
T. Busby,	12 50
C. Vrooman,	14 50
Putman Roe,	14 50
Nelson Juno,	15 50
William Van Eps,	4 50
D. Badgley,	14 50
M. O'Conner,	14 50
J. Badgley,	14 50
P. Finnegan,	13 50
Felix McKinney,	13 50
John Falin,	6 50
D. McMichael,	1 50

Carried forward,..... \$377 62 \$30,169 20 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$377 62	\$30,169 20	\$5,739 91
P. Cooley,.....	12 50		
P. Templeton,.....	9 00		
A. Thornton,.....	19 50		
J. Van Dyke,.....	7 00		
J. A. Bracham,.....	5 00		
David Burns,.....	11 50		
A. Shannon,.....	6 00		
J. Minor,.....	3 00		

451 12

John Becker's check roll labor
in November 1849, slope-wall-
ing embankment to Abeel's
farm bridge, and finishing
channel of Fort-Plain creek
as follows, viz :

John Becker,.....	24 38
John Hollingsworth,....	14 22
Peter D. Fox,	13 78
George Bunton,.....	17 25
Michael Galvin,.....	14 22
Samuel Holmes,.....	14 00
Obadiah Nestell,	12 03
John Lintner,.....	5 25
Ralph Truax,.....	1 31
William H. D. Fox,....	2 63
William E. Bleeker,...	50
William Nestell,	20 00

139 57

Nathan Davis' check roll, labor
in November 1849, slope-
walling and finishing channel
of Fort Plain creek, stone cut-
ting for steps, coping &c., for
suspension bridge at Fort Plain
viz :

Nathan Davis,	48 94
James H. P. Wagner,..	34 13
James Peeler,.....	37 19
Leonard A. House,	38 00
Thomas Liney,.....	29 63
George Peeler,	15 75
Joseph Manktlane,.....	31 88
Henry Helwig,	17 19
Chauncey Ehle,.....	20 56
Samuel Dale,.....	35 44
John Gishner,.....	24 69
Philip Kelsey,	20 13

Carried forward,	\$353 53	\$30,758 89	\$5,739 91
------------------------	----------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$353 53	\$30,758 89	\$5,739 91
William Mileisan,	3 50		
George Edick,	12 47		
Charles I. Fisk,	16 84		
Charles Hawn,	15 97		
George Claman,	19 25		
Michael Sitz,	17 94		
George Fisk,	15 31		
Christian Fisk,	14 88		
John Piper,	13 13		
Peter Keller,	16 84		
George Schmolza,	16 63		
Peter Durcholz,	17 50		
Elias Garlock,	10 06		
Peter Wilbur,	8 75		
John Colmar,	15 31		
George Keesler,	10 72		
Philip Fisk,	12 03		
Jacob Lindsey,	12 25		
Thomas Jacox,	14 22		
Robert Pettinger,	14 88		
Jacob Brenneman,	14 00		
James Richardson,	13 13		
Henry Hopcraft,	6 44		
John Marsh,	88		
Israel Hungerford,	5 25		
Richard C. Connine,	9 19		
Marvin Weeks,	4 38		
John Bell,	19 91		
John A. Wilferth,	20 34		
Daniel Allen,	3 06		
Cornelius Connine,	88		
Stephen O. Blair,	15 75		
Peter Marsh,	6 13		
John Fisher,	1 75		
William I. Kouger,	8 00		
Jacob B. Flint,	37 50		
Peter Brown,	37 50		
Chauncey H. Eaton,	37 50		
William Burdett,	2 50		
Daniel Sconten,	34 38		
Abraham W. Mayer,	18 00		
James W. Hopkins,	4 50		
Cornelius Fero,	3 00		
George H. Hawn,	11 00		
Bradford Scouten,	28 50		
John P. Marsh,	4 38		
Charles Martin,	13 13		
Carried forward,	\$992 96	\$30,758 89	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$992 96	\$30,758 89	\$5,739 91
Conrad Walster,	44		
Frederick Roberts,	2 19		
James H. P. Wagner, ..	48 00		
Cornelius Connine,	41 00		
Barney Scott,	36 00		
Daniel Rapp,	25 00		
John Ehle,	9 00		
John Marsh,	38 00		
Charles Charlsworth, ..	28 00		
William Hudson,	13 50		
William E. Bleeker,	24 50		
Luther Holmes,	9 00		
Charles Lintner,	3 00		
A. J. Wagner,	7 50		
Joseph Smith,	9 00		
		1,287 12	

Benjamin Bradley's check roll,
labor in November 1849, on
section 28 $\frac{1}{2}$, viz :

Patrick Malone,	2 81
Michael Crow,	3 12
Thomas Quinn,	2 97
Patrick Clark,	3 13
Thomas McKinley,	3 13
Francis Ryan,	3 12
William Wallace,	3 12
James Wallace,	3 13
Michael Farrel,	2 81
Thomas Curn,	2 50
John Henecy,	2 50
James Delaney,	4 00
Barney Oats,	3 00
Andrew Riley,	3 00
Patrick Duffie,	3 00
Patrick Daley,	3 00
James Maney,	2 50
James Gerety, 2nd,	2 50
John Hiland,	2 50
Patrick Felon,	2 50
Dennis Carroll,	2 81
Martin Welch,	1 88
Patrick Farrell, 2d, ...	1 87
Patrick Rogers,	10 00
Edward Rogers,	40 38

115 28

Carried forward,\$32,161 29 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$32,161 29	\$,739 91
Benjamin Bradley's check roll, labor in November, 1849, on section 28½, viz:		
Edward Rogers,	7 50	
Thomas Farrell,.....	3 12	
Thomas Mitchell,	3 13	
John Rafferty,.....	3 12	
James Rafferty,.....	2 97	
John Baray,	3 13	
Thomas Wallace,	3 12	
Martin Donough,	3 13	
George Cavanaugh, ...	3 37	
Patrick Scullen,.....	1 87	
James Fitzmaurice,....	2 81	
Patrick Harrigan,.....	3 13	
Barney Delaney,.....	3 12	
Patrick McGovern,....	2 03	
Michael Plunkett,.....	3 13	
Patrick Haydon,	3 12	
John Haydon,	2 81	
Daniel Donnelly,.....	3 13	
Patrick Farrell,	3 12	
James Garety, 1st,	2 81	
Machael Manney,.....	63	
Joseph McIntyre,.....	3 12	
Timothy Caheny,.....	3 13	
Thomas Smith,	2 03	
Michael Lynch,	3 12	
Thomas Garety,.....	3 13	
Michael Barden,	3 12	
Patrick Bryan,.....	3 13	
Michael King,	3 12	
Bryan McDonald,.....	3 13	
Lewis Welch,	3 12	
Michael Conoway,.....	3 13	
	97 68	
Samuel Crawford's check roll labor, in November, 1849, at upper lock of the upper side cut at West Troy, viz:		
Patrick Donough,	1 31	
Patrick Carney,.....	1 31	
John Kelly,.....	2 19	
Michael Quinn,	44	
Dennis Mulligan,.....	5 04	
James O'Niel,	1 75	
William Casey,	5 03	
Carried forward,	\$17 07	\$32,258 87
		\$5,739 91

Brought forward,		\$17 07	\$32,258 87	\$5,739 91
	Daniel Berry,	5 04		
	Michael McDonough, ..	15 00		
	John Benson,	87		
	Cornelius Hayes,	1 75		
	John Clary,	88		
	Thomas Clary,	87		
	Patrick Castelo,	3 93		
	Joseph Sincerny,	6 38		
	James Taggert,	44		
	Michael Carney,	44		
	Edward Murray,	4 00		
	Luke Noon,	8 00		
	Patrick Horren,	8 00		
	Patrick Murray,	1 00		
	Patrick Cox,	7 00		
	John Dillon,	7 00		
	Thomas Nolan,	7 00		
	John Horren,	1 25		
			95 92	
Dec. 1.	John Sixby, Jr., use of boat, boating gravel, rebuilding tow path between locks 39 and 41,		45 37	
	Mc Chesney, Furnam & Co., tools used for rebuilding tow path between locks 39 and 41,		20 00	
	P. & E. Reed, wheelbarrows for rebuilding tow path between locks 39 and 41,		37 50	
	J. & G. A. Feeter, tools for re- building do.,		15 75	
	George Ashley, merchant's bill,		24 12	
	T. Burch & Co., tools and lum- ber,		8 42	
	Harter & Leberte, blacksmithing,		4 66	
	Daniel Stewart, mechanics bill, ..		8 89	
	C. W. Van Olinda, lumber for drain,		1 02	
	Thomas Carpenter, watching banks of canal,		22 00	
	John Graff, ferriage of slope wall stone,		15 75	
	George Frith, smithing for Vroo- mans dyke,		2 13	
	John C. Van Alstyne & Son, rais- ing tow-path at Auriesville, ..		13 94	
	Abram Peck, stone for Port Jack- son bridge,		12 38	
			\$32,586 72	\$5,739 91

Broughtforward,.....	\$32,586 72	\$5,739 91
Jacob T. Van Olinda, stone for drain,	16 50	
Collector's office, Schenectady, toll on stone from Port Jackson to Troy,	3 84	
W. W. Smith, use of boat for boating gravel,	30 00	
W. W. Smith, use of boat for boating gravel,	31 00	
J. O. & J. Horsefall, bill of lum- ber,	40 44	
John Friel, night labor,	5 00	
Jacob Guiwitts, lumber for stone boats,	5 00	
James Van Alstyne, merchants bill,	11 50	
James Feeter & Co., merchants bill,	9 88	
3, H. Thompson, administering oaths, George Ashley, merchants bill, ..	2 25	
Abram Van Olinda, watching locks of canal,	32 45	
4, John R. Chapman, face stone in the quarry and rough,	31 00	
John Kretsen, jr., blacksmithing, Richard Hudson, slope wall stone, John Cline, earth for the Port Jackson bridge,	54 88	
5, Lamport & Richards, timber for embankment,	41 07	
7, Amsterdam Bridge Co, toll on ma- terials for Port Jackson bridge, Archibald Derby, blacksmithing, ..	116 80	
A. S. Fero, temporary damage building culvert,	10 00	
Charles A. Olmsted, blacksmith bill,	54 25	
8, William J. Wheeler & Co., use of boat boating earth for embank- ment,	22 50	
Enoch Snell, ditching to drain leakage from canal,	7 10	
James Pollock, team labor at Abeel's farm bridge,	30 00	
John D. Burke, blacksmithing, ..	14 88	
John D. Burke, do	35 00	
	40 50	
	8 00	
	123 46	
	59 45	
Carried forward,	\$33,423 47	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$33,423 47	\$5,739 91
Henry Widrick, check roll labor,	5 75	
10, Thomas Golden, slope wall stone delivered on embankment between locks 14 and 15,.....	158 25	
Henry Dunsback, slope wall stone delivered on embankment between locks 14 and 15,.....	453 60	
Nicholas A. Van Alstyne, tools breaking stone for slope wall,.	2 25	
12, A. V. Morris, paint and oil for foot bridges at lock 29,.....	11 38	
Thomas Stewart, paint, oil and cement for Port Jackson bridge,	54 25	
Utica & Schenectady R. R. Co., freight of wire for foot bridges,	5 03	
Joshua Webster, damage to land procuring earth,.....	15 00	
13, John Countryman, straw for covering drain,.....	7 00	
Wells & Co.'s express charges on castings,	75	
Joshua S. Williams, building railing between lock 31 and Spraker's aqueduct,.....	1 75	
Joseph Wager, quarrying stone for slope wall,.....	3 06	
Andrew Jos. Yates, 1,086 cubic yards of gravel,.....	32 58	
Joseph Borden, removing and re-setting fence,	27 00	
14, F. W. Farnham, merchants bill, .	3 88	
Lorenzo J. Van Alstyne, earth for bridge,	27 16	
15, Lawrence Gros, stone for channel of Fort Plain creek,.....	10 00	
James Bennett, check roll labor,	4 00	
Harris & Van Vorst, attendance before arbitrators,	15 90	
17, Anthony Frazier, driving piles at foot of embankment,.....	324 00	
18, David Swab, use of tools,.....	1 38	
David Swab, repairing boat for enlargement purposes,.....	17 50	
George Sullivan, blacksmithing,.	45 55	
James Morrison, labor at upper side cut,	4 00	
Carried forward,	\$34,654 49	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$34,654 49	\$5,739 91
F. M. Whitbeck, tools used on embankment,	24 19	
Lester Le Roy, steps for gates at locks at West Troy,	100 88	
Loomis Swift & Masters, mer- chants bill,	75 00	
19, John I. Yates, merchant's bill,.	17 38	
Harmon Veeder, timber for re- pairing water works,.....	1 82	
William Wormouth, rent of land,	20 00	
George Spraker, use of land,..	5 96	
Nicholas Staring, removing and resetting fence,.....	248 00	
Henry Van Dyck, making tem- porary roads,	12 00	
Julius Watkins, laying conduit pipes,	12 22	
William Wormouth, rent of land,	9 58	
20, Christopher Smith, justice fees,	25	
McChesney, Furman & Co., blacksmith's bill,.....	25 74	
George Ashley, merchant's bill,	6 75	
Moses Countryman, rent of land,	33 60	
Thomas Countryman, gravel, damages, &c.,.....	151 55	
George Spraker, earth, damages, etc.,	131 88	
21, George Green, bill of hardware,	1 20	
John Ehle, wood and use of plow at Fort Plain creek,.....	7 25	
William Hudson, team labor at Fort Plain aqueduct,.....	16 50	
Abram Hawkins, occupation and damage to land,	50 00	
22, Jeremiah Wieting, services at Fort Plain creek,.....	4 50	
E. C. Pond, blacksmithing,....	1 68	
James Pollock, plank for bridge at Fort Plain,.....	43 45	
James Pollock, materials at "slide" and Becker's and Abeel's farm bridges,.....	77 48	
John H. Moyer, lumber for sus- pension bridge,	16 41	
Clark, Newkirk & Hoffman, lumber and wire,.....	31 71	
Carried forward,...	\$35,781 47	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$35,781 47	\$5,739 91
Patrick Rogers, use of tools on section 28½,	195 10	
S. W. Gibbs, preparing patterns,	30 00	
John Ellis, building fence,	68 75	
John E. Marselis, building fence,	56 81	
Lucius Alexander, building fence,	38 43	
24, Charles A. Girvan, office rent, ..	44 25	
Hiram Bloodough, laying slope wall and excavating channel of Fort Plain creek,	13 56	
Charles Wilsey, laying slope wall and excavating channel of Fort Plain creek,	40 41	
Thomas Conrad, laying slope wall and excavating channel of Fort Plain creek,	5 03	
Jeremiah Dunn, repairing damage to house,	34 78	
William Dale, services for Canal Commissioner,	200 00	
Jacob M. Vedder, building fence,	36 25	
Henry S. Dexter, extra services at lock 36,	7 64	
25, C. W. Webster, merchant's bill, ..	13 01	
Orlando Squires, publishing proposals,	7 20	
Daniel F. Young, services for Canal Commissioner,	150 00	
26, Henry Miller, blacksmithing, ..	8 97	
Elisha Van Alstyne, timber for pick handles,	75	
John Sholl, plank for stone boats,	1 96	
Felix Green, jr., timber used in the bed of Castle creek,	18	
Bloomfield Usher, services for Commissioner,	100 00	
P. H. Myers, services for Commissioner,	50 00	
Albert T. Vedder, building fence,	78 12	
A. H. Van Slyck, services for Commissioner, ..	50 00	
27, James Ferguson, blacksmithing, ..	13 11	
D. W. Erwin, stone for building channel in Fort Plain creek, ..	12 50	
John I. Diefendorf, slope wall stone for do.,	15 00	
Morgan Snyder, do.,	6 00	
Carried forward,.....	\$37,059 28	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$37,059 28	\$5,739 91
Clark, Newkirk & Wood, merchant's bill,.....	24 17	
John H. Babcock, paint for suspension bridge,.....	2 00	
Abraham Sparks, blacksmithing,.....	1 44	
Elias Stilwell, lumber and merchant's bill,.....	9 59	
Jeremiah Failing, excavating earth and stone for wall, and laying the same on Canajoharie level,.....	118 60	
Fort Plain Bridge Company, toll on stone for wall in channel of Fort Plain creek,....	31 38	
Jacob J. Bush, wood for boiling wire for suspension bridge at Fort Plain creek,.....	1 75	
Jonas V. Oothout, services for Commissioner,.....	50 00	
28, John P. Groat, check roll labor,.....	4 75	
Alfred Birch, stone boat used on dyke,.....	1 75	
Levi S. Backus, printing notices, &c.,.....	1 00	
Solomon Sanders, jr., temporary damages,.....	12 00	
James N. Hamilton, justice fees,.....	63	
Peter Bogert, check roll labor,.....	1 00	
Henry I. Crouse, labor on waste wier,.....	15 25	
Barney Scott, plank in channel of Fort Plain creek,.....	12 00	
Henry I. Phillips, boards to steps of the suspension bridge, Fort Plain,.....	2 64	
Joshua Webster, stone used for building channel of Fort Plain creek,.....	70 00	
Nathan Davis, water lime at suspension bridge, Fort Plain,..	42 50	
Nicholas G. Van Alstyne, stone used at slide on Canajoharie level,.....	20 00	
Lasher Bush & Co., blacksmithing for suspension bridge, Fort Plain,.....	224 90	
Carried forward,.....	\$37,706 63	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$37,706 63	\$5,739 91
Lasher Bush & Co., blacksmithing for excavation of channel in Otsquago creek,.....	30 18	
Failing & Barber, blacksmithing for suspension bridge, &c., Fort Plain,.....	47 37	
John D. Burke, do.,.....	29 20	
H. E. Williams, do.,.....	122 43	
Abram H. Van Arnum, services for Commissioner,.....	20 00	
29, Richard Longshore, blacksmithing for Canajoharie creek, &c.,	10 01	
Theodore G. Hulett, labor as foreman of suspension bridge, Fort Plain,.....	31 02	
Theodore G. Hulett, do.,.....	216 70	
Jacob B. Flint, raising cables on towers, &c.,.....	3 00	
Jeremiah Wieting, copying services,.....	1 50	
Starks & Pruyn, stairs for iron foot bridge,.....	262 45	
William G. Wait, services for Commissioner,.....	100 00	
31, James Aplin, justice fees,.....	50	
A. M. Peck, services for Commissioner,.....	50 00	
A. D. Barber, do.,.....	25 00	
G. W. Baldwin, do.,.....	20 00	
James H. Collins, caps on towers of bridge,.....	30 22	
T. R. Horton, publishing proposals of letting,.....	7 20	
Joshua Webster, rent of land,..	43 00	
26, Van Patten & Kimball, plank for dams at Oriskany and Rome,	38 15	
E. F. Blanchard, spike for do.,.	3 00	
Jacob J. Lansing's check roll, labor in December, 1849, laying slope wall and grading embankment between locks 14 and 15, hauling stone from old locks to canal, &c., viz :		
Jacob J. Lansing,.....	8 00	
Martin Doher,.....	1 31	
Dennis Murphy,.....	87	
Carried forward,.....	\$10 18 \$38,797 56	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$10 18	\$38,797 56	\$5,739 91
Patrick Gaffin,.....	1 75		
Patrick Cassady,.....	1 75		
Michael Ryan,.....	1 75		
John Collahan,.....	88		
William Brown,.....	1 97		
James Welton,	87		
Thomas Clyne,.....	2 41		
Timothy Attridge,.....	1 31		
Edmund Ryan,.....	1 75		
William Cocklin,.....	1 75		
Patrick Ryan,.....	88		
Matthew Desmo,	87		
Thomas Noland,.....	88		
John Mallory,... ..	2 62		
Francis Jock,.....	1 31		
Hugh Derry,.....	2 41		
Patrick McGuire,.....	87		
Connor Flemming,.....	2 63		
Dennis McEver,.....	2 63		
William Condron,.....	88		
Volkert D. Oothout,...	4 37		
James McMullin,.....	9 37		
Bernard Levy,.....	4 37		
Edward Bulger,.....	2 41		
William Dermody,.....	87		
Patrick Coffy,.....	88		
Michael O'Brien,.....	3 50		
Timothy Maher,.....	1 75		
Anthony Remer,.....	88		
Patrick Mack,.....	87		
Thomas Mallory,.....	3 50		
Owen Kieff,.....	4 38		
Patrick McGraw,.....	87		
Michael Carey,	44		
Thomas Ward,.....	87		
John Flanagan,.....	88		
William Fonda,.....	3 50		
John Cahill,.....	87		
John Fay,.....	2 41		
James Moore,.....	88		
Patrick Noland,.....	2 62		
Wm. Cunningham,	3 00		
Joseph Cardey,	2 50		
John Flood,	4 38		
	<hr/>	102 72	
Carried forward,.....		\$38,900 28	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,..... \$38,900 28 \$5,739 91

Elihu M. Stephenson's check roll
labor in December, 1849, lay-
ing slope wall and grading em-
bankment, between locks 14
and 15, viz :

Elihu M. Stephenson,..	\$4 00
Michael McMahan,....	1 00
John Short,	1 00
Philip Crowly,.....	1 00
Michael Rainy,.....	1 00
Patrick Connor,	1 00
Richard Reston,	1 75
Thomas Dunn,	88
Thomas Tobin,.....	87
Erastus Scovil,	2 00
John Harrison,.....	1 00
Thomas O'Connor,	5 00
Thomas Collopy,.....	5 00
Francis Hutton,	1 00
Joseph Vaughn,	1 00
Patrick Dooly,.....	1 00
Charles Kennedy,	88
John Keeler,.....	50
Abraham B. Cole,	1 00

30 88

Andrew Bordwell's check roll
labor in Dec., 1849, boating
stone from lock 13 to West
Troy side cut, viz :

Andrew Bordwell,.....	\$8 00
Abraham H. Fonda,....	9 00
John Moore,.....	2 64
James Muldon,.....	3 52
Michael Moloney,	3 52
Michael O'Neil,	3 52
Jeremiah Sullivan,.....	3 52
Cornelius Scanlin,.....	3 52
Daniel Harrington,	3 52
Wm. Hitchcock,	3 52
Simeon Eastwood,.....	3 52

48 80

John B. Chalon's check roll la-
bor in Dec., 1849, boating
stone from locks 13 and 16 to
West Troy side cut, viz :

John B. Chalon,	\$8 00
James Church,	6 75

Carried forward,..... \$14 75 \$38,979 96 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....\$14 75 \$38,979 96 \$5,729 91

Hector Trudel,..... 88
 Thomas Collopy,..... 3 52
 John Riely, 3 52
 John McCullen,..... 2 64
 Thomas Brickley,..... 3 52
 Alexander Dole,..... 3 52
 Henry Rettalick, 2 64
 Michael Hayes,..... 3 52
 Harvey B. Swan, 1 13
 Marshal Witbeck, 2 50
 Thomas O'Connor,.... 3 52

45 66

Daniel H. Elwood's check roll
 labor in Dec., 1849, taking out
 flume and filling in between
 locks at lock 36, viz:

Daniel H. Elwood,.....\$18 75
 Charles R. Green,..... 7 88
 Henry Green, Jr.,..... 9 38
 Myron C. Casler,..... 9 38
 John Ackerman, 7 13
 Charles Dudley, 6 00
 David Decker,..... 7 13
 Charles Green,..... 5 63
 Rufus D. Jones, 6 38
 Henry Waters, 6 38
 Daniel O'Connor, 6 75
 Thomas Hardin,..... 6 75
 Dennis Collins,..... 6 75
 John O'Brien,..... 6 38
 Timothy O'Brien,..... 5 63
 John O'Brien,..... 5 06
 Michael Gettins,..... 6 75
 Michael Larkins,..... 5 25
 James Cunningham,.... 4 13
 Daniel Farril,..... 3 75
 Thomas Hardin,..... 15 00
 J. G. Sanders,..... 12 00
 James Van Alstyne,.... 8 00
 Patrick Hassett,..... 9 00
 John Rigan,..... 1 88
 Amos Foster,..... 5 00
 Lawrence Hagar,..... 1 88
 James Sanders,..... 34 00

228 00

Carried forward,.....\$39,253 62 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,.....	\$39,253 62	\$5,739 91
Henry C. Cady's check roll labor in Dec., 1849, removing gravel from arches of Auries creek culvert, changing channel of creek and putting gravel on tow path, viz :		
H. C. Cady,.....	39 75	
Georgè Davis,.....	21 25	
Mathias Baker,.....	15 75	
William R. Holliday,..	21 63	
D. McTaggart,.....	21 62	
Peter Van Antwerp,....	14 63	
Hiram Billings,.....	15 75	
S. A. Quackenboss,....	21 06	
Isaac Davis,.....	7 00	
Lewis P. Van Antwerp,.	6 00	
John Allen,.....	7 00	
D. D. Vrooman,	7 00	
L. Vrooman,.....	6 25	
P. A. Quackenbush,....	6 75	
Patrick Plunkett,.....	7 00	
David Quackenbush,...	6 50	
William C. Hines,	7 00	
John H. Hines,.....	7 00	
P. Palmater,	6 50	
Jacob Enders,.....	7 00	
John Allsbrow,.....	7 00	
Noah Fletcher,	5 50	
Tunis McDonald,.....	5 50	
A. W. Cline,.....	7 00	
Morgan Lewis,	5 50	
John Quackenbush,....	6 00	
William Ostrander,....	5 00	
Abram Quackenbush,..	7 00	
Jacob C. Quackenbush,.	7 00	
Adam Henry,.....	7 00	
Calvin Colgrove,.....	7 00	
Abram Montoney,.....	7 00	
Robert Wood,	7 00	
Alonzo Vunk,.....	6 50	
Lambert Huguin,.....	6 50	
Alexander Stewart,....	7 00	
Dallance Vunk,.....	7 00	
John Enders,	7 00	
D. Bradt,	6 00	
Samuel Colgrove,.....	5 50	
C. Van Antwerp,.....	7 00	
Carried forward,.....	\$388 44	\$39,253 62
		\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$388 44	\$39,258 62	\$5,739 91
S. Ostrander,	4 00		
Peter McTaggart,	6 50		
John Bradt,	7 00		
William Montoney, ...	6 50		
Anthony Morris,	6 50		
		418 94	
Daniel Neff's check roll, labor in December, 1849, enlarging culvert and boating stone to West Troy, viz:			
Daniel Neff,	\$12 00		
John McCarron,	5 75		
Thomas Rork,	5 25		
Michael Curren,	5 75		
John McHugh,	5 75		
Peter Hayslip,	5 75		
Charles Kilcass,	5 75		
Jacob Quilhot,	5 75		
Thomas Brislen,	5 75		
James Quilhot,	6 25		
William Smith,	5 25		
John Murray,	4 25		
John Dowd,	5 75		
Barnard McGuire,	5 75		
Paris O'Brien,	4 50		
Nicholas Smith,	3 00		
D. L. Bartholomew,	3 00		
William Steel,	3 00		
James De Groff,	3 00		
John Thayre,	6 75		
		108 00	
Abram Hawkins' check roll la- bor in December, 1849, build- ing temporary dam at Orisk- any, viz :			
Abram Hawkins,	16 88		
William Patterson,	6 25		
Peter McCoy,	8 50		
William West,	8 75		
Simeon Knapp,	8 25		
John Guido,	8 25		
John Phillpot,	8 75		
John B. Kipp,	3 00		
John Paige,	4 25		
R. H. Davis,	4 25		
Patrick Hayley,	7 50		
James Phillpot,	4 00		
Carried forward,	\$88 63	\$39,780 56	\$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$88 63	\$39,780 56	\$5,739 91
Daniel Petrie, jr.,	10 12		
Richard H. Davis,	10 00		
	—	108 75	
Reuben Fuller's check roll labor in December, 1849, building temporary dams, viz :			
Reuben Fuller,	9 00		
Henry Wentworth,	6 00		
Daniel Comstock,	6 00		
Richard Hayes,	6 00		
Owen Goff,	6 00		
Harmon Lyon,	11 25		
David Murphey,	6 00		
	—	50 25	
Benjamin Bradley's check roll labor in December, 1849, on section No. 28, viz :			
Edward Rogers,	13 50		
Thomas Farrel,	5 62		
Thomas Mitchell,	4 37		
John Rafferty,	5 47		
James Rafferty,	5 47		
John Barry,	5 62		
Thomas Wallace,	5 63		
Martin Donahue,	5 62		
George Cavanaugh,	6 75		
Patrick Scullen,	5 47		
James Fitzmorris,	5 47		
Patrick Harrigan,	5 15		
Barney Delaney,	4 37		
Patrick McGovern,	3 59		
Michael Plunkett	5 62		
Patrick Hayden,	5 15		
John Hayden,	4 84		
Daniel Donnelly,	5 15		
Patrick Farrell, 1st,	5 63		
James Gerety, 1st,	4 69		
Joseph McIntyre,	4 69		
Timothy Caheny,	5 62		
Thomas Smith,	5 15		
Michael Lynch,	5 47		
Thomas Gerety,	5 63		
Michael Bardin,	5 15		
Patrick Bryan,	5 47		
Michael Ring,	2 50		
Bryan McDonald,	2 96		
	—		
Carried forward,	\$155 42	\$39,939 56	\$5,739 91

Brought forward, \$155 42 \$39,939 56 \$5,739 91

Lewis Welch, 5 31

Michael Conoway, 4 37

165 50

Benjamin Bradley's check roll,
labor in December 1849, on
section 28½, viz :

Patrick Malone, 4 68

Michael Crow, 5 62

Thomas Quinn, 5 15

Patrick Clark, 5 46

Thomas McKinley, 5 00

Francis Ryan, 3 13

William Wallace, 5 00

James Wallace, 5 63

Michael Farrel, 5 62

Thomas Curn, 5 46

John Henacy, 5 63

James Delany, 9 00

Barney Otis, 6 56

Andrew Riley, 6 00

Patrick Duffie, 6 56

Patrick Daly, 6 56

James Many, 5 63

James Gerety, 2d, 5 62

John Hiland, 5 63

Patrick Phelon, 2 03

Dennis Carroll, 5 62

Martin Welsh, 4 84

Patrick Farrel, 2d, 5 63

Thomas Morrin, 3 75

James Managan, 3 75

Patrick Rogers, 20 00

Edward Rogers, .., 83 13

236 69

William J. Koughers check roll
labor in December, 1849,
docking at Castle Creek, and
flooring stairs of suspension
bridge, &c., at Fort Plain, viz:

William J. Kougher, ... 29 00

Jacob B. Flint, 37 50

Peter Brown, 35 25

Chauncey H. Eaton, ... 36 75

David H. Young, 4 13

Daniel Scoutin, 10 00

James W. Hopkins, 4 00

Bradford Scoutin, 19 25

Carried forward, \$175 88 \$40,341 75 \$5,739 91

Brought forward,	\$175 88	\$40,341 75	\$5,789 91
Abram W. Mayer,	15 75		
George H. Hawn,	5 00		
Stephen O. Blair,	3 06		
Thomas Jacox,	7 44		
Robert Rouse,	10 25		
Andrew Rouse,	1 75		
Hiram Brown,	2 63		
Cornelius Fero,	2 00		
John Souls,	88		
John W. Perkins,	17 63		
Charles Lintner,	2 00		
Solomon Brower,	6 00		
Nathan Davis,	24 00		
William C. Noxon,	7 00		
Alfred J. Wagner,	2 00		

283 27

Nathan Davis' check roll labor
in December 1849, putting
down steps, coping, &c., at
suspension bridge, Fort Plain,
viz :

Nathan Davis,	41 06
James Pealer,	35 00
Leonard A. House,	31 00
Thomas Linney,	3 00
Samuel Dale,	11 38
Frederick Southerland, ..	14 63
David Nellis,	9 38
Henry Hellwig,	5 94
John Bell,	11 59
Peter Wilbur,	9 63
Charles Martin,	6 13
James H. P. Wagner, ..	6 50
William Hudson,	5 00

183 24

John Smiths' check roll labor
in December 1849, excavat-
ing channel of Castle creek,
preparatory to building dock-
ing to protect banks of creeks
and wing wall of aqueduct, viz:

John Smith,	27 75
John Shehan,	14 44
William Platts,	13 78
Derby Day,	12 47
Thomas Colligan,	14 66
James Keegan,	13 78

Carried forward,	\$96 88	\$40,808 26	\$5,789 91
------------------------	---------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$96 88	\$40,808 26	\$5,739 91
Wilson Jenkins,	10 28		
Barney Ragon,	13 78		
Henry Reps,	13 78		
Patrick Ryan, 1st,	3 72		
John Marnon,	13 56		
Nicholas L. VanAlstyne,	14 44		
John W. Green,	12 25		
James Tobin,	11 81		
William Delaney,	11 81		
John Moyer,	9 19		
Richard Farrell,	9 19		
James Pickart,	9 19		
Albert Reps,	9 19		
Edward Fitzgerald,	11 38		
Sidney Green,	12 69		
William Steel,	5 69		
Rabbi Van Alstine, ...	13 56		
Thomas Shannon,	9 19		
Benjamin Chandler,	6 56		
Wells Sponable,	3 94		
William W. Armstrong, ..	1 31		
John Sholl,	31 50		
George Sickles,	31 50		
Joseph Sholl,	27 00		
Arthur Jones,	29 00		
Ephraim Miller,	10 00		
John Joice,	16 00		
Elisha Van Alstyne,	13 00		
William Green,	6 00		
Henry Repps,	15 97		
John Moyer,	13 34		
John A. Staring,	7 00		
James Burke,	11 59		
Richard Schuyler,	8 09		
Godfrey Byard,	1 50		
Lester Green,	2 00		

526 88

Henry Miller's check roll, labor
in December 1849, excavating
channel of Castle creek, pre-
paratory to building docking
to protect banks of creek, and
wing wall of aqueduct, viz :

Henry Miller,	27 75
Cornelius Shehen,	13 56
Timothy Shehen,	13 78
James Gilday,	13 78

Carried forward,	\$68 87	\$41,335 14	\$5,739 91
------------------------	---------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$68 87	\$41,335 14	\$5,739 91
William Barrigan,	13 78		
Oda Ragon,	13 78		
Michael Manney,	13 78		
Michael Horn,	11 59		
John J. Pettibone,	12 91		
Peter B Burlingame, ..	14 00		
John White,	12 91		
Michael Colligan,	14 66		
James Kinnahan,	14 44		
Aaron Platts,	13 56		
John A. Staring,	12 91		
Timothy Reardon,	13 78		
John A. Schmith,	12 91		
Dennis Elligott,	10 94		
John Sherman,	12 69		
Samuel Davison,	12 69		
Patrick Ryan, 2d,	11 81		
William G. Jenkins,	10 50		
William N. Kneaskern, ..	11 38		
James Hartley,	12 25		
William Wands,	6 13		
Henry Van Allen,	10 06		
Arnold Walrath,	8 75		
James McCabe,	10 50		
Jeremiah Rogers,	9 19		
Lawrence Hagar,	2 84		
John N. Doxtader,	1 31		
Lester Green,	30 50		
John P. Smith,	28 50		
James Owens,	29 00		
William Green, jr.,	29 00		
John Smith, 2d,	27 00		
Felix Green, jr.,	27 00		
D. P. Van Alstyne,	17 00		
David Van Alstyne, ...	13 00		
Lyman Green,	6 00		
		581 92	
			41,917 06

No. 10.

DAMAGES.

1849.			
Oct. 3.	Peter Dedrick, Frankfort, Her-		
	kimer county,	350 00	
18.	Barnes & Hinman, Whitestown,		
	Oneida county,	6,025 05	
	Carried forward,	\$6,375 05	\$47,656 97

Brought forward,.....	\$6,375 05	\$47,656 97
Nov. 21. Simeon I. Klock, Minden, Mont- gomery county,	650 00	
27. James Spraker, Root, Mont- gomery county,	192 00	
	<hr/>	7,217 05

CONTRACTORS.

No. 38. Marlett & Dunham, lock 25, ..	317 38	
80. James Stewart, culvert on sec- tion 28,	540 00	
160. A. Osborn, locks 44 and 45,...	3,288 04	
161. Stimson & Brown, aqueduct at Ferguson's creek, and road bridges on sections 105 & 106,	2,620 00	
166. Albert Marcellus, section 113,.	3,960 00	
169. F. B. Coss, section 105,.....	640 00	
186. John N. Vrooman, section 82,.	368 36	
212. Nathan Shippey, section 114,..	7,710 00	
219. Smith & Johnson, section 83, and culverts on the same, ...	182 86	
239. Kasson, Moore & Kasson, aque- duct at Oriskany creek, v.	7,730 00	
260. James G. Ferguson, section 106,	130 00	
265. Ledyard & Matthews section 32;	219 95	
287. Marcellus & VanDebgert, locks 25 and 31, and culvert at Sprakers,	2,975 00	
288. Smith & Williams, Castle Creek aqueduct, and lock 24,	858 30	
290. Tobie, Glatt & Glatt, aqueducts at Sprakers, Canajoharie, and Fort Plain, and lock 32,....	16,698 44	
291. Crandall, Caswell & Stimson, bridges at Frankfort,.....	49 50	
317. Abraham Y. Lansing, locks 28 and 35, and the section work connected,	5,666 35	
301. Hubbard Burdick, culvert at Canajoharie,.....	34 69	
310. Seymour & Wood, valve gates for locks 24, 28, 35 & 36,.	149 98	
331. King, Taylor & Higgins, upper lock at upper side cut, and section work connected, at West Troy,	3,050 00	
334. Van Evera & Burdick, Swart culvert, and culvert at Ful- tonville,	644 56	
Carried forward,.....	\$57,833 41	\$54,874 02

Brought forward,.....	\$57,833 41	\$54,874 02
335. Kasson & Sherwood, lower lock at upper side cut, and section work connected at West Troy,	15,670 00	
336. David Wiles, culvert at Fulton- ville,.....	1,585 00	
337. John I. Yates, section at head of lock 25, and bridges on sections 27 and 28,.....	2,237 21	
341. Borden, Richardson & Babcock, Whitehall culvert and guard bank adjoining, culvert on section 73, section 102, ma- sonry in Washington-street bridge and tow path connect- ed, abutments and wings of a towing path bridge, and com- pletion of towing path con- nected,.....	2,979 28	
344. Rasback, Vickerman & John- son, Saquoit creek aqueduct, road bridge on section 114, and stone for lock 36,.....	6,180 10	
349. Kelsey & Frazee, Fort Bull cul- vert, and section work con- nected,.....	6,100 00	
353. Calvin H. Lake, road bridge near Swart culvert,.....	59 99	
364. James H. Frank, section 116,..	4,460 00	
365. Marcellus, Van Debogert & Van Debogert, culvert near the west end of Fort Plain village and sections 29 and 103, ...	7,584 91	
366. John I. Wiles, farm bridge at Van Alstyne's, and section 105,.....	9,690 00	
367. John Sholl & Co., farm bridges on section 81,.....	510 00	
368. Van Vorst & Barhydt, sections 34 and 83, and culverts on sections 113 and 114,.....	5,340 00	
369. Brady, Baldwin & Co., pier and embankment across the sprout of the Mohawk river,	9,723 80	
370. Daniel Campbell, abutments of Hampton-street bridge,.....	220 00	
371. Swart & Elwood, section 28,...	1,530 00	
Carried forward,.....	\$131,703 70	\$54,874 02

Brought forward,	\$131,703 70	\$54,874 02
No. 372. Brennan, Bain & Rogers, section 28½,	5,132 10	
373. Wemple & Burdick, Van Olinda and Erniss culverts and section work connected with each,...	1,560 00	
374. Davis, Turner & Co., farm bridges on section 83,	120 00	
375. William Adams, Bowman's creek channel and work connected,	1,540 16	
376. Henry M. Crane, sections 27 and 27½,	3,560 00	
377. Barker & Decker, section 115,...	5,030 00	
382. Davis, Bogart & Turner, road bridges on section 34,	1,230 00	
383. Folsom & Payne, dredging in Albany basin,	2,344 15	
384. Marcellus & Hart, culvert at Yorkville,	620 00	
385. William Baldwin, section east of Saquoit aqueduct,	1,050 00	
	<hr/>	153,890 11

Amount expended by Nelson J. Beach on the Erie canal enlargement,

	\$208,764 13
--	--------------

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him:

No. 304.	
Charles W. Wentz, engineer, ..	\$10,847 44
No. 319.	
James Barnes, engineer,	4,304 08
No. 409.	
John T. Clark, engineer,	11,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,651 52

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

Sept. 28, W. H. Ongley, publishing proposals,	\$4 95	
Thomas Messenger, publishing proposals,	5 20	
Knapp and Peck, publishing proposals,	5 20	
Oct. 11, S. D. Mallory and others, digging ditch at Canton,	99 89	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$115 24	\$26,651 52

Brought forward,	\$115 24	\$26,651 52
Oct. 19, Ten Eyck & Co., publishing proposals,	39 50	
Nov. 13, Henry Gifford, removing lumber and rent of lot,	62 88	
Archibald C. Powell, materials for Erieville reservoir,	52 35	
29, Bayley & Mizner, express freight,	3 74	
Dec. 4, Jonathan White, removing buildings,	135 00	
6, Mason P. Kinne, do	25 00	
14, Geo. Kimberly, removing storehouse,	150 00	
22, Robert Rogers, check roll labor,	12 38	
Abner Ward, do	7 88	
Jonathan McDowell, check roll labor in October,	4 60	
James Kinney, do	6 13	
Jas. McDaniels, do	4 38	
Thos. Nicholson, do	3 94	
Edward Bivins, do	4 38	
Dominic Calicon, do	4 38	
John Fox, do	3 50	
Robert Rogers, do November,	11 00	
Abner Ward, do do	7 00	
James Kinney, do do	6 13	
Jas. McDaniels, do do	4 82	
Thos. Nicholson, do do	6 13	
Edward Bivins, do do	7 00	
D. Calicon, do do	7 00	
John Fox, do do	7 00	
Richard Sage, do do	4 38	
M. Roacher, do do	4 38	
Thomas Long, do do	2 19	
29, Hay & Sprague, removing buildings,	150 00	
Leroy Corwin, do	20 00	
James Cashin's check roll, labor in January 1850, on upper lock of upper side cut, in the village of West Troy and section work connected, including bridge abutment and pier, viz:		
James Cashin,	49 00	
John Hamilton,	7 00	
Patrick Flemming,	7 00	
Patrick Brazil,	7 00	
Peter Glen,	7 00	
Carried forward,	\$77 00	\$872 31
		\$26,651 52

Brought forward,	\$77 00	\$872 31	\$26,657 52
Thomas Fennell,	7 00		
John Winter,	6 56		
Thomas McGrath,	7 00		
Cornelius Nihil,	7 00		
Patrick Fennel,	4 00		
Derby Maxfield,	7 00		
Lawrence Buckley,	7 00		
James Vaughan,	7 00		
Patrick Horen,	7 00		
John Tyrell, sen.,	6 13		
James McElroy,	7 00		
Michael Pender,	7 00		
John Casey,	7 00		
William Casey,	1 75		
Cornelius Sullivan,	6 13		
Lewis Sincerny,	7 00		
Patrick Curley,	7 00		
Thomas Nolan,	7 00		
Patrick Murray,	4 00		
Patrick Keefe,	7 00		
James Vaughan, jr.,	5 25		
Peter Cox,	3 94		
John Murphy,	3 94		
William Keegan,	3 50		
Michael Devlin,	7 00		
John Dillon,	7 00		

234 20

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in January 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut at
West Troy, and section work
connected therewith, includ-
ing the abutments of iron
bridge, viz :

Michael Ryan,	3 00
Michael Quinn,	3 00
Daniel Perry,	3 00
William Casey,	3 00
Denis Nelligan,	3 00
Cornelius Hayes,	3 00
Michael Greny,	3 00
Bernard Lerry,	10 00
John Horen,	9 38
Michael McDonough, ..	10 00

50 38

Carried forward,	\$1,156 89	\$26,661 52
------------------------	------------	-------------

Brought forward, \$1,156 89 \$26,651 52

Samuel Crawford's check roll,
labor in January, on the upper
lock of upper side cut at West
Troy, and section work con-
nected therewith, viz :

Thomas Clarey,	2 06
Michael Murphy,	1 31
John Toley,	38
George Malone,	1 88
Matthew O. Herrin,	38
Thomas Colapy,	38
Dennis Nelligan,	3 38
Michael Quinn,	3 00
Patrick Donahue,	3 00
Bernard Levy,	8 75
Patrick Clerey,	75
Thomas Clerey,	75
James Hayes,	75
Cornelius Hayes,	75
Jeremiah Burgher,	7 13
William H. Stevens,	6 00
John Fitzgibbon,	6 00

46 65

Samuel Crawford's check roll,
labor in January 1850, on the
upper lock of upper side cut
at West Troy, and section
work connected therewith, viz:

Patrick Costello,	45 50
Joseph Sincerny,	39 00
George J. White,	45 50
William Griffin,	39 00
Patrick Kerney,	2 25
Michael Kerney,	2 25
Patrick Clerey,	2 06
Dennis McKeever,	2 06
Patrick McGrath,	2 63
Michael Clerey,	38
Jeremiah Mahar,	38
John Murphy,	2 06
Timothy Lunch,	38
Patrick Donahue,	1 88
John Harrison,	38
Michael Casey,	1 13
James Hayes,	1 88
Michael Egan,	38
John Kelly,	56
John Burke,	38

Carried forward, \$190 04 \$1,203 54 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....		\$190 04	\$1,203 53	\$26,651 52
	John Flenigan,	1 68		
	Nicholas Martin,.....	1 13		
	John Burke,.....	1 88		
	Patrick Ryan,	38		
	Thomas Ward, 2d.....	1 13		
	John Bensen,	75		
	George Kelly,.....	2 25		
	Thomas Moore,.....	56		
	Bryan Killduff,.....	56		
	James O'Bryan,	2 44		
			202 80	
Feb. 8.	Ebenezer Pennoch, removing barn,		25 00	
14.	Rodney L. Adams, publishing proposals,.....		4 75	
22.	Aram Stone, removing barn,..		30 00	
	James Cashin's check roll, labor in February 1850, on the up- per lock of upper side-cut at West Troy, and section work connected, including abut- ments of iron bridge, viz:			
	Philip Flavin,.....	26 25		
	John McGregor,.....	30 63		
	John McDermot,	28 88		
	James Gibson,.....	32 38		
	Michael Pender,.....	25 38		
	Barney McCauley,.....	30 63		
	Thomas Nihil,	32 38		
	Daniel Nolan,	30 63		
	William Jenkins,.....	24 50		
	John Dillon,.....	35 00		
	Martin Kennedy,.....	22 75		
	William Fanning,.....	17 50		
	James Gleason,	22 75		
	David McElroy,.....	20 13		
	Patrick Dwyer,.....	15 75		
	Michael Ryan,.....	15 75		
	Michael Quinn,.....	15 75		
	Daniel Berry,.....	16 13		
	William Casey,.....	16 13		
	Dennis Nelligar,.....	13 13		
	Cornelius Hayes,	16 13		
	Michael Greny.....	15 00		
	John Riley,.....	15 19		
Carried forward,.....		\$518 75	\$1,466 09	\$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$518 75	\$1,466 09	\$26,651 52
James Downs,	15 38		
James O'Conner,.....	5 63		
Michael Clarey,.....	15 56		
Michael McNerney,....	15 75		
Michael McMahan,....	12 94		
John Carroll,	10 88		
Michael Horen,	15 75		
Bernard Lerry,.....	51 25		
John Horen,.....	48 75		
Michael McDonough, ..	50 00		

760 64

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in February 1850, on the up-
per lock of upper side-cut at
West Troy, and section work
connected, including bridge
abutments and pier, viz:

James Cashin,	48 00
Patrick Flemming,.....	37 63
John Hamilton,	41 56
Patrick Brazil,	35 88
Peter Glen,	41 56
Thomas Fennel,	35 88
John Winters,	33 69
Thomas McGrath,.....	32 81
Cornelius Nihil,.....	35 88
Patrick Fennel,.....	19 75
Derby Manfield,.....	35 88
Lawrence Buckley,	35 00
James Vaughn,.....	19 25
Patrick Horen,.....	35 88
John Farrell, sen.	35 88
James McElroy,.....	35 88
William Casey,.....	31 94
John Casey,.....	35 88
Cornelius Sullivan,	35 88
Lewis Sincerny.....	35 88
Patrick Curley,.....	35 88
Patrick Murray,.....	20 50
James Vaughn,	32 38
Peter Cox,.....	35 88
Patrick Keefe,.....	35 00
John Murphy,	35 44
William Keren,	34 56
Michael Develin,.....	28 00
Timothy Gedding,	35 88
John Borgan,.....	31 50
Ahpollat Surge,.....	35 00

Carried forward,.....	\$1,060 01	\$2,226 73	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	------------	------------	-------------

Brought forward, \$1060 01 \$2226 73 \$26,651 52 .

James Fitzpatrick, 32 38

Michael O'Brien, 10 88

1,103 27

Samuel Crawford's check roll la-
labor in February, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut at West Troy, and section
work connected therewith, viz:

James Gilligan, 1 81

John Shahan, 1 31

John Shinisin, 1 31

Timothy Lynch, 1 69

Francis McGovering, 56

John Maloney, 2 06

Patrick Hart, 56

William Hogan, 5 06

Hugh Smith, 56

Owen Cox, 56

16 56

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in February, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side cut
at West Troy and section work
connected therewith, viz :

Patrick Ryan, 7 50

William Darmody, 8 25

John Henesin, 5 06

Thomas Colapy, 5 25

Hugh Darney, 6 75

Michael Egan, 5 06

Barnard Marten, 75

John Bensen, 6 75

John Cleary, 3 94

James Ryan, 6 94

Matthew Hayes, 3 94

Patrick O'Brien, 4 69

Dominick Malone, 3 94

James Dygert, 6 75

Michael McCormick, 2 44

Thomas Maloney, 3 00

Patrick Gillian, 6 56

John Folley, 2 06

John Grattan, 2 06

George O'Conner, 4 50

Michael Crow, 1 31

Carried forward, \$97 50 \$3,345 56 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$97 50	\$3,345 55	\$26,651 52
James English,.....	1 31		
James Riley,.....	1 31		
Patrick Smith,.....	5 44		
Peter Gerrehan,	3 94		
Martin Boil,	2 06		
Michael Burns,.....	2 06		
John Farrell,.....	3 37		
Michael McMahan,....	2 81		
Michael Foley,.....	2 06		
Michael Carrey,..	2 81		

124 67

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in February, 1850, on
the upper lock of upper side
cut at West Troy, and section
work connected therewith,
viz :

John Colopy,	2 06
Benjamin Corrigan,....	5 81
Andrew Hopkins,	2 06
Michael Mc Nerny,....	2 06
John Mc Donough,	2 06
Patrick Kelly,	2 06
Jeremiah Maher,.....	2 06
Timothy Hayes,.....	3 56
Thomas Ward,.....	2 63
John Griffin,.....	1 69
Michael Nash,	1 69
Michael Gallighan,	2 81
James Hoy,	1 69
Michael Manning,.....	1 69
John Mc Mahon,.....	1 69
John Coney,.....	1 69
Henry Griffin,.....	1 69
Alexander Norton,.....	3 56
John Carey,.....	1 69
Patrick Rooney,	1 69
Patrick O'Neil,.....	1 69
Patrick Kinney,.....	1 69
Jeremiah Quinn,	1 69
Patrick Griffin,.....	1 69
Thomas Garrita,.....	1 69
Daniel O'Donnell,	1 69
Matthew O'Kerrin,	1 69
Edward McGuire,.....	1 69

Brought forward,.....	\$59 46	\$3,470 22	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	---------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$59 46	\$3,470 22	\$26,651 52 .
James Mullen,.....	1 69		
Timothy Cantlin,.....	1 69		

62 84

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in February 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut at West Troy, and section
work connected therewith, viz:

Patrick Costello,.....	42 00
George White,.....	42 00
Joseph Sincerny,.....	36 00
William Griffin,.....	35 63
Jeremiah Burger,.....	11 25
Patrick Kerney,	16 69
Michael Kerney,	9 75
Patrick Clarey,	9 75
Dennis McKeever,	17 63
Patrick McGrath,.....	9 00
John Murphy,	8 63
Michael Murphy,.....	9 00
Patrick Donohue,.....	16 50
Michael Casey,.....	5 44
James Hayes,.....	7 69
John Flinnigan,.....	9 00
Nicholas Martin,.....	1 88
John Burke,.....	9 00
Thomas Ward, 2d.....	4 50
George Kilber,	7 31
James O'Brien,.....	7 50
Thomas Clarey,.....	8 25
George Malone,.....	9 00
Hugh Adams,.....	5 06
Thomas Moore,	8 81
James McGrath,.....	8 25
John Fitzgerald,	6 00
James Connell,.....	7 50
Patrick Heaverman, ...	9 00
Bryan Killduff,	8 44
John Bourk,.....	8 63
John Kelly,	1 88

396 97

March 1. Albert Richards, bill of lumber
and timber,.....

376 93

Warrens, Hart & Lesley, blast-
ing materials,.....

15 63

7. Lampert & Richards, bill of lum-
ber,

89 37

Carried forward,.....	\$4,411 96	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$4,411 96	\$26,651 52
March 7. A. S. Lobdell & Brother, merchant's bill,.....	19 53	
George Sullivan, blacksmithing,.....	173 63	
Patrick Glancey, labor,.....	13 88	
John Hay, senior, pick handles,.....	2 50	
Peter Clark, stone cutting,.....	32 38	
Thomas Nolan, do.....	35 88	
Archibald Darby, blacksmithing, do do.....	65 62	
	145 50	
8. John Horen, materials for coffer dam,.....	1 50	
13. Henry Lake, removing stone and market house,.....	100 00	
14. Israel S. Spencer, attending suits as attorney,.....	22 00	
15. M. B. Hutchins, removing barn,.....	75 00	
16. William Clark, jr, removing house,.....	16 00	
Thomas Mortal, check roll labor,.....	94	
21. William De Witt, removing shop,.....	20 00	
Joseph Bentley's check roll labor in March, 1850, finishing basin at Canton, viz :		
Joseph Bentley,.....	\$18 56	
Henry Lewis,.....	10 06	
Thomas Coleman,.....	10 06	
John Callighan,.....	6 56	
Samuel Spaulding,.....	9 63	
John Mack,.....	7 00	
James Mack,.....	9 63	
William Nichols,.....	6 13	
Joseph Fenner,.....	9 63	
John Fox,.....	6 13	
Alonzo Wilkinson,.....	9 63	
John Gorman,.....	5 69	
James Kinney,.....	9 63	
Thomas Long,.....	9 63	
Henry E. Morton,.....	9 63	
James McDonald,.....	9 41	
Martin Coleman,.....	5 69	
Edward Kenidy,.....	6 13	
Matthew Roarke,.....	8 75	
Thomas Nichols,.....	4 81	
William Kinney,.....	5 25	
John Hart,.....	5 25	
William Bell,.....	7 88	
Carried forward,.....	\$190 77	\$5,136 32
		\$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$190 77	\$5,136 32	\$26,651 52
J. Van Denburgh,.....	8 75		
Ira Toddard,.....	4 38		
Richard Sanse,.....	8 97		
William Chamberlin,...	6 13		
Lewis Rice,.....	19 25		
John Vorus,.....	1 75		
E. McDowell,.....	3 50		

243 50

James Cashin's check roll labor
in March 1850, on upper lock
at the upper side cut, and work
connected therewith at West
Troy, viz :

Dennis Egan,.....	23 63
Henry McCauley,.....	12 25
Patrick Carroll,.....	16 63
Thomas Dealy,.....	18 38
Michael Ryan,.....	21 33
Michael Quinn,.....	21 88
Daniel Berry,.....	21 44
William Casey,.....	21 44
Michael Graney,.....	21 00
James Downs,.....	21 88
Michael McAnnerny,...	21 44
Michael McMahon,....	20 13
Michael Horan,.....	21 44
Patrick Cassidy,.....	20 34
Thomas Ward,.....	21 44
William Brown,.....	17 06
Patrick Downey,.....	17 06
John Carroll,.....	15 75
John Claucy,.....	16 19
James English,.....	3 50
Patrick Glatten,.....	10 94
Felix Garrity,.....	4 38
Thomas Smith,.....	18 38
James Lyons,.....	18 38
Michael O'Brien,.....	16 63
James McIntyre,.....	11 81

454 73

James Cashin's check roll labor
in March 1850, on upper lock
at upper side cut and work
connected therewith, at West
Troy, viz :

James Cashin,.....	52 00
Peter Glen,.....	37 50

Carried forward,.....	\$89 50	\$5,824 55	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	---------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$89 50	\$5,834 55	\$26,651 52
Patrick Flemming,	51 00		
Patrick Horan,	51 00		
Patrick Brazil,	50 50		
Thomas Fennell,	28 00		
Peter Fox,	39 50		
Daniel Nolen,	34 50		
John Murphy,	29 75		
Patrick Curley,	29 31		
Patrick Fennel,	11 25		
Cornelius Niall,	29 75		
Darby Maxfield,	29 32		
Thomas McGrath,	31 50		
Timothy Gettins,	32 81		
Michael Devlin,	33 69		
Bernard McAuley,	32 81		
John Casey,	18 38		
Patrick Dwyer,	26 25		
James Fitzpatrick,	32 81		
James Sullivan,	24 50		
William Keily,	20 13		
		726 26	

James Cashin's check roll labor
in March 1850, on upper lock
of upper side cut and work
connected therewith at West
Troy, viz :

William Hogan,	10 94
Teddy Hayes,	10 06
John Lyons,	6 56
Patrick O'Haren, 2d	6 56
Peter Kenney,	6 56
James Gratton,	5 25
Francis Devlin,	3 94
William Curry,	3 50
Bernard Levy,	60 00
John Horen,	60 00
Michael Larin,	48 75

222 12

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in March 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut and section work connected
therewith at West Troy, viz:

John Malone,	21 00
John Gratton,	20 34
Patrick Griffith,	6 56
Michael Mann,	3 06

Brought forward,	\$50 96	\$6,782 93	\$26,651 52
----------------------------	---------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$50 96	\$6,782 93	\$26,651 52
Thomas Morris,	6 56		
John Harrison,	8 31		
John Fitzgerald,	17 50		
John Corbit,	20 13		
Michael Manning,	6 56		
Edward McGuire,	13 56		
John McDonough,	11 38		
Hugh Devins,	6 56		
Patrick O'Neil,	20 13		
Patrick Morris,	15 31		
Patrick Carey,	10 50		
Michael Crow,	6 13		
Daniel O'Donnelly,	6 13		
Michael McCormick,	12 69		
Francis Fagan,	7 88		
Thomas McGoveron,	20 13		
Michael Burke,	6 13		
John Girrisee,	6 13		
John McMahon,	6 13		
Joseph Lyons,	15 31		
Barnard Kelly,	5 69		
Michael Glen,	5 69		
Thomas O'Neil,	5 25		
John Cooney,	7 44		
James Connell,	16 84		

316 03

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor for March, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut and section-work connect-
ed therewith at West Troy,
viz :

Patrick Costello,	40 25
George White,	23 63
Joseph Sincerely,	40 25
William Griffin,	44 63
Jeremiah Burgher,	45 50
Sylvester O'Hara,	24 38
Frederick Beausher,	14 25
Maurice Phalen,	24 00
Francis Bullock,	14 63
Alfred Crosgrow,	9 00
John O'Brien,	3 75
Patrick Kearney,	21 66
Michael Kearney,	21 88
Patrick Clery,	21 88
Dennis McKeever,	24 50

Carried forward,	\$374 19	\$7,097 96	\$26,651 52
----------------------------	----------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$374 19	\$7,097 96	\$26,651 52
Patrick McGrath,.....	22 31		
John Murphy,... ..	21 44		
Patrick Donahue,.....	21 00		
James Hayes,.....	10 06		
John Flennigan,.....	21 00		
John Burke,.....	14 00		
George Kelly,.....	21 88		
James O'Brien,.....	10 06		
Thomas Clary,.....	22 31		
Michael Murphy,.....	21 88		
George Malone,.....	21 88		
Hugh Adams,.....	22 75		
Thomas Moore,.....	21 88		
James McGrath,.....	11 38		
John Kelly,.....	22 31		
Patrick Hethernan,.....	21 66		

681 90

Samuel Crawford's check roll,
labor in March, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut at West Troy, viz :

Bryan Killduff,.....	19 69
John Burke 2d,.....	21 88
William Dermody,.....	21 88
Patrick Ryan,.....	21 88
James Ryan,.....	21 88
Hugh Derney,.....	21 88
John Benson,.....	10 06
John Clery,.....	10 06
Matthew Hayes,.....	10 06
Patrick O'Brien,... ..	14 44
Dominick Malone,.....	10 06
James Tygert,.....	10 50
Thomas Malone,.....	22 31
Patrick Gillen,.....	10 06
George O'Conner,.....	21 88
Patrick Smith,.....	22 09
Michael Gallabue,.....	8 31
Alexander Norton,.....	11 38
Peter Ganihan,.....	18 81
John Farrall,.....	8 75
Michael McMahon,....	21 66
Michael Carey,.....	19 46
Benjamin Corrigan,....	10 94
Timothy Hayes,.....	8 31
William Condoron,....	21 88
William Hlogan,.....	10 06

Carried forward,.....	\$410 17	\$7,779 95	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	----------	------------	-------------

Brought forward, \$410 17 \$7,779 95 \$26,651 52

William Hogan 2d, 8 75

James Hoy, 22 09

James Casmans, 20 78

John Redden, 8 31

470 10

Samuel Crawford's check roll,
labor in March, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut and section work connected
at West Troy, viz :

Patrick Rooney, 3 50

Henry Griffin, 3 50

Lawrence Ager, 10 50

Michael Hayes, 15 75

John Welch, 7 44

Michael O'Brien, 88

James Burke, 88

James Demming, 6 56

Patrick Hart, 3 50

James Mullin, 8 31

Patrick Garrotty, 12 03

Andrew Hopkins, 4 81

John Galabar, 4 81

82 47

April, 1. Patrick Smith, blasting tubes,
&c., 19 10

Robert Dunlop & Son, bill of
cement, 317 50

George Sullivan, blacksmithing 82 87

Morris Mann, sand, 50 00

F. M. Whitbeck, bill of hard-
ware, 41 14

Kellogg & Co., rope, 7 28

4. V. D. Oothout, stone for docks
at West Troy, 26 25

5. Archibald Derby, blacksmithing, 124 83

John Gratton, use of house to
boil water, 6 00

A. S. Lobdell & Brothers, mer-
chant's bill, 21 50

F. M. Whitbeck, bill of hard-
ware, 82 94

Patrick O'Haren, check roll la-
bor, 17 06

Cornelius Hayes, do., 20 56

Lamport & Richards, bill of lum-
ber, 506 77

Carried forward, \$9,656 32 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,	\$9,656 32	\$26,651 52
Richard Walch, rope,	1 57	
William Casey, stone cutting, ..	29 31	
Patrick Greelis, check roll labor,	11 81	
John Riley, do.,	18 38	
Michael Clery, do.,	10 06	
John Winters, do.,	36 00	
John Pender, do.,	25 80	
Michael McDonough, do.,	59 38	
Philip Flann, do.,	32 00	
Glass and Demming, paint and brush,	75	
Peter Maguire, brooms and pail	59	
John Taylor, by Admr. pulley blocks, &c.,	11 02	
Jeremiah Maher, check roll la- bor,	5 69	
Hugh Smith, do.,	8 31	
Lawrence Buckley, do.,	23 62	
Robert Culbert, do.,	5 25	
David McCrary, do.,	32 38	
James O'Rourke, do.,	7 00	
John Hamilton, do.,	4 00	
John Tyrrel, sen., labor on up- per lock at West Troy,	33 69	
10. Saratoga and Rensselaer R R. Bridge Co., toll,	12 87	
12. Kingston, Lime and Cement Co., cement,	173 44	
15. Cyrus Thompson, removing build- ings,	200 00	
Aram Stone, rent and materials,	40 00	
23. Michael Ryan, check roll labor,	1 98	
Edward Murray, bill of stone, ..	874 91	
26. Starks & Pruyn, lock irons, ...	133 86	
O. T. Cook, labor on sec. 175 and arch culvert,	2 00	
30. James Lamb, common labor, ...	1 00	
Samuel Crawford's check roll labor in April, 1850, on the upper lock of the upper side cut and section work connected therewith at West Troy, viz:		
Samuel Crawford,	52 00	
Michael Carey,	2 63	
John Burke,	6 34	
Thomas McGovern,	18 59	
Carried forward,	\$79 56	\$11,452 99
		\$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$79 56	\$11,452 99	\$26,651 52
James Mullin,.....	2 63		
Patrick Garritey,.....	12 69		
Andrew Hopkins,.....	2 63		
James Cannen,.....	10 50		
Michael McMahon,....	7 88		
Michael Hayes,.....	1 53		
William Condown,.....	2 63		
James Hoy,.....	21 22		
John Gratton, .t.	8 09		
Patrick O'Neil,	7 44		
Patrick Morris,.....	5 03		
John Fitzgerald,.....	6 78		
George Malone,.....	2 63		
James Connell,.....	7 22		
John McDonough,.....	27 50		
Patrick Gratton,.....	16 25		
Patrick O'Brien,.....	2 63		
Robert Moore,.....	11 59		
Joseph Lyons,.....	2 63		
John Cooney,.....	4 16		
Michael Newcomb,....	2 63		
Martin Newcomb,.....	2 63		
William Hogan,...., ..	3 72		
Michael McCormick,...	1 75		

253 95

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in April, 1850, on the
upper lock of upper side cut
and section work connected
therewith at West Troy, viz :

Jeremiah Burgher,.....	40 25
Frederick Beuchan,....	26 63
Maurice Thalan,.....	12 75
Francis Bullock,.....	27 00
Alfred Cosgrove,.....	6 75
William Griffin,.....	2 25
Carlos Holmes,.....	6 75
Sylvester O'Haire,.....	25 88
Dennis McKeever,.....	22 09
Patrick Kearney,.....	13 56
Michael Carney,.....	14 00
Patrick Donahue,.....	14 00
Patrick Clery,	17 28
Patrick McGrath,	2 63
John Murphy,.....	12 69
George Kilby,.....	10 06

Carried forward,.....	\$254 57	\$11,706 94	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$254 57	\$11,706 94	\$26,651 52
Thomas Moore,	12 69		
James Ryan,	18 81		
Patrick Ryan,	14 22		
Hugh Adams,	2 63		
Patrick Heatherman, . . .	9 84		
William Darmody,	4 38		
John Kelly,	2 63		
John Corbit,	18 16		
John Malony,	4 16		
Hugh Durney,	5 91		
Peter Garrighan,	8 75		
Patrick Smith,	11 16		
Thomas Clery,	14 22		
Michael Murphy,	18 13		
Thomas Maloney,	3 06		

398 32

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in April, 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut and
section work connected there-
with at West Troy, viz :

John Riley,	12 69
John O'Neil,	4 59
John Clancey,	3 72
Timothy Hayes,	3 28
Bernard Livey,	50 00
John Horen,	52 50
Michael McDonough, . .	47 50
Michael Savin,	50 63
James Downs,	18 59

243 50

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in April, 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut and
section work connected there-
with at West Troy, viz :

James Cashin,	51 50
Peter Glen,	46 00
Patrick Flemming,	32 00
Patrick Horen,	47 50
Patrick Brazil,	24 00
John Winters,	27 00
Peter Cox,	31 00
Daniel Noland,	32 00
John Murphy,	27 13
Patrick Curley,	31 00
John Pender,	22 50

Carried forward,	\$371 63	\$12,348 76	\$26,651 52
----------------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$371 63	\$12,348 76	\$26,651 52
Patrick Fennell,.....	15 25		
William Keevan,	26 69		
Lewis Sincerny,.....	27 13		
Peter Clark,.....	27 00		
John McDermot,	3 50		
Cornelius Sullivan,.....	17 94		
John Tyrrell, sen.,.....	19 25		
Cornelius Nihil,... ..	15 75		
Michael Derlin,.....	25 81		
Timothy Giddings,.....	25 38		
Dennis Egan,.....	25 38		
Derby Maxfield,.....	17 50		
James Fitzpatrick,.....	26 25		
Thomas McGrath,.....	27 13		
John Casey,.....	27 56		
William Kiely,.....	25 81		
Bernard McAuley,.....	25 81		
Thomas Daley,	14 00		
Thomas Nihil,.....	19 25		
William Casey,	25 38		

809 40

James Cashin's check roll labor
in April, 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut and
section work connected there-
with at West Troy, viz :

John McGregor,.....	1 31
Henry McAuley,	11 38
Timothy Casey,.....	18 81
James Sullivan,.....	3 50
Edward McKew,.....	11 38
Patrick Dwyer,	25 38
Michael Ryan,.....	18 59
Michael Quinn,.....	13 34
Daniel Berry,.....	13 13
Wm. Casey,.....	18 59
Cornelius Hayes,	13 13
Michael Greny,	12 69
Michael McNerny,	18 38
Michael McMahon,	12 91
Michael Horen,	12 91
Patrick Cassidy,	12 69
Thomas Ward,.....	12 69
Patrick O'Heren, 1st,...	7 22
Patrick Downey,	12 91
Patrick O'Heren, 2d,...	12 91
John Gratten,.....	12 91

Carried forward,.....	\$276 76	\$13,158 16	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$276 76	\$13,158 16	\$26,651 52
Thomas Smith,	12 69		
James Lyons,	12 69		
Wm. Hogan,	13 34		
James McIntyre,	10 94		
Joseph Finn,	14 66		
Peter Kenney,	17 72		
John Lyons,	12 91		
Daniel Lynch,	12 25		
Patrick Greelis,	10 94		
Francis Devlin,	12 69		

407 59

Winfield S. Nearing's check roll labor in April, 1850, at break in arch culvert, on section 175, viz:

Michael Brennan,	1 50
Thomas Henry,	1 50
Michael Holland,	50
Edward Henry,	1 50
William Henry,	1 50
John Hanly,	75
John O. Donnell,	1 00
John Maloney,	50
John Downey,	1 00
Anthony Maley,	1 50
Jerry Mahoney,	1 00
Thomas Flannery,	75
Thomas Finn,	1 00
Michael O'Hara,	1 00
Edward Hayes,	1 00
Martin Mc Carthy,	1 50
Phillip Cahill,	1 00
Patrick Walsh,	1 50
John Loughlin,	1 00
Timothy Burke,	1 00
Dennis Burke,	1 00
David Kennedy,	1 00
John McDonnell,	50
H. P. Wilcox,	1 50
William G. Armstrong, ..	3 00
John F. Tuttle,	3 00

32 00

Richard G. Jays's check roll labor in April, 1850, at break in arch and composite culverts on section 175, viz:

Richard G. Jay,	9 00
Michael King,	4 00

Carried forward,	\$13 00	\$13,597 75	\$26,651 52
------------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$13 00	\$13,597 75	\$26,651 52
Alexander Mosier,	6 00		
J. R. Van Dusen,	6 00		
Michaël Balding,	5 50		
Dominick O'Donnell, ..	50		
Michael Holland,	50		
P. Grimes,	50		
Edward O'Maley,	50		
Arthur Burns,	50		
Thomas Murphy,	50		
Thomas Connelly,	50		
John A. Williams,	2 50		
William Peglin,	3 00		
James Simmons,	3 00		
Wallace Van Dusen, ...	3 00		
Henry Gardiner,	3 00		
Calvin Moore,	2 00		
John Laughton,	1 00		
James McLaughlin,	50		
Henry Kennedy,	1 00		
Michael Linch,	50		
John Collins,	50		
John Haley,	50		
John Morkin,	1 00		
Thomas Linch,	50		
John Mc Cann,	1 00		
Patrick Flemming,	50		

57 50

R. G. Jay's check roll labor in
April, 1850, at break in arch
and composite culverts, on
section 175, viz:

Patrick Doherty,	50
Thomas Kennedy,	1 00
Michael Hunt,	1 00
John Maloney,	1 00
Patrick Cochrane,	50
L. Billiou,	16 50

20 50

John T. Clark's check roll labor
in April, 1850, at break in
composite culvert on section
175, viz:

Daniel Regan,	1 00
Manus Flanery,	1 50
Michael Lively,	1 50
Timothy Murphy,	1 50
James McLoughlin,	1 50

Carried forward,	\$7 00	\$13,675 75	\$26,651 52
------------------------	--------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$7 00	\$13,675 75	\$26,651 52
Patt Carroll,	2 50		
James Corcoran,	1 50		
Patrick Corcoran,	1 50		
John Flemming,	1 50		
Patrick Flemming,	1 50		
John Reilly,	1 50		
Dennis McCarthy,	1 50		
Timothy Burke,	50		
Thomas Henry,	50		
John Hefferon,	50		
Patrick Hefferon,	50		
Patrick Doherty,	1 00		
William Henry,	1 00		
Edward O Maley,	1 00		
		23 50	
May 2, J. D. Stone, telegraphing,		3 06	
R. Dunlop & Son, cement used at West Troy, &c.,		20 00	
3, Morris Mann, sand,		7 50	
Archibald Derby, blacksmithing,		122 61	
4, Cornelius Nihil, mason labor, ..		12 25	
Peter Clark, stone cutting,		6 00	
Derby Mansfield, mason labor, ..		12 25	
John Pendar, stone cutting,		15 00	
Patrick Clancy, common labor, ..		6 00	
6, Michael Gallihue, do		2 19	
7, H. A. Millard, removing dwel- ling on section 172,		15 00	
8, Patrick Gallivan, labor on sec- tions 172 and 173,		2 00	
Thomas Delaney, do		5 50	
Patrick Pendergast, do		50	
James Morrisy, do		3 37	
Patrick Gallivan, do		1 00	
9, Lampert & Richards, bill of lum- ber,		67 45	
11, Peter Tobin, labor on section 175 and arch culvert,		4 87	
13, Charles W. Steves, labor on sections 172 and 173,		13 00	
Wm. S. Johnson, boat and labor, ..		57 50	
14, Albert Staley, labor on sections 172 and 173,		160 00	
Thos. Sammons, boat and labor, ..		10 00	
Daniel Coykendall, do		16 00	
16, Albert Richards, bill of lumber, ..		95 36	
Edward Murray, tree nails,		13 00	
Carried forward,	\$14,370 66	\$26,651 52	

Brought forward,.....	\$14,370 68	\$25,952 52
A. S. Lobdell & Brother, bill of hardware,.....	14 03	
George Sullivan, blacksmithing,	150 08	
Josiah T. Holmes, mechanic's labor,.....	1 56	
James McDonahue, check roll labor,	7 88	
Saratoga and Rensselaer R. R. Co., passing teams,.....	34 37	
17, J. G. Forbes, counsel fees and expenses,	339 75	
20, John Shanahan, labor on weigh lock,	125 00	
J. & S. H. Parker, publishing proposals,	7 00	
John Shanahan, labor and materials,	48 40	
21, Archibald Derby, blacksmithing,	9 76	
22, O. P. Fay, labor and materials,	52 07	
26, Jame M. Gere, labor, &c.,....	2 00	
30, Cornelius Staley, boat and labor,	105 00	
J. G. Forbes & Son, lanterns, oil, &c.,.....	4 88	
31, A. L. Heard, labor,.....	99 00	
Gardiner Woolsan's check roll labor in May 1850, at break in composite culvert on section 175, viz:		
Gardiner Woolsan,	14 00	
Patrick Gorman,	2 62	
Hiram Slade,.....	13 13	
Thomas Sammons,.....	9 38	
Ransom Williams,.....	88	
John A. Williams,.....	3 94	
Harvey Stuart,.....	7 50	
William Tucker,.....	11 25	
Jonathan Cole,.....	13 75	
John Holland,	2 75	
Dennis O'Donnell, ...	22	
John English,	2 19	
David Evans,	13 75	
Matthew Dwyer,.....	1 53	
Thomas Burke,.....	2 19	
James German,	2 84	
James Malony,.....	44	
Patrick Dwyer,.....	8 94	
Cornelius Regan,.....	2 19	
Carried forward,.....	\$108 49	\$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$108 49	\$15,371 44	\$26,651 52
Dennis Cahill,.....	3 50		
Matthew Walsh,.....	2 19		
William Walsh,.....	3 06		
Thomas Henry,	1 31		
Thomas Brennan,.....	1 31		
John Ryan,	4 15		
James Maley,.....	1 31		
Timothy Sullivan,.....	2 84		
Philip Cahill,.....	1 53		
James Tuhey,	4 59		
James Harvey,.....	3 75		
John Duffy,	1 31		
Henry Lynch,.....	1 31		

140 65

Gardiner Woolsan's check roll
labor in May 1850, at break
in composite culvert on sec-
tion 175, viz :

Daniel Dwyer,.....	2 19
Edward Walsh,.....	3 72
John Daly, 2nd,	5 03
Denis Dwyer,.....	1 97
Thomas O'Neil,.....	1 31
William McLoughlin...	44
Rody Maby,	44
Michael Ryan,	44
James Byrnes,.....	5 03
Cornelius Sullivan,	2 84
Timothy Canady,.....	2 19
Patrick O. Connell,....	66
J. Van Valkenburgh, ...	30 00
H. A. Millard,.....	16 25
Davidson & Rogers,	65 00
George C. Gere,	13 75
Patrick Kelly,	44
Martin Van Alstyne,...	4 50
Cyrus Thompson,	4 38
Michael Howley,.....	2 84
J. W. Schuyler,.....	3 00
Michael Kelly,.....	1 97
Sydney Thompson, ...	26 25
Ashley Ball,	10 00
R. N. Gere,	11 25
John Egan,.....	44
Martin Armstrong,.....	5 00
Anthony Griffin,	2 62

Carried forward,.....	\$223 95	\$15,512 09	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....\$223 95 \$15,512 09 \$25,651 52

Henry Stewart, 3 75

Denison & Scoville, 11 25

Michael Donahue, 3 75

C. Townsend, 2 50

245 20

H. S. Sprague's check roll, labor
in May 1850, at break in com-
posite culvert, on section 175,
viz :

H. S. Sprague, 14 50

John Sullivan, 3 06

Michael Donahue, 2nd, .. 4 81

Jerry Murphy, 4 38

John McGrath, 3 06

John Maley, 3 94

Sydney P. Thompson, .. 13 00

Patt Conners, 4 81

Michael Donahue 1st, .. 4 38

Martin McCarthy, 4 37

John Sullivan 2d, 6 13

Dennis Monahan, 3 06

John Costello, 4 37

Matthew Dwyer, 2 62

William Tobin, 1 00

Patrick Carroll, 5 69

Michael McCann, 4 81

Michael Keiff, 3 06

Michael Lively, 1 09

Anthony O'Maley, 2 18

Edward Henry, 22

Cornelius Ryan, 1 75

John Clark, 3 94

Barthol Halpin, 3 94

Timothy Sullivan, 2 62

John Wall, 2 75

Patrick Parkinson, 2 37

Matthew Walsh, 2 63

Philip Cahill, 2 62

Martin Driscoll, 5 69

Patrick Falsey, 5 47

Thomas Burk, 3 06

131 38

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
No. 2, at break in composite
culvert on section 175, viz :

Michael Tobin 1st, 4 15

Henry Lynch, 2 19

Carried forward, \$6 34 \$15,888 67 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$6 34	\$15,838 67	\$26,651 52
Daniel Dwyer,.....	1 31		
Michael Ryan 2d,.....	4 37		
Michael Clark,.....	2 62		
Patrick Holland,.....	7 44		
Edward Walsh,.....	5 25		
Thomas Reddy,.....	6 34		
Richard Barrett,.....	4 37		
John Dwyer,.....	2 18		
Edward Ryan,.....	2 62		
John Daly, 2nd,.....	44		
Wallace Van Dusen,...	5 25		
James Maloney,.....	88		
Dennis Dwyer,.....	1 75		
Pardy Maxin,.....	6 50		
John Duffy,.....	88		
James O. Donnell, 1st,.	5 69		
Michael Kelly,.....	2 18		
Peter O'Connell,.....	3 72		
William McLoughlin, ..	2 19		
Thomas Brennan.....	1 75		
Michael Hughes,.....	4 81		
Michael Ryan,.....	2 63		
Patrick Dwyer,.....	44		
James Byrnes,.....	44		
Timothy Keefe,.....	6 34		
Patrick Walsh,.....	6 56		
Patrick Sexton,.....	4 37		
Cornelius Sullivan,	44		
James Maley,.....	1 31		
Timothy Canady.....	2 62		

104 03

H. S. Sprague's check roll, labor
No. 3, at break in composite
culvert on section 175, viz :

James Tobey,.....	88
Thomas Henry,.....	2 62
Thomas Barry,.....	6 56
John O'Herin,.....	2 62
Patrick Monroe,.....	3 28
John English,.....	1 13
James Lyons,.....	5 03
Patrick Donahoe,.....	4 59
Patrick Kenny,.....	4 81
John Ryan,.....	44
Michael O. Connell,....	5 47
John Gowdry,.....	1 75
Simon Walsh,.....	4 15

Carried forward,.....	\$43 33	\$15,992 70	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$13 33	\$15,992 70	\$26,651 52
John McMahon,	4 38		
Thomas Cantlin,	3 06		
John Hourigan,	6 78		
Cornelius Keefe,	2 62		
James Parkinson,	1 00		
Thomas Lynch,	4 81		
Daniel Lynch,	5 69		
Michael Glynn,	5 03		
James Lyng,	5 69		
Dennis Hannaghan,	6 34		
James O. Donnell, 2nd, ..	4 81		
William Munton,	3 06		
Bernard Lisson,	88		
Morris Connor,	4 37		
Morris Ryan,	4 58		
Joshua Godsbury,	4 81		
Simon Cowley,	4 81		

116 05

H. N. Sprague's check roll, labor
No. 4, at break in composite
culvert, on section 175, viz :

John Barry,	3 94
John Barrett,	3 50
Michael Roach,	3 06
John Downey,	7 44
Hugh Duffy,	6 12
Michael Reynolds,	3 50
William O. Bryan,	3 50
John O. Donnell,	2 62
John Daly,	2 18
Mark Walsh,	4 81
Daniel Scanlan,	2 19
Patrick Wall,	2 50
Michael Enright,	5 47
John McMahon,	44
John Van Valkenburgh, ..	9 75
Michael Tobin, jr.,	4 81
Garret Reilly,	6 56
Patrick Kelly,	66
Cornelius Regan,	88
Michael Howley,	3 06
Martin McMahon,	2 84
Thomas Lynch,	3 50
James Quick,	6 34
S. T. Piatt,	12 00
James O'Brien,	6 34
William Regden,	66

Carried forward,

\$107 67 \$16,108 75

\$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....\$107 67 \$16,108 75 \$26,651 52

John Flynn,..... 2 19

Patrick Toole,..... 1 31

James Herity,..... 1 53

113 70

D. H. Smith's check roll labor
in May, 1850, at break in
composite culvert, on section
175, viz :

D. M. Smith,..... 1 50

Thomas Carey,..... 1 00

J. Powers,..... 1 00

Patrick Kehoe,..... 1 00

Volney Fowler,..... 1 00

David Fagan,..... 1 00

Edward O'Donnell,.... 1 00

James Maloney,..... 1 00

Rudolph Hirech,..... 1 00

9 50

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
in May, 1850, on section 172,
viz :

H. A. Millard,..... 58 00

Terence Costello,..... 25

Edward Mahoney,..... 25

Patrick Geoghegan,.... 2 50

Dennis Hannon,..... 3 02

John Burke,..... 50

Michael Conner,..... 3 79

John Van Dusen,..... 25

John Hogan,..... 3 78

John Cavanaugh,..... 75

Timothy McCarthy,.... 75

Thomas Mulvihill,..... 75

Anthony Harman,..... 4 06

James Smith,..... 5 65

Martin Sweeny,..... 2 25

Richard Barrett,..... 5 59

Patrick McNamara,.... 4 18

John Wall, 2 18

Patrick Burke, 4 40

William O'Brian, 4 40

Michael Tobin,..... 2 87

Daniel Scanlan,..... 25

110 42

Carried forward,..... \$16,342 37 \$26,651 52

Brought forward, \$16,342 37 \$26,051 52

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
No. 2 in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

James Furlong,	2 50
James Quick,	6 99
James Connor,	4 06
Martin Driscoll,	5 90
Vestus King,	4 56
Thomas Cantlin,	4 00
William Finn,	5 68
Timothy Driscoll,	5 78
Darby Murphy,	7 71
Timothy Donohoe,	5 37
Dennis Kennedy,	5 44
Michael Keefe,	4 66
Cornelius Keefe,	4 43
John Moran,	12 59
John Dunleavy,	4 90
John McGrath,	3 57

88 14

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
No. 3 in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

Patrick Fitzgerald,	3 90
John Mahony,	3 68
Thomas Reilly,	2 38
Patrick Henry,	2 13
Michael McNamara, ...	94
William Dempster,	50
John Costillo,	25
John Downey,	22
John Hogan,	22
James Lyng,	22
James O'Dea,	2 18
Daniel Scanlan,	5 25
Martin Ryan,	5 90
Edward Walsh,	5 90
Peter Henderhen,	1 75
William Dempster,	3 06
Timothy McCarthy, ...	2 40
David Leslie,	50

41 38

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
No. 4 in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

John Sweeting,	11 25
John Miles,	10 87

Carried forward, \$22 12, \$16,471 89 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,	\$22 12	\$16,471 89	\$26,651 52
Richard Haynes,	2 25		
W. K. Blair,	41 62		
Charles Hayes,	7 50		
Ashley H. Ball,	2 25		
Rufus Brown,	25 50		
H. A. Millard,	14 25		
Sidney Thompson,	30 50		
J. M. Willey,	10 37		
Thomas McLaughlin, ..	7 88		
George Gere,	21 50		
Nelson Gere,	10 38		
John Higgins,	7 13		
James Harvey,	12 38		
John Graner,	6 37		
Thomas Sammons,	10 00		
Julius Smith,	3 75		
William Brown,	3 75		
William P. Hamblin, ..	3 13		
Henry Olds,	62		
William Andrews,	3 75		

247 00

H. A. Millard's check roll labor
No. 5 in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

Harvey Stuart,	1 25
George Wright,	1 25
Sears and Adams,	5 62
David Leslie,	1 50

9 62

W. J. Sammons, check roll la-
bor in May, 1850, on section
172, viz :

Dennis Dwyer,	6 81
Thomas Burke,	5 81
Patrick Dwyer,	6 81
Edward Dunn,	3 75
Patrick Kelly,	8 31
William Walsh,	8 31
Patrick McDonough, ...	6 81
James Maloney,	6 81
Dennis Cole,	5 94
Timothy Cannady,	8 31
Patrick Mahony,	3 00
Cornelius Regan,	8 06
Daniel Dwyer,	5 94
John English,	7 81

Carried forward,	\$92 48	\$16,728 51	\$26,651 52
----------------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$92 48	\$16,728 51	\$26,651 52
Joseph Scully,	2 25		
Michael Ryan, 1st,	8 31		
Patrick O'Connell,	3 75		
Rody Maby,	8 31		

115 10

W. J. Sammons, check roll labor No. 2, in May, 1850, on section 172, viz :

Thomas Kelly,	1 00
Edward Wood,	1 00
Terence Costello,	1 25
Thomas Kelly,	3 75
William Henry,	1 00
Thomas Quigby,	2 75
Patrick Caghlin,	3 75
John Cummins, 1st,	3 75
John Williams,	3 75
Cornelius Buckley,	3 75
John Dwyer,	3 75
John Cummins 2d,	3 75
Patrick Penderghart, . . .	3 25
Edward Wood,	3 75
James Mack,	3 00
John Sullivan,	4 62
John Dwyer, 2d,	2 00
Toby English,	3 75
Thomas Dwyer,	3 75
Jerry Murphy,	1 00
John Noble,	6 13
Thomas Connolly,	3 75
William O'Brien,	44
John Barrett,	43
Timothy Driscoll,	1 75
James Maley,	6 81
John Duffy,	6 12
Martin McCarthy,	2 75

86 55

W. J. Sammons, check roll labor in May, 1850, No. 3, on section 172, viz :

Thomas Brennan,	8 31
Henry Lynch,	4 19
Wm. McLoughlin,	6 81
John Fitzpatrick,	3 75
John Callaghan,	1 00
William McIntyre,	50
Felix Caffry,	2 50

Carried forward, \$27 06 \$16,930 16 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$27 06	\$16,930 16	\$26,651 52
Michael Reynolds,.....	1 00		
John Wall,.....	7 56		
William Wynn,.....	1 00		
Daniel McLoughlin,....	1 50		
John O'Niell,	50		
Michael Ryan, 2d,.....	1 50		
John Hefferon,.....	50		
Cornelius Sullivan,....	2 00		
Lawrence Tracy,.....	3 84		
Casper Mismar,	88		
John Holland,.....	4 12		
John Moran,	1 75		
Terry Tully,.....	50		
John Daly,.....	75		
William J. Sammons,..	18 00		
		72 46	

William J. Sammon's check roll
labor No. 4, in May, 1850,
on section 172, viz:

John Washer,	8 62
John Smith,	10 50
Elijah Hewitt,.....	9 75
Alansing Taylor,.....	10 50
Asel Webster,.....	11 25
Doty Penoyer,.....	9 00
Ransom Miller,.....	9 75
L. A. Cheney,.....	15 00
Arthur O'Neill,.....	1 50
Thomas Seaman,	16 87
Harry Stewart,.....	17 50
Denison & Scoville,....	4 12
Richard Herrimen,.....	13 88
Henry Olds,	17 18
J. E. Pierce,.....	10 87
Adam Clink,	16 62
John Bachelor,.....	5 25
Stephen Van Alstyne,..	6 00
Sears & Adams,	69 13
Cyrus Thompson,	9 75
Zebulon Lewis,.....	10 50
S. R. Horton,	6 00
J. Van Valkenburgh,..	25 00
George King,.....	11 25
Isaac Garsen,.....	10 50

336 29

Carried forward,.....	\$17,338. 91	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	--------------	-------------

Brought forward,..... \$17,338 91 \$26,651 52

Wm. J. Sammons' check roll labor in May, 1850, No. 5, on section 172, viz:

Harlow Williams,	10 87
John Cinn,	8 25
Erie Pierce,	2 25
Silas Burger,	7 50
Chauncey Goodrich,...	10 50
William Andrews,	9 50
Hiram Slade,	15 62
William P. Hamblin, ..	13 12
Rhodes & Honor,	8 25
George Wright,	12 00
William Flemming,	11 25
J. W. Potter,	5 37
Casper Mesmer,	5 00
William Brown,	5 00
Thomas Sammons,	4 69
Joseph M. Willey,	3 75
Sidney Thompson,	10 00
H. A. Millard,	2 50
George C. Gere,	5 00
R. N. Gere,	4 38
James Harvey,	5 00
W. K. Blair,	6 88

166 68

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor No. 1, in May, 1850, on section 172, viz:

Michael Hughes,	14 93
Timothy Keefe,	10 28
Patrick Walsh,	16 75
Patrick Sextan,	5 69
Thomas Barry,	12 25
John O. Herrin,	5 47
Patrick Monroe,	4 81
Thomas Donohoe,	1 31
Patrick Holland,	88
Ira Tracy,	28 00
James Lyons,	8 31
Patrick Donahoe,	8 53
Edward Walsh,	1 31
Michael O'Connell,	11 31
Simon Walsh,	88
H. S. Sprague,	46 50
Michael Geary,	5 25

Carried forward,..... \$182 46 \$17,505 59 \$26,651 52

[Senate, No. 97.]

Brought forward,.....	\$182 46	\$17,505 59	\$26,651 52
John Mc Mahon,.....	5 69		
John Hourigan,.....	6 34		
John Galvin,	4 81		
Thomas Lynch,.....	7 87		
David Lynch,.....	6 13		
Michael Glynn,.....	10 28		
James Lyng,.....	10 50		
Dennis Hanahan,.....	3 72		
James O'Donnell,.....	8 56		
William Munten,.....	5 47		

251 83

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
No. 2 in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz :

Dennis Hanahan,.....	25
Philip McHale,.....	4 50
John Hogan,.....	25
John Gannon,.....	25
Dennis McCarthy,.....	25
Patrick McTigh,.....	5 33
Anthony Hannan,.....	25
Timothy Donohoe,.....	25
Thomas Reilly,.....	25
Darby Murphy,.....	25
Patrick McNamara,....	25
John Mulrooney,.....	25
Asariah Fitch,.....	7 00
Patrick Corran,.....	7 90
John Sullivan,.....	2 81
Thomas Barry,.....	2 88
Peter Hendrahan,.....	1 31
Martin Ryan,.....	88
John Sullivan,.....	65
Michael Donahoe 2d,..	1 09
Andrew Slade,.....	7 00
John McGrath,.....	65
John Maley,.....	66
John Herron,.....	4 88
John Geary,.....	2 19
Patrick Connor,.....	4 81
Michael Donahoe,.....	22 62
Martin McCarthy,.....	1 31

80 47

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
in May, 1850, No. 3 on sec-
tion 172, viz :

Jerry Murphy,.....	7 22
--------------------	------

Carried forward,.....	\$7 22	\$17,837 89	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	--------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$7 22	\$17,837 89	\$26,651 52
Michael Lane,.....	88		
Patrick Carroll,.....	66		
Michael McCann,.....	13 97		
John McGrath,.....	7 66		
Michael Kieff,.....	8 97		
William Walsh,.....	1 97		
John Clarke,.....	7 00		
Patrick Carroll,.....	8 97		
John Wall,.....	3 25		
Patrick Parkinson,.....	1 37		
Matthew Walsh,.....	6 78		
John McDonald,.....	3 28		
David Henesy,.....	5 47		
John Geary,.....	8 53		
Martin Driscoll,.....	8 31		
Patrick Falsey,.....	6 34		
Michael Tobin,.....	5 47		
Michael Ryan 2d,.....	5 03		
Patrick Holland,.....	7 44		
Michael Donahoe 2d,...	10 50		
Thomas Reddy,.....	6 34		
John Dwyer,.....	6 78		
Edward Ryan,.....	7 65		
Edward Ryan,.....	8 75		
William Allen,.....	3 50		
James O. Donnell,.....	50		
John Costello,.....	5 90		
Peter O. Connell,.....	7 03		

175 52

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
No. 4, in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

Morris Connor,.....	4 81
Joseph Goldsbury,.....	9 19
Simon Cowley,.....	5 47
John Barry,.....	5 47
John Downey,.....	6 12
William O'Brien,.....	6 37
Mark Walsh,.....	14 43
Daniel Scanlan,.....	1 31
Patrick Wall,.....	3 50
Michael Enright,.....	6 59
J. Van Valkenburgh,...	13 50
Michael Tobin, jr.,.....	5 47
William Dempster,....	3 28
John Maley,.....	5 90
Michael Howley,.....	3 28

Carried forward,.....	\$94 69	\$18,013 41	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$94 69	\$18,013 41	\$26,651 52
Thomas Lynch,	6 56		
James Quick,	8 56		
S. T. Pratt,	18 00		
Rawson Williams,	88		
John A. Williams,	87		

129 56

Gardiner Woolson's check roll
labor in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz :

Gardiner Woolson,	22 00
Andrew Dalton,	1 31
Timothy Driscoll,	44
Ransom Williams,	4 38
Lawrence Tracey,	4 81
John Wall,	4 81
John Sullivan, 2d,	6 34
John Holland,	4 63
John A. Williams,	7 87
John English,	7 00
Matthew Dwyer,	44
Thomas Burke,	7 44
James Gorman,	88
James Maloney,	7 44
Patrick Dwyer,	7 44
Cornelius Regan,	7 43
Dennis Cahill,	6 56
Matthew Walsh,	1 97
Wm. Walsh, ... \	7 65
Thomas Henry,	5 03
Thomas Brennan,	6 56
John Ryan,	1 31
James Maley,	7 44
Philip Cahill,	2 84
James Tuhey,	88
John Duffy,	6 56
Henry Lynch,	7 44
Daniel Dwyer,	7 00
Edward Walsh,	3 28
John Daley, 2d,	7 44
Dennis Dwyer,	7 44

174 06

Gardiner Woolson's check roll
labor No. 2, in May, 1850,
on section 172, viz :

Thomas Leaman,	1 25
Adam Clink,	8 75
Hiram Slade,	16 25

Carried forward,	\$26 25	\$18,317 03	\$26,651 52
------------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$26 25	\$18,317 03	\$26,651 52
Sears & Adams,.....	53 75		
Thomas Sammons,.....	15 62		
George Wright,.....	8 75		
Harvey Stuart,.....	23 62		
William Tucker,.....	7 50		
Jonathan Cole,.....	10 00		
David Evans,.....	10 00		
James Harvey,.....	18 75		
Thomas McLaughlin,..	2 50		
J. M. Willey,.....	18 75		
William Brown,.....	15 00		
Jason Kenyon,.....	3 75		
J. Van Valkenburgh,..	21 87		
Davidson & Rogers,....	50 75		
George C. Gere,.....	11 25		
Cyrus Thompson,.....	11 87		
Sydney Thompson,....	43 75		
W. K. Blair,.....	33 12		
R. N. Gere,.....	18 75		
L. R. Averill,.....	2 50		
Henry Stewart,.....	7 50		
Henry Olds,.....	9 38		
Rufus Brown,.....	3 12		
A. B. Grant,.....	2 50		
Michael Donahoe,.....	5 00		

Gardiner Woolsan's check roll
labor No. 3, in May, 1850,
on section 172, viz :

William McLaughlin,..	7 44
Rody Maley,.....	7 00
Michael Ryan,.....	7 00
James Byrnes,.....	2 19
Cornelius Sullivan,....	7 44
Timothy Cannady,.....	7 87
John McMahon,.....	66
Stephen Darcy,.....	3 94
Patrick Kelly,.....	6 13

49 67

Sidney P. Thompson's check roll,
labor in May, 1850, on section
172, viz :

Sidney P. Thompson,..	46 00
John Sullivan,.....	75
Dennis Burke,.....	2 59
Michael Kelly,.....	1 00
Peter O'Connell,.....	2 09

Carried forward,.....	\$52 43	\$18,602 30	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$52 43	\$18,802 30	\$26,651 52
Timothy McCarthy,....	2 35		
Peter Hendreben,.....	2 09		
Cornelius Ryan,.....	2 10		
John Barrett,.....	1 75		
Michael Madden,.....	2 38		
James Walsh,.....	2 60		
John Daly,.....	2 09		
Patrick Sullivan 1st,...	2 60		
Stephen Darcy,.....	2 59		
Patrick O'Dea,.....	3 41		
Martin Howley,.....	4 00		
Edward Ryan,.....	2 60		
James Donnell,.....	2 40		
Cornelius Skelly,.....	25		

85 64

S. P. Thompson's check roll la-
bor No. 2, in May, 1850, on
section 172, viz :

Michael Roach,.....	14 47
Patrick O'Connell,....	11 59
Hugh Duffy,.....	15 75
Michael Reynolds,....	14 65
Patrick Monroe,.....	8 09
John Daly,.....	17 65
Patrick Wall,.....	5 75
Michael Enright,.....	7 22
J. Van Valkenburgh,...	90 00
John Downey,.....	9 19
Simon Cowley,.....	6 28
John Barry,.....	3 12
Michael Tobin, sen.,...	8 53
Michael Tobin, jr.,....	9 41
Garret Riley,.....	7 72
Michael Howley,.....	12 91
Martin McMahon,.....	14 88

257 21

S. P. Thompson's check roll la-
bor No. 3, in May, 1850, on
section 172, viz :

John Maley,.....	4 84
Dennis Monahan,.....	14 25
Patrick Connor,.....	3 06
Edward Ryan,.....	3 50
Thomas Tobin,.....	3 50
John Glen,.....	12 03
Michael Kelly,.....	14 00
John Clark,.....	2 62

Carried forward,.....	\$57 80	\$19,145 15	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$57 80	\$19,145 15	\$26,651 52
Timothy Sullivan,	17 56		
Patrick Falcey,	5 97		
Henry Lynch,	2 19		
Thomas Reddy,	9 53		
John O. Herrin,	8 53		
James Lyons,	7 22		
Patrick Donahoe,	7 22		
H. A. Millard,	288 00		
Thomas Lynch,	88		
Daniel Lynch,	3 06		
Michael Glynn,	4 00		
Dennis Hanahan,	1 09		
Morris Ryan,	15 75		

428 80

S. P. Thompson's check roll labor No 4, in May, 1850, on section 172, viz:

John Van Dusen,	1 75
Thomas Dillon,	4 00
John Sullivan,	3 50
Daniel McCarthy,	4 59
Patrick Larney,	2 34
James Flynn,	3 50
David Fitzgerald,	3 50
James Hickey,	3 09
Tim Keiff,	4 50
Michael Martin,	3 50
William Walsh,	6 34
John Barrett,	1 75
James Burns,	4 84
Martin McCarthy,	8 75
William Connell,	2 34
Daniel McGrath,	88
James Gorman,	9 87
Peter Hendrihan,	1 09
William Tobin,	2 63

72 76

S. P. Thompson's check roll labor in May, 1850, (No. 5,) on section 172, viz:

James O'Donnell,	10 03
Thomas Lynch,	8 09
James O'Brien,	7 65
Simon Walsh,	11 15
Patrick Sexton,	3 06

39 98

Carried forward,	\$19,686 69	\$26,651 52
------------------------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward, \$19,686 69 \$26,651 52

Peter Tobin's check roll labor
No. 1 in May, 1850, on sec-
tions 172 and 173, viz:

Peter Tobin,	16 12
John Burke,	3 75
Thomas Lyons,	4 00
John Walsh,	6 40
John Hayes,	2 37
Terence Costello,	7 09
Edward Mahony,	1 75
Thomas Connor,	5 56
Peter Delaney,	6 00
John McMahon,	7 56
Edmund Walsh,	7 12
John Galvin,	9 56
John O'Donnell,	3 25
William Dempster,	8 13
Daniel Lynch,	9 13
Thomas Keane,	4 75
Joshua Goldsbury,	9 12
Patrick Hefferon,	5 19
Patrick Holland,	3 46

120 31

Peter Tobins' check roll labor
No. 2, in May 1850, on sec-
tions 172 and 173, viz :

William Munton,	7 12
John Hourigan,	8 56
Patrick Carroll,	7 87
Edward Ryan,	8 43
Matthew Walsh,	7 69
Morris Conner,	8 19
Andrew Dalton,	7 50
Thomas Barry,	9 56
Michael O'Connell,	8 12
John Costello,	7 44
Martin Ryan,	9 12
Thomas Lynch,	8 63
Daniel Scanlan,	8 65
David Hennesy,	9 56
Patrick Donnelly,	3 38
James Lyng,	8 31

128 13

Peter Tobins' check roll labor
No. 3, in May, 1850, on sec-
tions 172 and 173, viz:

Bernard Brady,	4 38
John O'Neill,	5 38

Carried forward, \$9 76 \$19,935 13 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$9 76	\$19,935 13	\$26,651 52
Michael Geary,	5 00		
Michael Donahoe,.....	7 81		
James O. Dea,.....	7 19		

29 76

John Kerr's check roll labor in
May, 1850, on section 172,
viz:

John Kerr,.....	7 00
Daniel Broder,.....	2 00
Michael Kelly,.....	2 75
Daniel McCarthy,.....	2 75
Mark Kinny, :.....	1 25
Hugh Duffy,.....	2 50
Michael Reynolds,.....	2 00
Patrick Monroe,.....	2 75
Thomas Tubbutts,.....	2 25
Terry Tully,.....	1 75
William Mc Intyre,....	2 00
T. Mc Loughlin,.....	2 75
James Lines,	2 75
Garret Riley,	1 50
Cornelius Skelly,.....	2 75
Patrick Galvin,	2 75
John Glen,.....	2 75
Michael Howley,.....	2 75
William Walsh,.....	2 75
John Herron,.....	2 50
Patrick Wall,.....	1 25
Morris Ryan,	2 75
Michael Martin,.....	2 75
John Downey,	2 75
Daniel Fitzgerald,	2 50
James Flemming,.....	2 75
Simeon Walsh,.....	2 50
James Flynn,.....	2 25
John Findon,.....	25
Patrick Donohoe,	1 50
Michael Tobin,.....	2 00

75 50

John Kerr's check roll, labor
No. 2, in May 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz:

John Sullivan,	2 25
Patrick Pendergrast,...	50
Martin McCarthy,	50

Carried forward,.....	\$3 25	\$20,040 39	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	--------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$3 25	\$20,040 39	\$26,651 52
Michael Ryan,.....	50		
Patrick Lahy,	1 00		
Jerry Murphy,.....	50		
John Dunleary,	25		
Thomas Reilly,	25		

5 75

H. P. Wilcox's check roll, labor
in May (No. 1,) 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz :

H. P. Wilcox,.....	6 37
Patrick McAnliffe,	2 00
E. S. Maxin,	2 00
William Mellon,	3 25
Dennis Baldwin,.....	3 25
Michael Baldwin,	3 00
Daniel Eyres,.....	3 25
Thomas Quick,	3 25
John Barret,.....	3 25
John Garrey,	1 00
John Van Dusen,.....	2 00
Charles Cross,	2 00
George Carpenter,.....	2 00
Thomas Flemming,....	2 00
Henry Van Dusen,	2 00
George Kendall,	2 00
Wm Storey,.....	2 00
Daniel Driscoll,.....	2 00
John Mulroney,.....	2 00
Timothy Mulroney,....	2 00
Peter Handerhan,	2 00
John Bowen,	2 00
John Caughlin,	2 00
David Barry,	2 00
John Sullivan,	2 00
Patrick Carroll,.....	1 00
James McLaughlin,....	2 00
Patrick Caughlin,	2 00
Patrick O'Dea,.....	2 00
James Caughlin,.....	2 00
Daniel Regan,	2 00
John Haley,.....	2 00

73 62

H. P. Wilcox's check roll labor
No. 2, in May, 1850, on sec-
tion 172, viz :

Simon Cooley,	2 00
Thomas Gibbons,.....	2 00

Carried forward,.....	\$4 00	\$20,119 76	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	--------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$4 00	\$20,119 76	\$26,651 52
John Flemming,	2 00		
John Gannon,	2 00		
Michael Kelly,	2 00		
Edward Ryan,	2 00		
John Hayes,	2 00		
Peter O'Connell,	2 00		
Michael Shea,	2 00		
James O'Brien,	1 00		
Wm. Kelley,	1 00		
Patrick Henry,	1 00		
Michael Lane,	1 00		
Brian O'Niell,	1 00		
Michael McAnliff,	2 00		
Anthony Delany,	2 00		
Patrick Hopkins,	2 00		
Patrick Doherty,	2 00		
John Heffernan,	1 00		
John Kelly,	1 00		
Dennis Burke,	2 00		
Patrick Flemming,	2 00		
Dennis McCarthy,	2 00		
Michael Flannely,	2 00		
Michael Madden,	2 00		
Stephen Darcy,	2 75		
William Kelly, 2nd, ...	1 00		
Martin McMahan,	2 00		
Richard Haynes,	6 00		
Cornelius Ryan,	2 00		

56 75

A. B. Grant's check roll labor
in May, 1850, on section 172,
viz :

A. B. Grant,	11 25
Frank McDonald,	6 15
Patrick Carroll,	6 15
James Casey,	6 15
Michael Burke,	6 15
Michael McGrath,	6 15
John Leary,	5 72
John Matthews,	1 75
Michael Feeney,	6 15
Jerry Hagarty,	6 15
Thomas Keane,	6 15
James McDonald,	6 15
William Connell,	3 94
Cornelius Lyons,	3 25
David Lyons,	5 72

Carried forward,	\$86 98	\$20,176 51	\$26,651 52
------------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$86 98	\$20,176 51	\$26,651 52
Timothy,	2 53		
E. B. Leach,.....	111 12		

200 63

E. R. Haynes, check roll labor
in May, 1850, on sections 172
and 173, viz :

E. R. Haynes,.....	15 37
James Hickey,	2 00
Peter Ingersoll,	9 59
Patrick Sharkey,.....	8 28
Dennis Minahan,.....	2 50
Thomas Reddy,.....	2 50
John Malone,.....	5 12
Michael Roach,.....	2 00
James Gorman,	2 00
James Burns,	4 62
Peter Handrion,.....	2 63
Daniel McCarthy,.....	2 62
Dennis Hannon,	2 62
William H. Brown. ...	3 50
Patrick Falsey,	2 62
Thomas Lynch,	2 19
Michael Ryan,.....	2 19
Lucius Godard,.....	23 62
Patrick Sharkey,.....	2 06

98 03

D. H. Smith's check roll labor
in May, 1850, on sections 172
and 173, viz:

D. H. Smith,.....	7 50
Thomas Carey,	5 00
J. Powers,	5 00
V. Fowler,.....	5 00
P. Kehse,.....	5 00
D. Fagan,	5 00
Ed. O'Donnell,	5 00
J. Malony,.....	5 00
R. Hirsh,	5 00
M. Keane,	10 00
John Rowland,	4 50
Peter Maguire,	4 50

66 50

Richard G. Jay's check roll la-
bor in May, 1850, on section
172, viz:

Richard G. Jay,.....	6 75
J. R. Van Dusen,	4 50

Carried forward,.....	\$11 25	\$20,541 67	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,..... \$11 25 \$20,541 67 \$26,651 52

Michael Balding,..... 4 50

Alexander Mossier, 4 50

Michael King,..... 4 50

James Simmons,..... 4 50

William Pegdon,..... 4 50

John Lanton,..... 4 00

Henry Gardiner,..... 4 50

Wallace Van Dusen,... 4 50

John A. Williams,..... 2 00

Calvin Moore,..... 4 00

John Billion,,..... 12 00

64 75

Samuel Crawford's check roll
labor in May, 1850, on upper
lock of upper side cut at
West Troy, viz :

Samuel Crawford,..... 44 00

John Horen,..... 21 88

Michael McDonough,... 15 00

James Hoy,..... 12 47

Patrick McGrath,..... 12 47

Hugh Derney,..... 88

Thomas Malone,..... 12 47

Thomas McGovern,.... 12 47

Patrick Garrotty,..... 10 28

John Murphy,..... 11 38

James Ryan,..... 8 97

Patrick Donough,..... 8 53

George Kelby,..... 8 53

Thomas Moore,..... 8 53

Michael Murphy,..... 8 09

Patrick Cassidy,..... 8 09

James Downs,..... 8 53

William Carey,..... 8 53

Daniel Berry,..... 6 34

227 44

James Cashin's check roll labor
in May, 1850, on the upper
lock of the upper side cut and
section work connected at
West Troy, viz :

Patrick Kearney,..... 8 53

Patrick O'Haren,..... 5 91

James Lyons,..... 3 06

John Murphy,..... 3 28

Michael Murphy,..... 3 28

Thomas Moore,..... 3 28

Carried forward,..... \$27 34 \$20,833 86 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$27 34	\$20,833 86	\$26,651 52
Patrick Cassidy,.....	2 41		
James Downs,.....	3 28		
James Hoy,.....	3 28		
William Casey,.....	3 06		
Patrick McGrath,.....	3 50		
Daniel Berry,.....	3 06		
Thomas Malone,.....	2 63		
Patrick Hetherman,....	1 97		
Michael McDonough,..	8 75		
John Horen,.....	9 38		
Patrick Costello,.....	3 06		
Joseph Sincere,.....	2 63		

74 35

James Cashin's check roll labor
No. 2, in May, 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut at West Troy, viz :

James Cashin,.....	49 00
Patrick Flemming,....	31 00
Patrick Horen,.....	26 50
Peter Glen,.....	24 00
Peter Cox,.....	21 00
Patrick Curley,.....	18 50
John Murphy,.....	13 56
James McCloy,.....	15 50
James Vaughn,.....	15 50
John Pendar,.....	14 50
Philip Flaven,.....	13 50
Andrew Murter,.....	13 50
Thomas Fennell,.....	20 50
William Keeran,.....	9 19
Patrick Quin,.....	9 50
Timothy Giddings,.....	22 31
Michael Develin,.....	13 13
Dennis Egan,.....	20 56
James Fitzpatrick,....	1 75
John Brazil,.....	4 81
George Kelby,.....	3 28

361 09

Daniel Tichenor's check roll la-
bor in May, 1850, sinking
shafts on the enlargement, viz:

Daniel Tichenor,.....	6 88
John Davis,.....	3 94
Roger Barron,.....	3 94

14 76

Carried forward,.....	\$21,284 06	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$21,284 06	\$26,651 52
Delos Butt's check roll labor in May, 1850, sinking shafts on the enlargement, viz:		
Delos Butt,	11 00	
Norman Springsteed, ...	2 63	
William Carl,	7 00	
Augustus Curren,	4 15	
William Stanley,	7 00	
William Bishop,	2 63	
Peter Vreeland,	7 00	
Henry Risley,	12 00	
	<hr/>	53 41
Peter Harrington's check roll labor in May, 1850, sinking shafts on the enlargement, viz:		
Peter Harrington,	12 38	
William Curren,	7 88	
Harrison Miles,	1 75	
	<hr/>	22 01
June 1, Finlay M. King, taking down and removing buildings,	121 50	
W. S. Nearing, watching at weigh lock,	7 00	
7, S. C. Cleveland, publishing pro- posals,	6 75	
10, Martin Dunsback, stone for lock at West Troy,	137 43	
11, Thomas Messenger, publishing proposals,	7 00	
Fairman & Baldwin, do.,	7 00	
Rodney L. Adams, do.,	7 00	
12, J. A. Scoville, labor and mate- rials,	66 80	
William A. Armstrong, labor on section 175,	43 50	
J. A. Scoville, labor and mate- rials,	24 80	
Henry Case, blacksmithing,	2 51	
E. Van Valkenburgh, publishing proposals,	7 00	
Agan & Summers, do.,	18 25	
V. W. Smith & Co., do.,	29 50	
Foster & Judd, do.,	7 00	
D. A. Ogden, do.,	7 00	
John Carrier, use of plow, &c ,	2 75	
13, Brown & Rowe, publishing pro- posals,	29 50	
Carried forward,	<hr/> \$21,891 77	<hr/> \$26,651 52

Brought forward,	\$21,891 77	\$26,651 52
Knapp & Peck, publishing proposals,	29 50	
Waldo M. Potter, do.,	8 25	
14, Patrick Egan, labor at culvert, .	22	
18, Kinney & Masters, publishing proposals,	36 80	
Croswells & Shaw, do.,	29 50	
19, Simeon Draper, team labor, . . .	1 87	
Horace Bailly, services as constable,	1 00	
20, William Penderson, team labor, .	2 50	
21, Peter Keyser, candles and stationery,	14 88	
Pat Galvin, labor on section 172, .	6 00	
Pat Galvin, do do	5 69	
22, Peter Reilay, team labor,	1 25	
James Savage, do	1 50	
Frederick Horner, do	9 00	
John Downey, labor on section 172,	25	
Patrick Holland, do.,	22	
24, H. W. Dumford, provisions used at break,	5 42	
Patrick Donough, labor on section 172,	3 50	
25, Henry Case, blacksmithing, . . .	13 13	
C. C. Midler, labor and team work,	213 07	
H. D. Hatch & Co., water lime, . . .	5 00	
Thomas Owen, team labor,	1 25	
C. C. Midler, do	121 47	
William Miller, labor at break in culvert,	1 00	
27, Richard Haynes, team labor, . . .	1 50	
28, John O. Dea, labor on section 172,	1 31	
29, Charles Goings, lumber for gates and watch house to lock 50, .	25 36	
A. Spencer & Co., publishing proposals,	13 32	
H. S. Sprague's check roll, labor No. 1, in June 1850, on sections 172, 173 and 175, viz :		
H. S. Sprague,	52 00	
Daniel Scanlan,	4 15	
Patrick Kenny,	2 19	
Patrick Connor,	3 06	
Carried forward,	\$61 40	\$22,445 53
		\$26,651 52

Brought forward,	\$61 40	\$22,445 53	\$26,651 52
James Lyng,	5 25		
Philip McCahin,	7 87		
James Quick,	8 97		
Patrick Hickey,	1 09		
John Sullivan, 1st,	9 84		
John McDonald,	5 25		
Timothy Cannady,	12 69		
Patrick Curry,	7 44		
Daniel Dwyer,	12 69		
John Holland,	7 25		
Patrick Dwyer,	12 69		
John Daly, 2nd,	12 69		
William Walsh,	13 34		
John Hewitt,	8 97		
John Ryan,	11 37		
Jno. Cummings,	7 22		
Dennis Cahill,	11 81		
Lawrence Tracey,	7 00		
Cornelius Ryan,	12 69		
Richard Tobin,	8 31		
Daniel Maddin,	7 00		
John Wall,	7 00		
Cornelius Sullivan,	12 69		
Thomas Maloney,	8 53		
Edward Walsh,	12 91		
Dennis Dwyer,	12 69		
John English,	12 69		

319 34

H. S. Sprague's check roll, labor
No. 2, in June 1850, on sec-
tions 172, 173 and 175, viz :

James Mungrin,	6 56
James Maloney,	3 28
Henry Lynch,	12 69
Patrick Wall,	1 75
Thomas O'Neill,	7 87
John A. Williams,	12 69
Rawson Williams,	12 69
James Gorman,	6 13
Thomas Brennan,	11 81
James Maley,	11 81
Rody Maley,	11 81
Patrick Holland,	8 53
John Casey,	2 84
Patrick Carroll,	2 41
Sidney Thompson,	14 25
Matthew Walsh,	13 12

Carried forward,

\$140 24 \$22,764 87 \$26,651 52

[Senate, No. 97.]

Brought forward,	\$140 24	\$22,764 87	\$26,651 52
John Duffy,	12 69		
Jeremiah Haggerty,	3 06		
James Toohey,	8 75		
Ira Tracey,	17 50		
James Burns,	13 12		
Michael Donahoe,	17 50		
Mark Walsh,	13 56		
Thomas Buck, 1st	13 13		
Thomas Lynch, 2d	14 00		
John Hourigan,	14 88		
Thomas Buck, 2d	12 03		
Patrick O'Connell,	8 31		
Thomas Barry,	12 69		
John Galvin,	6 13		
Dennis Mahan,	11 16		
Simon Walsh,	10 94		

329 69

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor No. 3 in June, 1850, on sections 172, 173 and 175, viz:

William Munton,	11 81
William McLaughlin, ..	3 93
Michael Ryan,	5 25
Patrick Hopkins,	4 59
Michael Keefe,	10 50
James O'Donnell, 2d ...	14 66
William O'Brien,	14 44
Joseph Goldsbury,	14 44
Michael Roach,	12 69
John Downey,	14 44
Morris Rinn,	14 00
James Crawford,	9 63
Thomas Henry,	12 25
James O'Brien,	6 56
James Parkinson,	8 13
Patrick Parkinson,	6 00
Michael McGrath,	6 13
Michael Ryan, 1st	11 81
Martin McMahan,	11 81
Garret Reilly,	14 44
John Mahoney,	3 06
Patrick Falsey,	13 56
John Daly, 1st	10 72
Michael Howley,	13 12
Michael Kelly,	15 31
Patrick Sexton,	1 75

Carried forward,	\$265 03	\$23,094 56	\$26,651 51
------------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....\$265 03 \$23,094 56 \$26,651 52

John O'Sullivan,..... 4 60
 H. A. Millard,362 25
 Thomas Tobin, 4 50
 Calvin S. Maxon, 3 75
 Jeremiah Driscoll, 1 09

641 22

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
 No. 4 in June, 1850, on sec-
 tions 172, 173 and 175, viz:

Gardiner Woolsan,..... 30 00
 A. S. Heard,..... 52 00
 Andrew Slade,..... 8 75
 Samuel T. Piatt,..... 34 50
 Patrick Donahoe,..... 18 38
 James Lyons, 19 68
 John McMahon, 19 25
 Michael O'Connell,.... 18 38
 Patrick Walsh, 19 25
 Thomas Lynch, 1st.... 17 28
 Michael Hughs,..... 19 47
 Daniel Lynch,..... 16 85
 Patrick Monroe, 18 37
 Michael Donahoe, 2d .. 16 84
 Morris Conner, 19 69
 Timothy Sullivan, 17 06
 Cornelius Keefe, 19 69
 Michael Reynolds,..... 19 47
 John O'Donnell, 19 47
 Michael Clark,..... 18 37
 Michael Tobin, 2d, 18 81
 Dennis Hanahan, 18 82
 Timothy Keefe,..... 18 81
 John Clark,..... 19 25
 Thomas Buck, 2d,..... 2 41
 John O'Herrin,..... 17 72
 Michael Glynn,..... 18 59
 Michael Tobin, 1st,.... 15 75
 John Barry, 17 94
 Thomas Reddy, 17 50
 John Wall, 11 25

599 60

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
 No. 5, in June, 1850, on sec-
 tions 172, 173 and 175, viz:

L. R. Averill,..... 2 50
 Thomas McLaughlin, .. 11 87
 Leonard Dixey,..... 16 25

Carried forward,.....\$30 62 \$24,335 38 \$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....	\$30 62	\$24,335 38	\$26,651 52
Jason Kenyon,.....	32 50		
Solomon Fletcher,.....	23 75		
Rufus Brown,.....	38 75		
James Harvey,.....	16 25		
Wm. Flemming,.....	30 00		
Charles Chapman,.....	30 00		
J. Van Valkenburgh,...	31 25		
David Evans,.....	26 87		
Henry Stewart,.....	33 13		
Michael Donahoe,.....	11 25		
Thomas Sammons,.....	32 50		
Ira Tracey,.....	1 25		
Wm. Brown,.....	10 63		
Simon Draper,.....	13 75		
Davidson & Rogers,....	107 37		
Abraham Ward,.....	16 25		
Charles Goodman,.....	15 00		
Jonathan Cole,.....	36 25		
Arthur Rooney,.....	31 87		
William Tucker,.....	35 00		
J. M. Willey,.....	25 00		
Hiram Slade,.....	35 62		
W. W. Case,.....	26 25		
William Panderson,....	35 37		
George C. Gere,.....	49 37		
Sidney Thompson,.....	75 00		
		850 85	

H. S. Sprague's check roll labor
No. 6, in June, 1850, on sec-
tions 172, 173 and 175, viz:

Patrick Wall,.....	11 50
Michael Enright,.....	17 28
William Peel,.....	88
Michael Lalor,.....	1 53
Hugh Duffy,.....	20 12
Harvey Stuart,.....	20 00
J. Van Valkenburgh,...	164 25
Simon Cowley,.....	18 37
Richard Barrett,.....	88
Bernard Sisson,.....	30 19
John Barrett,.....	22
Thomas Cantlin,.....	19 25
H. A. Millard,.....	5 25

309 72

Carried forward,.....	\$25,495 95	\$26,651 52
-----------------------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....		\$25,495 95	\$26,651 52
H. S. Sprague's check roll labor No. 7, in June, 1850, on sec- tions 172, 173 and 175, viz :			
William Andrews,.....		3 12	
Harvey Stewart,.....		36 63	
William K. Blair,.....		30 00	
Nelson Gere,.....		34 37	
		<hr/>	
		104 12	
July 1.	Henry Case, blacksmithing, ...	1 88	
	R. Woolworth, taking affidavits to May check rolls,.....	5 63	
	R. Woolworth taking affidavits to April check rolls,	6 62	
	H. Lake & Co., office rent at break,	20 00	
2.	John O'Donnell, labor on sec- tion 172,	1 00	
6.	W.G. Armstrong, foremn's srvcs. Martin Ryan, labor on section 172	13 50 1 31	
10.	Lorenzo D. Barber, labor, &c., for watch house,	92 80	
13.	S. H. Morse, wheelbarrow used at break,.....	2 00	
19.	Stone, Hawes & Co., publishing notice of letting,.....	7 00	
22.	William G. Armstrong, materi- als used at break,	9 50	
	Samuel Mead, lumber used at break,.....	53 74	
	J. G. Forbes & Son, spike for culvert,	13 28	
25.	John G. Forbes & Son. materi- als &c., for lock 50,	9 24	
	Norton, Hall & Co, materials Erieville reservoir,.....	5 45	
	H. C. Fillmore, costs and ex- penses,	70 00	
	E. H. & J. A. Sherman, spike for culvert,	7 76	
27.	William Thompson, materials and labor at break,.....	27 30	
30.	H.S.Sprague jr. check roll labor,	6 38	
	John Lawton, do	5 25	
	John Barrett, do	5 25	
	John Carvey, do	1 25	
	John Christy, do	4 25	
	Thomas Flanery, do	4 25	
	Wm. G. Armstrong, do	7 50	
		<hr/>	
Carried forward,...		\$25,982 21	\$26,651 52

Brought forward,.....		\$25,982 21	\$26,651 52
	George Kimberly, check roll labor	1 50	
	Wm. G. Armstrong, do	2 50	
	Michael O'Hara, do	2 75	
	Michael Lane, do	4 50	
	Albert Staley, do	8 00	
	William Ingels, do	5 00	
	John Baker, do	1 75	
	James McCann, do	2 55	
	James Isham, do	2 75	
	Bernard Kildar, do	50	
	James Sidman, do.	1 50	
Aug. 1.	Lorenzo D. Barber, fixtures, &c.,		
	Syracuse,	182 68	
	Chris. W. Steves, superintend-		
	ing break,	2 00	
	R. N. Gere, team labor and ser-		
	vices,	5 00	
8.	William B. Whitmore, repair-		
	ing boat used at break,	29 82	
19.	Zina Chapman, labor and mate-		
	rials,	15 52	
21.	S. S. Pierce, gas fixtures, for		
	weigh house at Syracuse,...	55 81	
	J. W. Jones, tubes, metres, &c.,	71 50	
	Hatch & Mills, publishing pro-		
	posals.	7 00	
26.	Doty Penoyer, team labor,....	5 62	
	Doty Penoyer, do	3 12	
30.	Lee, Mann & Co., publishing		
	proposals,	20 50	
Sept. 2.	W.M.Potter printing blank bonds	15 00	
25.	George Stevens, appraising salt		
	blocks,	10 00	
	Thomas Spencer, do	9 00	
	A. B. Pattison, towing state		
	scow,	8 00	
		<hr/>	26,456 03

No. 10.

DAMAGES.

1849.

Nov. 3,	Henry Shoudy, DeWitt, Onon-		
	daga co.,	\$2,186 42	
	Gideon Bogardus, do.	40 15	
	Braddock Brownell, do	206 92	
	Toll & Glass, Van Buren, Onon-		
	daga co.,	92 00	
		<hr/>	
Carried forward,.....		\$2,525 49	\$53,107 55

Brought forward,.....	\$2,525 49	\$53,107 55
Hiram Shoudy, DeWitt, Onon- daga co.,	434 80	
1850.		
Feb. 3, Magdalen Dings, DeWitt, On- ondaga co.,	127 87	
14, Benjamin Hamblet, Nelson, Ma- dison co.,	856 93	
22, Peter Bogardus, DeWitt, Onon- daga co.,	88 00	
Mar. 14, Frederick Reals, Manlius, Onon- daga co.,	1,537 00	
22, Catharine Reals, do	250 00	
29, Parmele and Kenyon, Geddes, Onondaga co.,	12,000 00	
30, Pearl Kellogg, DeWitt, Onon- daga co.,	1,496 00	
Morgan French, Manlius, Onon- daga co.,	500 00	
April 6, Benj. Richardson, Nelson, Madi- son co.,	1,404 93	
Hiram Stone, do	669 52	
8, Aram Stone, do	442 18	
22, Levi Brown, do	2,629 80	
23, Oliver Pool, do	1,791 47	
May 6, Ed. Button, do	2,523 48	
B. L. Choate, do	1,392 71	
7, Daniel Berrien, Oneida creek, Madison, co.,	110 00	
July 15, Alex. Smith, DeWitt, Ononda- ga co.,	268 44	
	<hr/>	31,048 62

CONTRACTORS.

No. 269. Squire Whipple, weigh scales at Syracuse,	3,510 00	
302. Lewis, Bebee & Co., sections 152, 162, 163 and 164,	17,230 00	
303. Wm. Barker, sections 165 and 166,	12,120 00	
306. Silas Ball, weigh lock at Syra- cuse, and part of discharge culvert, and lock 50,	3,590 00	
310. Seymour & Wood, valve gates for weigh lock at Syracuse and north lock 50,	1,230 00	
312. Phillips & Meigs, section 174, ..	11,850 00	
Carried forward,	\$49,530 00	\$84,156 17

Brought forward,.....	\$49,530 00	\$84,156 17
No. 325. Barton & Fillmore, Erieville re- servoir,	7,160 00	
326. David Page, discharge culvert for weigh lock at Syracuse,..	601 54	
327. Elijah Ennis, section 177,.....	13,570 00	
338. John Shanahan, composite cul- vert on section 175, arched culvert on section 177, and south lock 50,	8,822 38	
339. Kasson & Leach, section 173,..	14,360 00	
346. Denison & Scoville, sec. 176,..	12,110 00	
347. Kasson & Lewis, bridge on sec- tion 173, weigh lock at Syra- cuse, and lock 51,	17,305 00	
348. Fay & Hayes, arched culverts on section 173,	333 28	
350. Shanahan & Ball, road bridge on section 174,	480 00	
351. Gere & Steves, bridges on sec- tions 171, 172, 175, 176 and 177, arched culvert on section 175, and crane brook aqued't,	5,950 00	
356. Corwin, Midler & Candee, sec- tion 175,	15,510 00	
358. Carrier & Barton, section 171,..	9,760 00	
361. Miller, Bronson & Sears, section 172,	21,990 00	
385. Denison, Scoville & Co., sec- tions 155, 158 and 160, and bridges on the same,	28,380 00	
386. Champlain, Thorn & Co., weigh lock house at Syracuse,	7,870 00	
387. Kasson, Lewis & Ostrander, Se- neca river aqueduct, and sec- tion 202,	28,705 00	
388. Harvey N. Tupper, sections 154 and 156.	11,630 00	
395. John A. Dodge & Co., lock No. 52,	21,830 00	
396. Clark Hebbard, road bridge on section 155, and arched cul- vert on section 152,	2,360 00	
397. Barton, Denison & Scoville, But- ternut creek aqueduct on sec- tion 160,	11,770 00	
Carried forward,.....	\$290,027 20	\$84,156 17

Brought forward,	\$290,027 20	\$34,156 17
No. 398. Bangs, Kingsley & Co., Lime- stone creek aqueduct on sec- tion 158,	13,400 00	
399. Candee, Bassett & Co., sec. 157, ..	9,090 00	
403. Kelsey & Tupper, section 153, ..	5,230 00	
404. Walrath & Hebbard, arched cul- vert on section 155,	70 00	
405. Wm. Sponenbergh, road bridges on sections 153 and 154,	2,090 00	
408. John I. Walrath, waste weir on section 154,	610 00	
419. Midler, Corwin & Co., section 159,	4,040 00	
421. Denison & Candee, section 192, ..	390 00	
422. Smith & Brett, road bridge on sec- tion 200,	125 00	
423. Bell & Bogardus, section 200, ...	800 00	
	<hr/>	325,872 20
Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Erie canal en- largement,		<u>\$410 028 37</u>

*Vouchers rendered by Jacob Hinds, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 305.		
Daniel Marsh, engineer,	\$13,500 00	
No. 313.		
Davis Hurd, engineer,	6,200 00	
No. 380.		
John Lathrop, engineer,	4,588 73	
	<hr/>	\$24,288 73

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

Aug. 17. Hiram S. Goff, services before appraisers,	54 00	
25. E. Kellogg, labor in test pits, ..	1 00	
S. S. Shurtiff, do ..	1 00	
Robert Baker, do ..	1 75	
28. Dominick Gallagher, do ..	2 63	
29. Anthony Lannen, do ..	5 03	
31. George W. Millett, do ..	2 41	
N. Reeves, do ..	1 54	
Lawrence Laffin, do ..	2 41	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$71 77	\$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....		\$71 77	\$24,298 73
Sept. 1.	Lawrence O'Brien, labor in test pits,	88	
	Bartlett Putney, do ..	3 72	
3.	Syrel Treat, do ..	8 25	
15.	Edward Cohoon, do ..	3 88	
	Patrick Mahey, do ..	5 69	
27.	E. D. Shuler, moving and re- placing barn,.....	37 00	
29.	William Howes, labor in test pits, E. C. Williams, rope used in test pits,	10 00	
		1 58	
30.	Nelson Willard, labor, oil and rope,.....	16 25	
Oct. 15.	Jerome & Brothers, publishing proposals,	52 80	
27.	John H. White, services before appraisers,.....	13 50	
Nov. 14.	O. Hastings, services before ap- praisers,.....	50 00	
16.	William D. Perrine, release of right to a bridge,	1,000 00	
22.	A. Strong & Co., publishing pro- posals,	57 40	
23.	E. & S. Croswell, publishing proposals,.....	73 15	
24.	Jerome & Brother, publishing pro- posals,	14 50	
28.	D. Harwood, postage on official documents,.....	11 15	
30.	M. Baker, building bridge over slip, &c.,	100 00	
Dec. 10.	E. Ennis, moving and refitting buildings,.....	1,550 00	
	Hill, Cagger & Porter, services before appraisers,.....	227 87	
15.	J. & J. H. Denio, publishing pro- posals,	18 60	
28.	Seth C. Hawley, services before appraisers,.....	300 00	
31.	Henry Tracey, services as en- gineer,....	398 02	
	John A. Johnston, telegraphing,	4 79	
	John B. King, services as clerk,	180 00	
	Dwight Harwood, postage on of- ficial documents,.....	14 00	
1850. Jan'y 5.	Edward Coleman, expenses as witness before C. B.,.....	23 00	
14.	B. B. Blossom, damages to crops,	13 75	
Carried forward,.....		\$4,261 55	\$24,298 73

Brought forward,	\$4,261 55	\$24,288 73
Jan. 15. Jerome & Brothers, publishing proposals,	16 75	
18. Ten Eyck & Co., do,	140 05	
S. H. Worster, services moving ashery at Pendleton,	10 06	
24. J. A. Johnston, telegraphing, ...	6 03	
Feb'y 4. A. M. Clapp & Co., publishing proposals,	34 50	
Jacob Bellinger, labor securing timber,	11 00	
6. S. H. Whitmore, stone used at Pendleton,	1 50	
8. Henry Tracy, engineer's services,	128 21	
12. Erastus S. Palmer, publishing proposals,	7 80	
Erastus S. Palmer, do,	4 20	
Erastus S. Palmer, do,	3 50	
Erastus S. Palmer, do,	3 50	
Erastus S. Palmer, do,	2 00	
Erastus S. Palmer, do,	5 40	
Erastus S. Palmer, do,	3 50	
Erastus S. Palmer, do,	3 15	
13. Amos W. Screven, team labor at ashery,	37 50	
William W. Miller, do,	64 00	
18. Charles S. Mack, pine lumber do,	8 75	
Seth Pierce, lime at do,	1 80	
Mack & Flagler, bill of hardware,	2 05	
Patrick Griffin, labor at ashery,	31 13	
19. Solomon Dunham, Carpenter's labor,	45 00	
20. John Gahart, labor at ashery, ..	14 87	
Charles Rowney, do,	5 25	
21. Samuel Bronson, brick do,	6 00	
Aaron Clint's check roll labor in March, 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz:		
Aaron Clint,	21 00	
B. Wheeler,	11 38	
Charles Wheeler,	11 81	
R. Tracy,	12 25	
J. Keenan,	11 37	
Charles Griffing,	5 69	
D. Griffing,	44	
John Martin,	44	
Carried forward,	\$74 38	\$24,288 73
	\$4,859 05	

Brought forward,.....	\$74 38	\$4,859 05	\$24,288 72
James Raddy,	11 81		
E. Sullivan,	10 94		
D. Harrington,	10 94		
Wm. Huffert,	11 81		
D. Caudlin,	8 31		
J. Swartman,	9 19		
G. Mountney,	9 18		
James Canaan,	12 25		
D. Clink,	2 00		
J. W. Shaw,	27 50		
James Burns,	7 00		
Morris Gary,	5 25		
W. O'Brien,	5 25		
Thomas Blake,	5 25		
C. Darling,	3 06		
Thomas Cotter,	2 19		

216 31

L. N. Bradley's check roll labor
in March, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

L. N. Bradley,	34 50
Henry Wood,	15 75
Ezra Sherman,	15 75
Ira Foster,	14 00
Y. A. Lair,	6 12
A. Golden,	14 87
D. Seaman,	14 44
C. Hall,	10 50
S. Webster,	14 87
E. Wilcox,	14 00
C. Hess,	12 25
D. Baldwin,	14 44
L. Nichols,	17 94
H. Nichols,	14 44
W. Rich,	14 00
L. Woodyny,	10 94
L. Baldwin,	1 00
W. S. Wood,	15 75

255 56

S. Sherwood's check roll labor
in March, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

S. Sherwood,	34 50
P. McDonald,	20 13
M. Cawly,	20 12

Carried forward,	\$74 75	\$5,330 92	\$24,288 73
------------------------	---------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$74 75	\$5,330 92	\$24,988 73
D. Adams,.....	20 13		
J. Grant,.....	20 12		
James Luddington,.....	18 38		
W. Crary,.....	1 75		
P. Files,.....	18 37		
E. Fairbanks,.....	17 94		
J. Gohen,.....	20 12		
Miles Conley,.....	20 13		
M. Sullivan,.....	19 25		
P. McCernen,.....	17 06		
T. Navy,.....	17 06		
C. Green,.....	7 87		
S. Sexton,.....	17 94		
James Buckley,.....	17 94		
P. Whipple,.....	9 63		
A. Grippen,.....	11 37		
J. W. Shippen,.....	36 00		

365 81

A. L. Doty's check roll labor
in March, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

A. L. Doty,.....	37 50
John Bragdaine,.....	18 81
D. Banning,.....	17 06
Wm. Barclay,.....	18 81
P. Shanley,.....	19 25
John Managh,.....	17 50
J. Nary,.....	17 06
M. Kilbeck,.....	18 81
Tim Hurley,.....	18 81
T. Swiddy,.....	18 81
A. Harty,.....	19 25
D. Harty,.....	18 38
Mike Wallace,.....	17 94
Dan. Shay,.....	19 25
Wm. Gleason,.....	16 63
Thomas Glynn,.....	18 38
John Whalingtine,.....	1 31
George Doly,.....	32 00
L. Salmon,.....	4 37
A. Solar,.....	15 75
Thomas Ealy,.....	4 38
J. Ealey,.....	3 50
John McKeelly,.....	3 50

377 06

Carried forward,.....	\$6,073 79	\$24,288 73
-----------------------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$6,073 79	\$24,288 73
Joshua Davis' check roll, labor in March 1850, widening and deepening the canal, west of Rochester, viz :		
Joshua Davis,.....	37 50	
S. Street,	17 06	
J. Wall,	19 69	
J. Brinan,.....	20 56	
J. Halnet,.....	20 13	
John McMahon,	21 00	
M. Gilgar,	19 69	
D. Rhines,.....	19 69	
M. McCauley,	19 25	
D. Darned,.....	17 94	
Thomas Shyhon,	18 38	
W. Shay,	2 18	
D. Slocum,.....	17 50	
James Rogers,	8 75	
A. Slocum,.....	15 75	
P. Somers,	6 56	
B. Nary,	5 25	
A. Miles,	17 50	
J. O. Barclay,.....	13 50	
A. Canning,.....	1 31	
Orrin Howard,.....	5 25	
	<hr/>	324 44
M. F. Williams' check roll, la- bor in March, 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz :		
M. F. Williams,	13 50	
L. D. Chapman,.....	7 00	
Wm. Hovey,.....	7 44	
H. Hall,.....	6 34	
John Lowber,.....	7 87	
H. Royce,.....	7 88	
John O'Brien,.....	2 62	
B. Peak,.....	7 00	
Peter Lawlor,.....	7 00	
A. Searls,.....	7 00	
S. Horton,.....	6 12	
John Ring,.....	88	
George Edwards,.....	87	
J. Sailes,.....	5 25	
H. Hinkley,.....	5 25	
James Hayden,.....	2 63	
Charles Davis,.....	5 25	
Carried forward,.....	\$99 90	\$6,398 23
		<hr/>
		\$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....	\$99 90	\$6,898 23	\$24,288 73
William Hunt,.....	3 50		
Luke Hunt,.....	3 50		
W. Hunt, jr,.....	3 50		
H. B. Hood,.....	3 50		
Dennis King,.....	3 06		
R. Coughlin,.....	2 63		

119 59

George C. Smith's check roll,
labor in March, 1850, widen-
ing and deepening the canal
west of Rochester, viz:

George C. Smith,.....	36 00
William Hovey,.....	9 63
L. D. Chapman,.....	9 18
M. F. Williams,.....	4 81
Hiram Hall,.....	9 19
G. W. Updike,.....	11 37
C. E. Ruggles,.....	14 44
John Lawlor,.....	8 75
David Burns,.....	16 63
P. Mullally,.....	16 62
H. Clark,.....	7 88
F. Whalen,.....	10 06
P. Potter,.....	3 06
W. Patten,.....	3 06
A. Peck,.....	12 25
H. Gardner,.....	3 94
William Gross,.....	1 75
James Dennis,.....	1 75
H. Miner,.....	12 25
H. Royce,.....	4 16
Charles Mason,.....	16 19
John Kinnin,.....	9 62
John O'Brien,.....	3 50
Peter Powers,.....	10 50
H. S. Curtis,.....	8 75
A. S. Harkins,.....	7 88
J. Hines,.....	7 00
S. Downey,.....	1 75
L. Warren,.....	5 25
G. Gould,.....	2 62
E. Miner,.....	5 25
E. Vroman,.....	7 50

282 59

Carried forward,.....	\$6,800 41	\$24,288 73
-----------------------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,..... \$6,800 41 \$24,2 8873

Freeman C. Tyler's check roll
labor in March, 1850, widen-
ing and deepening the canal
west of Rochester, viz:

Freeman C. Tyler,	35	25
John Raleigh,	20	56
George Durand,	8	31
S. Southwick,	19	25
A. Ward,	17	50
F. Nelson,	19	03
George Warren,	19	03
William Robbins,	19	91
A. Johnson,	19	90
Alexander Miller,	18	59
William Thompson, ...	19	47
James Gretton,	17	94
A. Nichols,	19	90
Robert Boyd,	7	87
John Miller,	7	44
John Spikeman,	7	44
Alfred Hammond,	7	44
Francis Nobles,	5	69
William Chitman,	5	25
Orson Dunning,	3	94
John Tyler,	2	41
Peter Goddard,	1	75
Edward Jackson,	2	41

306 28

Chauncey Jerome's check roll,
labor in March 1850, widening
and deepening the canal, west
of Rochester, viz :

Chauncey Jerome,	30	00
Patrick McCliff,	14	00
Patrick Cottes,	14	88
James Dougherty,	17	50
Thomas Duthrie,	17	50
Peter Leonard,	15	75
B. Ford,	14	44
James Brown,	16	63
D. Munderback,	16	63
Pat Nahan,	14	88
D. Leary,	15	75
D. Croly,	16	19
Barnard Caffé,	18	81
James McMahan,	11	37
Charles Nary,	17	50

Carried forward,.....\$251 83 \$7,106 69 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,	\$251 83	\$7,106 69	\$24,288 73
John Vahue,	14 00		
Thomas Mitchell,	15 75		
Paul Donovan,	15 75		
M. Logan,	13 12		
H. Murmay,	8 31		
John Dunn,	7 44		
M. Dunn,	7 44		
		333 63	

John Hennesy's check roll labor
in March 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

John Hennesy,	21 75
Patrick Griffin,	12 69
Patrick Murphy,	12 68
M. McMullin,	12 69
John Butler,	7 88
Michael Mullin,	12 69
Patrick Savage,	12 69
E. Cammel,	12 69
James Fagin,	12 68
Thomas Dee,	12 69
P. McKay,	12 68
E. Irwin,	11 81
Charles Hamilton,	10 94
B. Reynolds,	12 69
Chester Fox,	7 00
M. Sipperly,	7 87
T. Gleason,	12 69
James McDermot,	9 41
M. McDermot,	9 41
William Jones,	9 41
R. Van Dusen,	9 62
Daniel Reynolds,	4 81
M. Fitzpatrick,	9 41
T. Helms,	6 56
James Downer,	44
Patrick Greene,	44
Patrick Mack,	44
Thomas Hennesy,	4 37
M. Braerty,	5 25

	276 38	
Carried forward,	\$7,716 70	\$24,288 73

Brought forward,..... \$7,716 70 \$24,288 73

Alonzo Williams' check roll, labor in March 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz :

Alonzo Williams,.....	21 00
J. Sherman,.....	6 56
G. Bowman,.....	12 25
C. Palmer,.....	12 25
William Smith,.....	12 08
P. Rivers,.....	10 50
John Daily,.....	10 50
Francis Rivers,.....	12 25
Pat Furnace,.....	12 25
James Wallace,.....	12 25
Daniel Pruyn,.....	12 25
E. Chipman,.....	9 84
Pat McCall,.....	10 94
James Gullin,.....	10 50
George Rall,.....	9 63
M. Dobbin,.....	9 19
John Burke,.....	8 31
Mike Blake,.....	6 78
James Fuller,.....	7 00
R. Davis,.....	4 81
Pat Carroll,.....	3 50

214 59

Moses Phillips' check roll labor in March, 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz :

Moses Phillips,.....	31 50
George W. Shaffer,....	18 38
John Dowd,.....	17 50
Elias Swanton,.....	17 50
George Swanton,.....	17 50
George Sargeant,.....	7 44
George S. Odell,.....	3 06
Owen Carroll,.....	17 06
M. Kilkulen,.....	11 81
N. Kearney,.....	3 28
R. Cunningham,.....	15 75
William Cunningham,..	10 50
James Sargeant,.....	14 88
James Crothers,.....	9 62
George Cruse,.....	16 19
Charles Holly,.....	15 31
William Hennesy,.....	14 87

Carried forward,..... \$242 15 \$7,931 29 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....\$242 15 \$7,931 29 \$24,288⁷73

M. Hennessy,..... 14 88

John Burns,..... 14 00

Patrick Rhines,..... 5 25

A. Schoeffer,..... 11 37

George Shale,..... 10 94

John Rabay,..... 10 94

Henry Johnson,..... 4 37

George Rowell, 4 38

318 28

Sullivan Gray's check roll labor
in March, making desks and
counters in new weigh house
at Rochester, viz :

Sullivan Gray,..... 24 50

A. Davidson,..... 31 50

Eli Bugdon,..... 36 00

Michael Toal,..... 9 00

Morrrough O'Brien,.... 82 00

183 00

H. Parkhurst's check roll labor
in March, 1850, removing
ware house from new weigh
lock, viz :

Henry Parkhurst,..... 18 00

J. Parkhurst,..... 11 50

George Wolf,..... 10 00

P. Lawless,..... 7 75

J. G. Smith,..... 4 81

John Hamilton,..... 4 38

H. Emmerson,..... 8 00

A. Bosley,..... 4 00

I. G. Bosley,..... 34 00

Barney Hoy,..... 5 25

John White,..... 6 00

Edward Lawless,..... 6 00

T. Conlin,..... 87

P. Conner,..... 1 75

J. Holin,..... 44

A. Bosley,..... 1 75

124 50

Robert Christy's check roll la-
bor in March, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

Robert Christy,..... 35 25

John Calkins,..... 16 19

Patrick Hinds,..... 18 81

Carried forward,..... \$70 25 \$8,557 07 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....	\$70 25	\$8,557 07	\$24,288 73
D. Nicklen,	18 18		
James Rigney,.....	18 18		
C. Rourke,	17 94		
H. Launder,	15 31		
James Westbury,.....	17 50		
M. Quinn,.....	18 81		
P. Boylen,	19 69		
Joseph Carter,	20 12		
Charles Carter,.....	18 38		
Wm. Quixgey,.....	17 50		
Charles Durand,	15 75		
H. Briggs,	18 38		
Samuel Furbeck,	17 50		
R. Weed,.....	16 19		
Thomas Hackett,.....	20 56		
E. Groot,.....	14 00		
N. Bunn,	6 12		
J. Burchill,.....	13 13		
James Martin,	11 81		
Robert Boyle,	9 19		
James Kelly,	87		
John Burnett,	5 25		
C. Burnett,.....	5 25		
Patrick Wells,.....	2 63		
		409 75	

Alex. Richardson's check roll labor in March, 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz:

Alex. Richardson,	32 25
Thomas Potts,	19 03
James Liddy,.....	18 81
James Larogy,.....	17 94
Dennis Kearns,	18 81
Nicholas Kearns,	17 50
James Hawley,.....	18 81
James O'Brien,.....	18 81
Dennick Gallaher,	18 37
Wm. McDermot,.....	17 50
Timothy Ryan,.....	16 63
Joseph Brook,	16 41
Samuel Milby,.....	7 88
John Bracken,	15 31
Patrick Doogan,	17 06
James Foley,	17 06
Wm. Nichols,	16 41
Patrick O'Donnell,.....	15 75

Carried forward,.....	\$320 34	\$8,966 82	\$24,288 73
-----------------------	----------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,..... \$320 34 \$8,966 82 \$24,288 73

Thomas Eagleton, 11 38

Roger Sullivan, 15 00

John Hegerty, 6 56

Samuel Patterson, 7 44

Dennis Oakley, 7 00

John Coolahan, 9 19

376 91

Josiah Caslers' check roll labor
in March, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

Josiah Casler, 33 00

John Swanton, 17 50

Daniel McFaggart, 19 25

Wm. McQuaters, 7 00

Charles Mason, 15 31

Samuel Hayes, 14 44

M. O'Brien, 19 25

T. O'Brien, 14 00

L. Connors, 14 88

E. McSweeny, 6 56

John Watson, 15 75

Morris Hackett, 17 06

Thomas Whitley, 17 50

Martin Torrey, 17 50

L. Perrin, 22 75

C. Gannon, 13 12

Geo. Chapman, 22 75

Charles Dolan, 17 06

Martin Marshall, 17 50

Patrick Glynn, 14 00

M. Bowes, 14 88

John Morell, 13 12

George Doyle, 17 06

B. Nary, 8 75

Wm. Morrell, 8 31

John Ferguson, 7 88

G. Clark, 7 88

414 06

Mar. 1. Lewis Benedict, P. M. postage,

8 58

2. Ten Eyck & Co., publishing
proposals, 23 40

21. Little & Co., stationery, 10 82

25. Lewis Benedict, P. M., postage,

13 75

John S. Brown, telegraphing, ..

11 12

Carried forward, \$9,825 46 \$24,288 72

Brought forward,.....	\$9,825 46	\$24,288 73
Wells & Co., packages by express,	4 25	
29. J. & J. H. Denio, publishing proposals,.....	7 80	
30. Clerk of Monroe county, recording lease of new W. H.,....	1 50	
John B. King, clerk services for commissioners,.....	180 00	
April 4. Edward Colman, witness before Canal Board,.....	28 50	
5. L. F. Bower, services as counsel before canal appraisers,.....	40 00	
N. Y., Albany and Buffalo telegraph company, telegraphing,	2 16	
10. Frederick Morley, publishing proposals,.....	4 55	
12. Stephen F. Gooding, witness before Canal Board,.....	33 12	
17. Darius Cole, hollow quoin pattern,.....	1 00	
18. Charles Hendrix & Son, lead for fitting valve gates,.....	6 13	
John Stroup, lumber and labor for patterns,.....	8 09	
Benjamin B. Blossom, removing and rebuilding fence,.....	4 94	
19. Jacob Leach, labor at test pits,	12 00	
20. Jerome & Brothers, publishing proposals, &c.,.....	1 10	
Thomas Rogers, rent of land and building fence,.....	34 00	
J. & H. Williamson, use of house and damages,.....	23 00	
William F. Jarvis, removing and rebuilding fence,.....	15 63	
Alonzo Williams' check roll labor in April 1850, widening and deepening the canal west of Rochester, viz:		
Alonzo Williams,.....	27 00	
George W. Rall,.....	2 62	
C. Palmer,.....	10 94	
Elon L. Chipman,....	13 56	
F. Rivers,.....	10 50	
P. Rivers,.....	12 69	
T. Tully,.....	9 19	
T. Gillin,.....	14 44	
M. Dobbins,.....	14 00	
Carried forward,.....	\$114 94	\$10,233 23
		\$24,288 73

Brought forward,..... \$114 94 \$10,233 23. ~~\$24,288~~ 73

P. Carroll,..... 15 75
 R. David, 2 19
 J. Burke, 14 88
 J. Wallace,..... 11 37
 R. Clency, 10 06
 G. Bowman,. 3 50
 Patrick Blake,..... 14 00
 P. Mc Call,..... 15 75
 O. N. Garits,..... 14 00
 Thomas Gargin, 14 87
 Solomon Williams,.... 15 00

246 31

Sullivan Gray's check roll labor
 in April 1850, building coffer
 dam at new first lock framing
 protection structure at new
 fourth lock, and making desk
 for new weigh house at Roch-
 ester, viz:

Sullivan Gray,..... 50 75
 Alexander Davidson, .. 30 00
 James Burns, 12 00
 C. A. Miller,..... 33 00
 E. French,..... 10 50
 B. F. Hall,..... 30 00
 J. H. Lane, 6 00
 Michael Toal,..... 39 00
 Ely Bugden, 36 00
 Nathaniel Bunn, 22 50
 George Underhill,..... 20 00
 Henry Elliot,..... 20 00
 Sullivan Gray,..... 39 00

348 75

B. W. Fassett's check roll labor
 in April 1850, filling in earth
 behind wall to protect the
 fourth lock on section 11, viz:

B. W. Fassett,... 36 00
 Thomas Murphy,..... 17 50
 O. Christy, 15 31
 C. Perrin,..... 13 13
 Edward McKee,..... 3 72
 John Gilety,..... 4 37
 William Fox,..... 7 00.
 William Gay, 14 88
 John Burton, 4 16
 Richard Gay,.. 14 87

Carried forward,..... \$130 94 \$10,828 29 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....	\$130 94	\$10,828 99	\$24,288 73
Charles Spencer,.....	14 88		
James Aggin,	13 12		
Charles Maver,.....	5 25		
John Nesser,	2 84		
James Daley,	3 50		
Henry Gay,	10 50		
Thomas Daley,.....	3 50		
Richard Newman,.....	1 31		
Cornelius Dunivan,	1 75		
Randall McCarty,	1 75		
Thomas Nickolson,	1 75		
Elias Swanton,.....	1 75		

192 84

C. F. Cramers' check roll labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

C. F. Cramer,	34 50
David Hume,.....	21 00
Henry Hume,.....	19 69
Joseph Ogden,.....	19 69
James B. McCrillis,....	14 00
H. B. Perry,.....	2 63
Horace Perry,	2 62
Enos Morrison,.....	10 28
Patrick Golden,.....	14 44
Foster Huff,.....	18 38
Henry Harden,.....	13 56
Orrin Payne,.....	14 87
Aaron Barnes,.....	17 50
Hiram Patterson,.....	7 88
Samuel Taggart,.....	17 06
Harris Day,.....	19 25
Dennis Hard,.....	3 06
Newton Hame,.....	10 50
William Standish,....	10 50
Jeffrey Barnes,.....	3 94
Moses Barnes,.....	3 94
Nathan Robinson,.....	87
L. De Wolfe,.....	1 75
O. F. Cramer,.....	2 00

283 91

Carried forward,.....	\$11,305 04	\$24,288 73
-----------------------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,..... \$11,805 04 \$24,288 73

Henry Keyes' check roll labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal, by blast-
ing out rock and putting tim-
bers in front of lock 4, viz :

Henry Keyes,.....	27 00
Timothy Barnes,.....	27 00
Lord Staring,.....	9 63
John Saring,.....	11 37
De Witt Blackman,....	16 63
John Mann,.....	19 25
George Tisdell,.....	11 16
Benjamin Butler,.....	2 41
W. Quackenbush,.....	6 78
James Boyd,.....	2 84
John Siddels,.....	9 40
Stephen Keyes,.....	4 00

147 47

Christopher Gannon's check roll
labor in April, 1850, building
and filling in coffer dams at
one and fourth locks, viz :

Christopher Gannon,...	45 00
James Hughes,.....	15 31
Timothy O'Brien,.....	14 00
Timothy Sullivan,.....	19 69
Thomas Rockett,.....	15 31
Patrick Rilley,.....	18 38
John Gilbert,.....	21 44
L. McDermott,.....	13 56
John Goulding,.....	20 56
Nicholas McMahon,....	20 56
John Henan,.....	11 81
James Connell,.....	17 94
John Dowd,.....	21 88
William Hunt,.....	12 25
Cornelius Donovan,....	10 06
James Monohan,.....	18 81
Michael O'Brien,.....	20 56
James Gallond,.....	17 06
Samuel Church,.....	7 44
Hugh Ferguson,.....	4 81
Timothy Donovan,.....	16 63
Henry Blanchard,.....	2 63
John Lannagan,.....	7 00
Timothy Killculler,....	6 56
Daniel Cafferty,.....	6 13

Carried forward,..... \$385 38 \$11,452 51 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....	\$385 38	\$11,452 51	\$24,288 73
John Murphy,.....	6 56		
Robert Heller,.....	1 31		
David Grey,.....	14 00		
Morrrough O'Brien,.....	4 81		
James White,.....	4 38		
Stephen Keyes,.....	8 00		
C. Perrin,.....	8 00		

432 44

Thomas Buckley's check roll
labor in April, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

Thomas Buckley,.....	25 50
Hiram Durand,.....	8 31
J. W. Raleigh,.....	8 75
Henry C. Greenleaf,...	13 13
W. Bridges,.....	2 62
John Smith,.....	12 69
Thomas O'Neil,.....	8 53
James Whitney,.....	11 38
Thomas Whipple,.....	12 69
George Goff,.....	12 69
Wm Martin,.....	9 62
A. Blake,.....	88
Andrew Johnson,.....	11 81
Simeon Whipple,.....	12 25
Martin Gleason,.....	11 81
Abiather Jones,.....	7 87
John Spurbeck,.....	2 19
Hugh Bagon,.....	12 50
William O. Shay,...	20 00
John Burns,.....	15 63
Michael McGibbons,...	15 62
H. Durand,.....	6 25
Horace Bracer,.....	6 00

248 72

Peter L. Cornell's check roll la-
bor in April, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

Peter L. Cornell,.....	33 00
Samuel L. Bateman,....	15 75
William Lyons,.....	14 00
Sylvester De Wolf,....	12 69
Royal De Wolf,.....	12 25
George Curser,.....	12 69
George W. Cornell,....	13 13

Carried forward,.....	\$113 51	\$12,133 67	\$24,288 73
-----------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$113 51	\$12,133 67	\$24,288 73
Joseph Macomber,.....	11 37		
James Wilson,.....	17 06		
Otis Van Valkenburgh,.	6 56		
Enos Boys,.....	1 31		
Randall McDougale,....	7 87		
James Allison,.....	13 13		
Elijah Day,.....	16 62		
Charles Witherby,.....	12 25		
Luke Byrne,.....	15 75		
Joel Carpenter,.....	88		
J. T. Cornwell,.....	7 44		
Stephen Mabey,.....	8 31		
Robert Osborn,.....	16 19		
V. R. Benjamin,.....	14 00		
William Stone,.....	11 37		
George H. Stone,.....	10 50		
John Ogden,.....	2 63		
James H. Curtis,.....	13 13		
George Beckley,.....	14 00		
Wallace Whited,.....	7 00		
Perly Whited,.....	6 12		
Charles Drummonds,..	2 63		
James Wilson,.....	2 62		
Linus Lee,.....	87		
Joseph Clark,.....	1 75		
John Morris,.....	88		
R. Huff,.....	1 50		

337 25

John Griffith's check roll labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

John Griffith,.....	28 50
Patrick Bracelin,.....	9 62
Patrick Maloney,.....	17 50
John Gawhon,.....	17 50
Michael Clark,.....	17 50
Thomas McCarty,.....	17 50
James McGovern,.....	17 50
John N. Wright,..	17 50
Timothy Dillon,.....	17 50
Daniel Cusher,.....	2 63
John McIlvelie,.....	3 06
Edmund Cushin,.....	2 63
James Burke,.....	17 50
Daniel Barry,.....	6 13
Michael Quinn,.....	17 50
Patrick Donahue,.....	17 50

Carried forward,.....	\$227 57	\$12,470 92	\$24,288 73
-----------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$227 57	\$12,470 92	\$24,288 73
James Hymes,	12 69		
Philip McCardell,	2 62		
William McVela,	16 19		
John Morris,	10 06		
Anthony Miles,	17 06		
Marris Rogers,	11 37		
Isaac Files,	40 00		

337 56

H. M. Waterman's check roll
labor in April 1850, widen-
ing and deepening the canal
west of Rochester, viz:

H. M. Waterman,	24 00
H. N. Orr,	14 00
John J. Harper,	6 56
Dennis Hard,	7 87
M. Thompson,	12 69
L. Lambert,	12 69
E. F. Rosebeck,	1 75
Sylvanus DeWolf,	1 75
J. P. Folts,	2 63
A. Vincient,	88
J. Vincient,	87
M. Wood,	88
Hiram Day,	10 06
H. Van Valkenburgh,	4 37
N. W. Robinson,	6 13
Nicholas Luce,	9 62
Andrew Wood,	87
Randall McDougall,	4 38
Royal DeWolf,	88
J. Roberts,	87
John Barnum,	3 50
J. Wells,	44
George Davis,	88
S. H. Bushnell,	87
Paul Cluchy,	88
George Ruckerfeller,	87
H. W. Perry,	2 19
Timothy Roscoe,	88
Joseph Clark,	1 31
Dennis Randall,	1 31
Sylvester Perry,	87
Spencer Downing,	88
H. Perry,	50
Dennis Hard,	1 00

140 13

Carried forward,	\$12,948 61	\$24,288 73
----------------------------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,..... \$12,948 61 \$24,288 73

Mark F. Williams' check roll
labor in April 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz:

Mark F. Williams,	28 50
William Harey,.....	15 75
L. D. Chapman,.....	16 62
Henry Royce,	7 88
Hiram Hall,.....	8 75
John Lawler,.....	16 62
Peter Lawler,.....	10 06
Alonzo Soles,	15 75
James Hayden,	16 62
Dennis Ring,.....	16 19
H. B. Hood,	13 56
William Hunt,.....	14 88
Luke Hunt,	5 25
John Hughes,.....	14 88
James Lovell,	13 13
Thomas Nixon,	11 37
Ebenezer Hovey,.....	6 88
Charles Davis,.....	6 56
William Hunt,.....	14 88

254 13

G. M. Updike's check roll labor
in April 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

G. M. Updike,.....	28 50
H. Clark,.....	3 94
C. E. Ruggles,.....	15 31
S. H. Maxon,	12 25
C. Maxon,	16 62
H. Miner,.....	15 31
E. Miner,.....	10 06
L. Warren,	8 75
A. Hood,	8 75
D. Burns,.....	16 63
P. Malally,.....	17 50
J. Kernan,	16 19
P. Powers,.....	16 19
S. Corbitt,	7 87
L. Preston,.....	14 88
H. S. Curtis,	1 75

210 50

Carried forward,..... \$13,413 24 \$24,288 73

Brought forward, \$13,413 24 \$24,288 73

J. A. Van Buskirk's check roll
labor in April 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz:

J. A. Van Buskirk,.....	23	25
Solomon Southwick,...	15	50
A. F. Ward,	8	31
Franklin Nelson,.....	8	31
George Warren,.....	8	31
A. Johnson,.....	12	69
Alexander Miller,.....	6	56
James Gretton,	14	44
Abijah Nicholas,.....	14	50
Robert Boyd,	14	00
John Miller,.....	12	25
John Spikerman,.....	5	25
Levi Harman,	8	31
Francis Nobles,.....	8	50
William Chipman,.....	15	50
Orson Dunning,	5	25
Charles Williams,	5	69
Thomas Gretton,	5	69
William Johnson,.....	10	50
Sylvester Reed,	3	94
George Green,.....	2	63
Oscar F. Wood,.....	5	25
Mason Conn,.....	1	75
Samuel Johnson,	1	31
James Barnett,.....		88
Elisha Culver,		87
William Robbins,.....	14	00

235 44

John McFarland's check roll la-
bor in April 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz:

John McFarland,.....	24	00
Thomas Cooley,.....	10	50
Samuel Lane,.....	11	81
Benjamin Luddington,..	12	25
Richard W. Allen,.....		88
Orson Chapman,.....	12	69
Lewis Burch,.....		44
John Neim,	2	63
William Luddington,..	12	25
Michael Welch,.....	13	12

Carried forward, \$100 57 \$13,648 68 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....\$100 57 \$13,648 68 \$24,288 73

George H. Marshall,... 1 75

Isaac Curley,..... 8 31

Patrick Conlon,..... 8 31

William Moren,..... 8 75

William Dryden,..... 8 31

Thomas Huton,..... 8 75

John Rurdon,..... 8 75

Edwin Tobin,..... 8 75

O. Cooley,..... 7 00

169 25

Alexander Patten's check roll,
labor in April, 1850, widen-
ing and deepening the canal
west of Rochester, viz :

Alexander Patten,..... 21 00

William Ackerman,.... 11 38

L. Ackerman,..... 11 37

James Cromwell,..... 10 06

Henry Cromwell,..... 10 06

William Ress,..... 11 37

Thomas Kneal,..... 10 94

Isaac Hamilton,..... 1 75

William Christian,.... 10 94

Newton Seely,..... 9 62

Stephen Virgo,..... 11 38

Samuel Hawley,..... 7 88

Bogert Cromwell, 10 94

Asa Butler,..... 2 63

Leman Handy,..... 7 44

Almond Olds,..... 11 38

Lansing Patten,..... 11 37

Clark Vaughn,..... 8 75

Samuel Virgo,..... 7 87

William Thompson,.... 2 62

Loomis Thompson, 8 75

Alexander Marana, 9 19

Thomas Corbit,..... 9 62

Henry Smith,..... 7 87

Alex. Marana, Jr., 7 00

D. Briggs, 6 13

239 31

Whitman Corbin's check roll la-
bor in April, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

Whitman Corbin,..... 39 00

Thomas Galligan, 21 00

Carried forward,..... \$60 00 \$14,057 24 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,	\$80 00	\$14,057 24	\$24,288 73
Mike Galligan,	18 38		
Richard Dobbins,	18 37		
John Carroll,	18 38		
Arthur Connelly,	18 37		
Mike Welsh,	9 63		
Daniel Delaney,	17 94		
Mike McCarthy,	17 94		
Bart Gagin,	17 50		
Dennis Hartnett,	19 25		
E. Fitzgerald,	18 38		
Mike Conklin,	20 56		
John Welsh,	17 06		
E. Moreland,	17 50		
Mike Cane,	18 37		
S. R. Olmstead,	1 31		
Franklin Corbin,	22 00		

330 94

James McCormick's check roll
labor in April, 1850, haying
wall in front of lock No. 4,
viz:

James McCormick,	27 13
John Menthan,	18 75
Pat Laughlain,	18 75
Henry McCormick,	18 75
James McKee,	15 00
Jeremiah Savage,	15 00
Michael Flynn,	15 00
John Clancy,	13 50
Samuel Burchill,	13 50
Michael McCormick, ...	6 13
J. Mulligan,	6 12
Samuel Attridge,	4 38
Samuel Kelby,	10 94
John Devroux,	12 03
Anthony O'Brien,	12 91
Henry Burns,	11 59
James Hennesy,	3 94
Thomas Cassady,	9 62
Dennis McCloy,	10 50
James Crothers,	7 87
Moses Warner,	1 31
Michael Beahan,	8 75
Thomas Keenan,	6 78
Francis Anderson,	3 94
John Kearney,	7 44
Wm. Hennesy,	8 75

Carried forward,	\$288 38	\$14,388 18	\$24,288 73
------------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,..... \$288 38 \$14,388 18 ~~\$24,288~~ 73

Wm. Blackman, 26 50

Henry Elliott, 7 00

321 88

A. J. Doty's check roll labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal, west' of
Rochester, viz :

A. J. Doty, 30 00

John Brahdick, 14 00

Dan Banning, 17 50

M. Wallace, 12 25

T. Smiddy, 18 37

T. Hurly, 18 38

Thomas Managh, 9 62

James Nary, 16 63

Thomas Glynd, 17 50

Pat Shanley, 16 62

D. Harty, 2 19

Michael Salmon, 16 63

C. Green, 10 50

M. Kolah, 18 37

Wm. Barclay, 16 63

A. Harty, 17 50

T. Corrigan, 9 19

E. Turley, 16 62

Thomas Early, 9 63

J. Early, 12 25

John Files, 2 62

Dennis Adams, 16 63

Nelson Cooper, 7 00

George Doty, 28 00

Benjamin Whipple, 12 00

366 63

James L. Perry's check roll, la-
bor in April, 1850, widening
and deepening the canal west
of Rochester, viz :

James L. Perry, 27 00

Thomas Cotter, 9 84

E. Sullivan, 9 63

Timothy Leary, 26 69

Morris Gay, 15 09

Daniel Herrington, 9 63

Patrick Mack, 12 03

Sydney Lynn, 5 69

Carried forward,..... \$115 60 \$15,076 69 ~~\$24,288~~ 73.

Brought forward,	\$115 60	\$14,076 69	\$24,288 73
William H. Coons,	4 81		
John Mulloy,	5 25		
Patrick Mather,	5 25		
Daniel Hogan,	5 25		
Michael Marther,	5 25		
William H. Hamil,	4 38		
Perron Woodruff,	3 50		
Zelotus Jennings,	4 37		
Thomas Berry,	88		
James Berry,	87		
Duncan Laing,	88		
Thomas Brown,	87		
William Whalen,	7 22		

164 38

S. Sherwood's check roll, labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz :

S. Sherwood,	24 00
F. McDonald,	12 69
James Ghoen,	14 00
Daniel Adams,	2 63
John Gault,	14 87
J. Luddington,	13 13
Michael Canley,	10 06
E. Fairbanks,	13 13
J. McKenry,	13 56
F. Nary,	13 56
S. Sexton,	3 94
M. Sullivan,	14 00
A. Crippen,	7 88
J. Buckley,	14 00
B. Whipple,	87
W. D. Page,	9 19
W. De Witt Page,	9 18
H. Bonny,	9 19
H. Richmond,	8 31
Miles Cauley,	14 00

222 19

Paul Himes' check roll, labor in
April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

Paul Himes,	30 00
Alexander Fagin,	2 62
John Mack,	16 19
Thomas Dishkin,	16 19

Carried forward,	\$65 00	\$14,463 26	\$24,288 73
------------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward.....	\$65 00	\$14,463 26	\$24,288 73
Patrick Dishkin,.....	15 75		
Edward Murray,.....	10 94		
Walter Welch,.....	5 25		
James Heren,.....	2 63		
Alfred Himes,	1 75		
William H. Coons,	3 94		
Sidney Lynd,.....	3 94		
Byron Woodruff,.....	7 00		
John O'Brien,	10 50		
Henry Lambert,.....	5 25		
Patrick Clary,.....	15 31		
Henry Himes,	1 75		
Thomas McGrath,.....	12 25		
Thomas Malcahy,.....	12 25		
Patrick McCamin,.....	11 15		
John Mahar,.....	9 19		
George Vandorn,.....	10 94		
Michael Pitcher,.....	1 50		

206 29

Joshua Davis' check roll, labor
in April, 1850, widening and
deepening the canal west of
Rochester, viz:

Joshua Davis,.....	25 50
D. Rhum,.....	14 87
J. Hartnett,	14 88
John McMahon,.....	14 87
F. Shihon,	14 88
M. Gilgan,.....	14 00
M. McCanley,.....	12 25
J. Brinan,.....	17 50
L. Wall,.....	9 62
A. Slocum,.....	12 69
S. Sweet,.....	15 75
O. Howard,.....	17 50
T. Naphon,	15 75
B. Thompson,	4 37
A. Annoh,.....	5 69
C. Sailor,.....	8 31
Wm. Annoh,.....	6 13
John Strong,.....	3 06
T. Teaf,.....	5 69
T. Chambers,.....	5 69
M. Armstrong,.....	5 25
L. Bisted,	5 25
Thomas Kellogg,.....	5 69
J. Corser,.....	87

Carried forward,.....\$256 06 \$14,729 55 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,.....	\$256 06	\$14,729 55	\$24,288 73
J. O. Barclay,.....	10 50		
H. Doty,.....	1 00		
M. Graves,.....	1 00		

268 56

William W. Smith's check roll,
labor in April 1850, building
a feeder at Tonawanda around
the lock, viz :

Theodore Snyder,.....	14 81
Dennis Gretzer,.....	18 37
George Myer,	16 50
Softis Colstine,.....	19 50
Francis Myer,.....	6 37
Michael Shoap,.....	19 50
James Newgent,.....	16 50
John Stevenson,.....	11 63
Henry Glider,.	14 25
Anthony Fix,.....	10 88
William Lynch,	12 75
Bush & Fanning,.....	24 00
Jacob Van Brunt,.....	40 50
Theron Patterson,.....	29 00
George Clark,	20 44
George Pauchot,	16 69
Daniel Powers,	11 25
John C. Titus,	10 00
Michael Isinsmith,.....	14 06
Christian Stalley,.....	10 69
Philip Dearman,.....	11 25
Joseph Colstine,	6 00
Garret Bowles,	16 50
Christian Dearman,....	14 81
Harrison Barber,.....	9 75
Hiram Dart,.....	7 50
Sam. C. Francis, Jr., ...	12 75
Thomas Nugent,.....	20 00
Philip Michaels,	15 00
Frederick Youngs,.....	14 25
Edward N. Briggs,	14 00
William W. Smith,	39 00
Geoge Wing,	31 25
D. S. Rundell,.....	25 62
Charles H. Calkins,....	25 63
Samuel Jerrold,	27 00
Jeremiah Sheffield,	22 78
Samuel Francis,.....	23 63
Christopher Swinger,...	22 25

Carried forward,.....	\$696 66	\$15,938 11	\$24,288 73
-----------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$696 66	\$15,938 11	\$24,288 73
Solomon Donaldson,...	25 25		
Samuel Barnes,	25 00		
Pardon Rouse,	24 50		
Lorin T. Day,	28 00		
Daniel Lathrop,	15 75		
Jacob Cupp,	19 69		
Jacob Minch,	19 50		
Jacob Walter,	15 75		
J. D. Lyon,	15 00		
John Sheffield,	16 88		
Frederick Buck,	11 25		
Walter Barton,	7 50		
Anthony Teakleman,...	13 31		
Christian Cupp,	15 75		
James Bailey,	22 12		
James Leidley,	18 00		
John Kerr,	18 00		
Mathias Colswat,	18 75		
Exile Goswold,	13 50		
George Muster,	17 25		
Adam Franklin,	11 62		
Frederick Walter,	6 00		
John Nugent,	18 94		

1,093 97

Joseph Ball's check roll, labor
in April 1850, putting in a
feeder at Black Rock dam,
viz :

Joseph Ball,	42 00
James Cleveland,	8 25
H. S. Larnard,	37 50
Gabriel Ernest,	29 38
Otis Pray,	14 69
George Anners,	21 87
Adam Knight,	27 50
Philip Baldinsberger,...	13 25
Jacob Zimmers,	20 25
Hamilton Glen,	13 50
William Welch,	24 50
William Steele,	12 47
Nicholas Brick,	20 78
Philander Wagner,	12 47
Daniel Loftis,	15 37
Joseph Simon,	7 88
Frederick Beyer,	7 87
Michael Shuler,	12 94

Carried forward,\$342 47 \$17,032 08 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,	\$342 47	\$17,032 08	\$24,288 78
Joseph Freus,.....	12 94		
Charles Fetter,.....	10 69		
Casper Heitzmon,.....	10 88		
John Shre,.....	7 88		
Jacob Myre,.....	8 62		
John Oatmar,	7 87		
Peter Fowl,.....	17 44		
Michael Glotes,.....	8 81		
Valentine Beck,.....	7 87		
Cornelius McCarty,....	11 44		
Jeremiah Mahoney,	10 50		
Patrick Flynn,....	6 00		
John Cook,.....	10 50		
Mathias Specing,.....	4 88		
Jacob Haist,.....	11 75		
Harvey W. Robe,	11 87		
Robert G. Curtis,.....	1 87		
Conrad Ship,.....	5 75		
John Lawrence,.....	12 38		
John Brown,.....	8 62		
Nicholas Minary,	11 63		
Frederick Jacob,.....	7 50		
John Fisher,	6 94		
John Barrett,.....	11 25		
Thomas O. Horen,.....	17 44		
John Campbell,.....	16 12		
Francis Alsich,	10 88		
Joseph Ball, 2d,	15 56		
Anthony Hume,.....	14 44		
Christian Jackman,	8 44		
Joseph Soog,	7 87		
Daniel Sugar,.....	13 31		
Frederick Winglesauce,	8 06		
Patrick Marley,	14 25		
Christian Real,.....	13 69		
George Gobbleman,....	10 87		
Philip Weaver,	6 94		
Peter Hoffman,.....	12 94		
John Baywinger,.....	16 50		
John Bellinger,.....	6 50		
John Ellicott,.....	52 00		
		814 16	
Carried forward,	\$17,846 24	\$24,283 72	

Brought forward,		\$17,946 24	\$24,288 78
• Sluman W. Harris' check roll labor in April 1850, repairing stone wall on section 1 and 2, and removing dam in ship ca- nal, viz:			
Sluman W. Harris,	42 00		
Dennis Collins,	9 00		
John Ragin,	15 00		
Walter Wall,	19 88		
Owen Deen,	18 75		
William Flannagan,	22 75		
Patrick Shea,	20 25		
Edward Mahar,	18 56		
Jerry Carvin,	16 50		
James Ryan,	14 25		
John Shanahan,	19 13		
Bryan Boyle,	17 63		
Patrick Wall,	9 56		
Edward McGawin,	16 31		
John Kendrick,	15 38		
Anthony Gardner,	15 00		
Dennis Shanahan,	9 00		
Andrew Ochalar,	5 62		
Cornelius O'Connell, ...	7 31		
Lawrence Wall,	18 37		
John Shea, ...	18 19		
Wm. Shea,	19 50		
Patrick Gawey,	17 81		
Patrick Hurley,	19 31		
Daniel Conner,	18 94		
Nicholas Carty,	18 38		
Thomas Canada,	18 56		
Nicholas Crosier,	16 12		
Samuel Eley,	60 00		
		537.06	
May 1. Ballou and Campbell, adverti- sing notice, &c.,		3 73	
A. M. Clapp & Co., printing propositions, &c.,		33 00	
Hiram Gardner, rent of land and damages,		140 00	
Pratt & Co., bill of hardware, .		47 68	
John Burkhard, lumber for feeder,		113 57	
2. Jacob Van Brunt, do do		351 54	
do do do		743 06	
May 4. George W. Hildreth, iron for valve gates,		128 78	
Carried forward,		\$19,944 66	\$24,288 78

Brought forward,		\$19,944 66	\$24,288 73
May 6.	H. F. McGlachlin, blacksmithing,	12 35	.
14.	North Western Ins. Co., insurance on weigh-house and scales,	29 50	
23.	Benjamin L. Northrup, building fence,	21 30	
	Miles Northrup, damage to crops,	44 29	
24.	H. E. Rochester & Co., water lime,	48 00	
	J. P. Millinn & Co., lumber for bulkhead,	112 52	
25.	Orrin Howes, timber for bulkhead,	21 30	
27.	Rhoda Tyler, by com., gravel used in 1844 and 1845,	75 00	
30.	James Smith, draining lands on section 12,	18 75,	
31.	Andrew Kimbell, moving and rebuilding fence, &c.,	12 00	
	John Jenkinson's check roll labor in May 1850, filling in earth at the new weigh-lock, Rochester, viz :		
	John Jenkinson,	45 00	
	Christopher Gannon, ...	27 12	
	Charles Mason,	24 50	
	Samuel Hayes,	24 94	
	John Swanton,	25 38	
	D. McTaggart,	24 50	
	Wm. J. Truesdale,	24 50	
	E. Truesdale,	25 37	
	Thomas Hackett,	24 50	
	Terence O'Brien,	17 50	
	Chris Gannon,	18 75	
	N. McTaggart,	24 50	
		306 56	
	S. Gray's check roll labor in May 1850, removing and fitting up State shop, at the new weigh-lock, viz :		
	S. Gray,	15 75	
	A. Davidson,	37 50	
	James Byrnes,	15 00	
	Michael Tool,	18 00	
	A. Richardson,	10 50	
Carried forward,		\$96 75	\$20,656 23 \$24,288 73

Brought forward,		\$96,75	\$20,656 23	\$24,283 72
	William Piercy,	2 63		
	John McFarland,	10 50		
	Nathaniel Bunn,	13 50		
	S. Gray,	7 50		
			130 88	
June 1.	W. W. Smith, materials and labor at coffer dam,		393 20	
	Silas Ball, materials and labor for culvert,		336 01	
12.	E. R. Jewitt & Co., publishing proposals,		23 40	
	E. R. Jewitt & Co., publishing proposals,		13 50	
15.	S. P. Clark, filling test pits, ...		40 00	
20.	J. L. Fish, water lime,		60 00	
	John McConnell & Co., stone for protection wall,		147 65	
29.	J. & J. H. Denio, publishing proposals,		12 20	
	Timothy Barnes & Co., timber for coffer dam,		78 60	
	James Byrne's check roll labor in June 1850, enclosing and fitting up new state shop at Rochester, viz:			
	James Byrnes,	39 00		
	A. Richardson,	39 00		
	A. Davidson,	27 00		
	C. A. Miller,	27 00		
	Richard Toal,	25 50		
	John McFarland,	25 50		
	H. Parkhurst,	9 00		
	J. Parkhurst,	7 50		
	S. Gray,	9 00		
			208 50	
	Erastus Aikin's check roll labor in June 1850, graveling tow-path on sections 3, 4 and 5, through mountain ridge, viz:			
	Erastus Aikin,	22 50		
	John Standish,	11 37		
	M. Mauson,	13 13		
	John O. Hare,	13 12		
	M. Farley,	12 25		
	S. Spring,	13 13		
	H. Dedenhov,	13 12		
	Carried forward,	\$98 62	\$22,090 17	\$24,283 73

Brought forward,.....	\$98 62	\$22,090 17	\$24,288 73
J. H. Rose,.....	13 13		
M. Kelly,.....	13 12		
James Cregen,.....	12 25		
John Black,.....	9 63		
E. Akin,.....	18 75		
		165 50	
July 2. Patrick Kimmitt, temporary oc- cupation of ropewalk and damages,		350 00	
Smith & Rowe, lumber,.....		91 24	
5. Patrick Mulligan, removing dwelling,.....		112 00	
16. Edwin T. Bridges, publishing proposals,		12 35	
29. C. Hendrix & Son, merchants' bill,		141 74	
John Jenkinsons' check roll la- bor in July 1850, filling in earth at the new weigh lock Rochester, viz:			
John Jenkinson,.....	43 50		
John Swanton,.....	25 38		
Christopher Gannon, ...	15 75		
Samuel Hayes,.....	25 37		
Thomas Hackett,.....	25 38		
D. M. Taggart,.....	25 37		
Neal M. Taggart,.....	25 38		
William J. Trousdell, ..	25 37		
E. Trousdell,	27 13		
Michel O'Brien,.....	25 37		
Joseph Brooks,.....	23 63		
George C. Chapman, ..	15 75		
William Williams,.....	24 50		
Chris Gandon,	18 12		
		346 00	
S. Gray's check roll labor in Ju- ly 1850, finishing the new state shop at Rochester, viz:			
S. Gray,	14 00		
A. Davidson,.....	31 50		
C. A. Miller,.....	31 50		
A. Richardson,.....	34 50		
James Byrnes,.....	43 50		
M. Toal,	21 00		
J. Mc Farland,.....	9 00		
		185 00	
Carried forward,		\$23,494 00	\$25,288 83

Brought forward,	\$23,494 00	\$24,288 73
Aug. 14. E. H. Munn, temporary damage to grocery, &c.,	100 00	
John Jenkinsons' check roll la- bor in August 1850, filling in earth at the new weigh lock, Rochester, viz:		
John Jenkinson,	48 00	
Charles Gannon,	28 00	
John Swanton,	26 69	
Samuel Hayes,	26 69	
James Brooks,	26 68	
Danil Mc Taggart,	28 00	
Michael Mc Taggart, ...	26 69	
Thomas Hackett,	26 68	
Samuel Mitty,	26 69	
William Trusdell,	26 69	
E. Trusdell,	28 00	
C. Gannon,	19 69	
	338 50	
Sep. 2. Smith & Rowe, lumber for weigh lock,	75 16	
10. P. B. Potter, materials used for weigh lock,	51 37	
20. Lee Mann & Co., printing and publishing proposals,	104 60	
Frederick Starr, furniture for weigh house,	26 75	
26. J. & J. H. Denio, publishing pro- posals,	5 65	
27. Croswell & Shaw, publishing proposals,	87 20	
30. Benjamin Folsom, driving piles in Ohio basin,	843 75	\$25,126 98

No. 10.

DAMAGES.

1849,		
Oct. 11. W. D. & G. W. Perrine, Lyons, Wayne county,	\$65 56	
1850,		
Feb. 20. William Hunter, Rochester, Monroe county,	670 00	
Justus & Henry Parkhurst, do	2,903 28	
Apr. 18. Charles J. Hill, do	334 66	
Carried forward,	\$2,973 50	\$49,416 71

	Brought forward,	\$2,973 50	\$49,415 71
Aug. 18.	Wm. C. Prindle & C. T. Amsden, Rochester, Monroe co. . .	363 76	
	Gideon W. Burbank, do ..	508 16	
	Harvey Ely, do ..	821 95	
	Horatio N. Curtis, do ..	132 61	
	Burtis & Syms, do ..	48 67	
	Daniel Graves, do ..	338 77	
	Joseph Hall, do ..	387 90	
19.	John Swift, do ..	1,014 30	
	John McFatrige, do ..	411 58	
20.	Daniel Cole, Palmyra, Wayne co	439 91	
	Jonas Parker, Lyons, do ..	668 45	
	Peter H ll, do do ..	297 68	
	Solomon Rundle, do do ..	357 43	
	Jacob Leach, do do ..	560 97	
	Superintendents of the poor of Arcadia and Lyons, Monroe co	1,421 55	
	Cary & Brainard, Sweden, do	1,096 75	
22.	Augustus H. Clark, do do	387 87	
	Daniel Clark, do do	461 97	
24.	Joseph W. & Horace Hopkins, Barre, Orleans co.,	1,645 94	
	Pierpont Dyer, do	836 02	
	William Gere, do	276 25	
May 1.	I. Price, Lockport, Niagara co.	459 53	
	2. Lockport Bank & Trust Co. do	2,592 50	
June 13.	Lydia Failing and others, Lyons, Wayne co.,	1,881 70	
	Wm. D. & G. W. Perrine, do	127 26	
15.	Wollford & Wall, Barre, Orl'ns co	310 50	
July 1.	T. W. Patchin, Buffalo, Erie co	993 75	
	2. Egbert Harvey, do do	196 17	
	Stephen W. Cadwell, do do	624 88	
	Oliver Reynolds, do do	497 25	
	Joseph Christopher, do do	596 70	
	Robert Pomeroy, do do	63 31	
	Alvan Brown, do do	221 00	
	Lydia Pomeroy, do do	63 31	
	Jesse Armstrong, do do	202 06	
	William T. Voorhees, do do	606 18	
	Daniel Kissam, do do	126 61	
	Alanson Robinson, do do	126 61	
	Robert T. Hawes, do do	130 18	
	Van Slyck, Allen & Gelston, do	560 33	
	Robert McPherson, do	130 18	
	Gideon D. Angelis, do	796 60	
	H. J. Huidekoper, do	442 00	
	Carried forward,	\$28,139 60	\$49,415 71

	Brought forward,.....	\$28,139 60	\$49,415 71
July 2.	N. Jones, Jr., Buffalo, Erie co.	221 00	
	Jacob G. Huntington, do	221 00	
6.	T. Rogers, Palmyra, Wayne co	1,580 80	
	Jonas B. Huxley, do	437 40	
	W. F. Jarvis, do	246 86	
	Henry and J. Williamson, do	155 42	
	John Smith do	20 59	
	Edward Piper, do	77 19	
	Walter Stevens, do	1,263 82	
	J. C. Petitt, do	333 95	
	John G. Ryckman, do	198 63	
	Foster, Jessup & Brown, do	2,125 25	
	David Glossender, do	128 65	
	Henry Jessup, do	150 00	
	Solomon Carter, do	66 90	
22.	Levi Allen, Buffalo, Erie co.,	866 04	
	Joy, Webster & Heywood, do	1,937 50	
	Joel Hall, do	430 67	
	Benjamin Fowler, do	287 30	
	Thomas Day, do	884 00	
	Francis De Long, do	331 50	
	Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co. do	670 89	
23.	Rachael Evans, do	1,438 11	
23,	Alfred Luce, Buffalo, Erie co.,	237 50	
24,	S. F. & P. P. Pratt, do	749 00	
	Susan Barton, do	265 20	
	Zebulon Ketchum, do	1,368 00	
		<hr/>	44,832 77

CONTRACTORS.

No. 241.	James D. Shuler, guard lock and gates on the Mountain Ridge,	7,733 68	
248.	John McConnell, lock 3 east of Rochester,	12,114 00	
269.	Squire Whipple, iron superstructure of rock, and Prime-street bridges in the city of Buffalo,	1,830 00	
286.	Wm. Buel, Jr., section 13 of Mountain Ridge,.....	7,466 57	
306.	Silas Ball, Rochester weigh lock, discharge culvert, slope and protection wall, excavation and embankment, &c., for new weigh house in the city of Rochester, and lock 1 east of Rochester,.....	19,296 18	
		<hr/>	
	Carried forward,	\$48,440 43	\$94,248 48

Brought forward,	\$48,440 43	\$94,248 48
307. John P. Smith, sections 3 and 4 Mountain Ridge,	12,239 00	
320. Montroville A. Harrington, abutments for a double track bridge in Main-street, at Brockport,	14 40	
324. Asa D. Wood & Co., Ohio basin, Buffalo,	19,575 00	
327. Elijah Ennis, section through the village of Palmyra,	28,578 00	
362. Duryee & Forsyth, weighing scales for the Rochester weigh lock,	3,555 00	
363. Harrington & Moore, abutments for Prime-street bridge over commercial slip in the city of Buffalo,	73 41	
379. Moses Baker, slip from Main and Hamburgh street canal to the basin in the city of Buffalo, ..	5,870 00	
381. Solomon Parmele, sec. 11 Moun- tain Ridge,	17,794 00	
389. Charles A. Daniels & Co., sec. 12 of do.	14,138 00	
390. Wm. Buell, Jr. & Co., sec. 13 of do.,	14,008 00	
391. Geo. H. Boughton, sec. 14 do..	16,261 00	
391½ Henry Barnes, ship lock at Black Rock dam, spring bridge at Ohio-street and superstructure of Elk-street bridge over slip in the city of Buffalo,	20,125 73	
392. Samuel T. Hall, Main and Ham- burgh-street canal, Buffalo, ..	215 00	
393. George Anthony, road bridges at Palmyra,	8,925 08	
394. M. M. White, iron superstruc- ture for Chicago-street bridge over Main and Hamburgh-st. canal, Buffalo,	3,058 10	
400. Asa T. Smith & Co., sections 1 and 2, Buffalo,	41,400 00	
406. Jonas W. Goodrich, Clyde lock,	11,135 00	
407. Benj. A. Andrew, lock No. 2 east of Rochester,	1,600 00	
410. Hinman & Lewis, sec. 5, Moun- tain Ridge,	5,703 00	
Carried forward,	\$272,708 15	\$94,248 48

Brought forward,	\$272,708 15	\$94,248 48
411. Briggs & Jones, iron truss, single track road bridge on Allen-street in the city of Buffalo,	4,690 00	
414. Ball & Barton, Erie basin, in the city of Buffalo,	30,845 00	
420. Clark & Ennis, lock 2 east of Rochester,	2,788 00	
	<hr/>	311,031 15
Amount expended by Jacob Hinds on the Erie canal enlargement,		<u>\$405,279 63</u>

Vouchers rendered by Frederick Follett, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 352.

Orville W. Storey, engineer, . . . \$5,597 50

No. 400.

J. P. Goodsell, engineer,

13,484 70	\$19,082 20
<hr/>	

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1850.

Jan'y 4. Poppe Cornelius, removing building,	125 00	
5. George W. Peck, docking timber,	1 00	
7. John I. Wiles, hauling stone, ..	212 50	
8. Morris M. Mann, 38 loads of sand,	23 75	
Benjamin Harter, blacksmithing and iron, ..	81 00	
10. George Yost, counsel fees before appraisers,	40 00	
15. Harmanus W. Peters & Albert Ward, damages to crops,	5 00	
17. James Henry, stationery,	3 50	
18. Ten Eyck & Co., publishing proposals, &c.,	44 46	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$536 21	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$536 21	\$19,082 20
Weed, Parsons & Co., printing for Canal Commissioners' office	366 74	
John Enders, building fence and temporary damage,	160 50	
Jan. 31. John Hoffman, rent of land,...	12 50	
John G. Spraker, damage to crops, &c.,	100 30	
John Roosevelt, timber and plank, Samuel Crawford's check roll labor in December, 1849, on the upper lock of the upper side cut, at West Troy, and section work connected there- with, viz :	379 97	
Edward Murray,	43 00	
Patrick Hoven,	46 50	
Peter Cox,	45 50	
John Dillon,	41 12	
Thomas Nolan,	41 13	
Patrick Murray,	23 75	
John Horraw,	58 75	
Luke Noon,	39 00	
Patrick Flemming,	45 50	
John Hasnielton,	39 37	
John Murphy,	35 00	
Michael McDonough, ..	56 25	
John Winters,	37 19	
Bernard Livey,	54 37	
Lewis Sincerny,	31 06	
Dominick Glancey,	34 50	
Francis Fitzgerald,	35 50	
Thomas McGrath,	30 63	
James Vaughn,	32 00	
Patrick Keefe,	25 81	
Thomas Fennell,	42 00	
Patrick Fennell,	20 00	
Michael Develin,	36 75	
John Casey,	16 63	
William Casey,	33 69	
Cornelius Sullivan,	19 25	
Michael Pender,	2 62	
Derby Maxfield,	20 13	
Cornelius Nihil,	20 12	
Patrick Curley,	16 19	
Patrick Costello,	34 56	
Joseph Cincerne,	31 50	
Patrick McGrath,	16 18	
Carried forward,	\$1,105 55	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$1,105 55	\$1,556 22	\$19,082 20
Dennis McKeever,	17 94		
Michael Murphy,	17 72		
Barnard Kelley,	17 28		
Stephen Curren,	16 40		
George O'Conner,	17 06		
Dominick Maloney,	16 40		
James Connell,	16 40		
Patrick Gillen,	15 53		
John Murray,	10 50		
Patrick Cofey,	18 15		
John Bensen, jr.,	15 75		
John Harrison,	7 65		
Timothy Cantlin,	7 65		
James McNamara,	7 65		
Peter Galihan,	7 65		
William Condon,	9 84		
John Maloney,	9 40		
George Malone,	9 40		
John Fitzgerald,	7 65		
Timothy Lynch,	7 65		
Michael Gallihan,	7 65		
Michael McNamara, ...	7 65		
John Burke,	7 65		
James Canan,	7 65		
Jeremiah Mahar,	5 91		
William Conderon,	7 44		
Edward McGuire,	7 21		
Thomas Moore,	6 78		
Patrick Griffin,	5 91		
George White,	32 37		
William Griffin,	22 50		
Patrick Kerney,	18 59		
James O'Neil,	19 90		
Michael Kerney,	20 34		
Patrick Clary,	19 90		
James Taggart,	19 47		
John Bensen,	19 46		
Daniel Berry,	19 69		
James Hayes,	19 68		
William Casey,	19 69		
Dennis Nelligan,	18 59		
Cornelius Hayes,	19 69		
John Kelly,	17 06		
Matthew Hayes,	17 28		
Michael Greny,	17 28		
James Downs,	15 53		
Patrick O'Brien,	14 66		

Carried forward,

\$1,774 75 \$1,556 22 \$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$1,774 75	\$1,556 22	\$19,082 20
John Gunicy,	14 66		
William Darmody,	9 40		
Hugh Durney,	12 90		
Patrick McDonough,	18 59		
George Kilbey,	19 68		
George Murphy,	17 94		
Michael Quinn,	19 90		
Thomas Cleary,	19 03		
John Cleary,	19 90		
John Gratton,	19 90		
John Burke,	19 69		
Bryan Kilduff,	18 15		
James McGrath,	18 16		
James O'Brien,	18 16		
Michael Cleary,	13 34		
Patrick Hidman,	14 65		

2,048 80

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in December 1849, removing
old lower lock at the upper
side cut at West Troy, viz :

James Cashin,	47 50
James Ryan,	8 75
Michael McNerney,	8 75
Patrick Cassidy,	8 31
James O'Conner,	8 31
Michael Graham,	8 75
James Hoyle,	8 75
Michael Ryan,	7 88
Patrick Ryan,	7 88
Thomas Ward,	7 88
James O'Rourke,	7 87
Michael Glenn,	6 56
James Lyons,	5 25
Peter Glenn,	5 00

147 44

S. A. Waterman's check roll,
labor in January 1850, on the
upper lock of the upper side
cut, and section work connec-
ted therewith, at West Troy,
viz :

S. A. Waterman,	36 00
James Downs,	10 68
Patrick Gillon,	10 50
James Gillihan,	10 32
John Mc Mahon,	9 00

Carried forward,	\$76 50	\$3,752 46	\$19,082 20
----------------------------	---------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,	\$26 50	\$3,752 46	\$19,082 20
Daniel Bearney,	9 37		
Michael Graham,	9 38		
Anthony Hart,	9 37		
James Lyons,	10 12		
John Curby,	9 37		
Edward O'Connor,	7 67		
John Kelly,	9 38		
James Taggart,	9 37		
Thomas McGraw,	9 38		
Thomas Ward,	9 37		
Michael Nelly,	9 00		
John Burke,	9 37		
John Mallowney,	9 38		
Richard O'Laughlin, ..	9 37		
James McNamara,	8 62		
Dennis McKeever,	9 37		
Michael Casney,	9 38		
Michael Sullivan, 1st, ..	9 37		
John Clary,	9 38		
Timothy Canlon,	9 37		
John Murray,	9 38		
James Callinan,	9 37		
William Casey,	9 38		
James O'Connell,	9 37		
Alexander Naughton, ..	9 38		
Patrick Carney,	9 37		
Matthew Hayes,	9 37		
Michael Gallahar,	9 37		
John Bensen,	10 13		
Thomas O'Niel,	9 37		
John Grattan,	9 37		
John Cooney,	9 37		
Michael McNancy,	8 25		
Morgan McDonough, ..	7 50		
Patrick O'Herin,	8 06		
Dominick Maloney,	9 37		
Michael Sullivan, 2d, ..	6 93		
Bryan Killduff,	6 75		
William Bratlan,	6 93		
Patrick Tole,	6 75		
Peter McCandrew,	7 13		
Felix McGanetty,	6 00		
Patrick Gaherty,	7 30		
Lyman Gilbert,	7 19		
Jeremiah Burger,	5 62		
Chas. H. Mitchell,	12 50		
Peter McGuire,	8 13		
Carried forward,	\$489 73	\$3,752 46	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$189 73	\$3,752 46	\$19,082 20
H. Greeman,	3 75		
Patrick McCormick,...	5 06		
Henry McGraugh,.....	7 30		
Patrick Tray,.....	2 81		
Patrick Grattan,	1 25		
James Calkins,	2 81		
James Ryan,.....	2 81		
Michael Hayes,	2 81		
Michael Welch,	2 81		
Henry Wallan,	2 81		
Barney Smith,	2 06		
Michael Crow,.....	2 06		
James Tulley,.....	2 06		
Richard Sun,	1 31		
James Hoy,	1 31		
Lawrence Brennan,....	75		

533 50

Wm. J. Kouger's check roll la-
bor in January, 1850, building
docking at Castle creek, viz:

W. J. Kouger,.....	8 00
Jacob B. Flint,.....	6 00
Peter Brown,.....	6 00
John W. Jenkins,	1 13
Henry Miller,	6 00
Jeremiah Rogers,.....	3 00
Barney Ragon,	3 00
William Barrigan,.....	3 00
William N. Kneaskern,.	3 00
Dennis Elliot,.....	3 00
John N. Duxtader,.....	3 00
Aaron Platts,,.....	1 50
Peter B. Burlingame,..	3 00
Cornelius Shehen,	3 00
Timothy Shehen,	3 00
James Flynn,	2 63
Michael Colligan,	3 00
John White,.....	3 00
Patrick Ryan 1st,.....	2 63
Michael Horn,	3 00
James Mc Cabe,.....	3 00
Henry Reps,.....	3 00
John Shuman,	8 00
James Keegan,.....	3 00
Timothy Reardon,	3 00

Carried forward,.....	\$84 89	\$4,285 96	\$19,082 20
-----------------------	---------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....		\$84 89	\$4,285 96	\$19,082 20
John A. Staring,.....		3 00		
Thomas Calligan,.....		2 25		
James Gidday,.....		1 88		
Patrick Ryan, 2d,.....		1 50		
James Kinehan,.....		1 50		
Henry Van Allen,.....		1 13		
John Smith,.....		6 00		
William Platt,.....		3 00		
John W. Green,.....		3 00		
Michael Marney,.....		3 00		
Samuel Davison,.....		3 00		
John Shehen,.....		3 00		
Sidney Green,.....		3 00		
Wells Sponable,.....		3 00		
John J. Pettibone,.....		3 00		
John A. Smith,.....		3 00		
Darby Day,.....		3 00		
Arnold Walrath,.....		2 25		
Rabbi Van Alstyne,.....		2 25		
William G. Jenkins,.....		1 50		
Patrick Manon,.....		1 50		
William Wands,.....		75		
John Manan,.....		38		
John Lintner,.....		1 50		
Elisha Van Alsyne,.....		4 00		
D. B. Van Alstyne,.....		4 00		
Peter Green,.....		5 00		
Lyman Green,.....		4 00		
James Owens,.....		4 00		
John Joyce,.....		3 00		
David Van Alstyne,.....		3 00		
Felix Green,.....		3 00		
Alfred J. Wagner,.....		5 00		
			177 28	
Feb. 2.	John Enders, use of land,.....		16 08	
	Peter W. Holmes, straw to protect masonry,.....		1 00	
	Peter Maguire, timber for pick handles,.....		1 00	
	J. M. Barnard, rollers for moving stone,.....		4 50	
5.	P. G. Webster, services as attorney, &c.,.....		50 00	
6.	John Savin, blacksmithing,....		115 68	
	John Woodard pick handles,..		2 25	
15.	S. S. Riggs, publishing proposals,		3 50	
Carried forward,.....			\$4,657 25	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,.....	\$4,657 25	\$19,082 20
Feb. 25. W. Holland, publishing propo- sals,	7 20	
Thomas Hopper, iron pipes,....	240 60	
Catharine Titus, moving house and damages,.....	172 00	
26. Anthony Frasier, driving piles between locks 14 and 15,....	18 80	
Seeley Patterson, use of land and damages,.....	30 00	
Martin Swart, do for depositing stone,	41 44	
Daniel Spraker, earth for lining,	77 52	
James T. Smith's check roll, la- bor in February, 1850, on lock 36, viz:		
Stephen Hunt,.....	14 25	
John Daly,.....	8 44	
Thomas Harden,.....	10 69	
Daniel Conner,.....	10 69	
Timothy O'Brien,	10 69	
Daniel Farrell,.....	10 69	
John Ragan,	10 69	
James Cunningham, ...	9 75	
James Hughs'	10 69	
Timothy McCarty,.....	9 75	
Martin Welch,.....	9 00	
Jerry Carroll,	9 00	
Michael Larkins,.....	9 00	
Lary Rider,	6 75	
John O'Brien,	6 75	
Michael Gettings,	6 75	
Thomas Fox,	6 75	
Patrick Gorman,	9 75	
Thomas Harden,.....	9 00	
Elibu Warner,	6 00	
Emmett Warner,.....	6 00	
Ebenezer Gage,.....	6 00	
	197 08	
James Sanders' check roll, labor in February, 1850, on lock No. 36, viz:		
Charles Green,.....	\$6 38	
Charles Barse,.....	7 44	
Thomas Harden,.....	17 00	
Abram Quackenboss,...	6 38	
Joseph G. Saunders, ...	10 63	
Patrick Hassett,.....	19 13	
Thomas Lahe,.....	19 18	
Carried forward,.....	\$86 09	\$5,441 89
		\$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$86 09	\$5,441 89	\$19,082 20
John Churchill,	8 50		
William Eysaman,	9 56		
Abram Eysaman,	10 63		
John Baner,	4 25		
Jacob Winne,	2 13		
John Eysaman,	4 25		
Ira Eysaman,	11 69		
Elihu Warner,	6 38		
Henry Fox,	8 50		
Seth Fox,	8 50		
Jacob Nellis,	2 13		
Abraham Failing,	2 13		
John W. Griffing,	10 63		
Jacob Kellar,	7 44		
Joseph H. Wilcox,	11 25		
Hiram Bigsby,	3 50		
Dow Dorne,	3 94		
Parley Richmond,	5 31		

206 81

William J. Kougher's check roll,
labor in Feb'y, 1850, building
docking at Castle creek, viz:

Wm. J. Kougher,	\$46 00
Jacob B. Flint,	33 00
Peter Brown,	34 50
John W. Jenkins,	32 25
Martin S. Hudson,	27 00
Chauncey H. Eaton,	22 50
Richard Walden,	12 75
William A. Knieskern,	25 50
John J. Cummings,	11 25
Thomas Mullin,	9 75
James W. Hopkins,	26 44
Wilson Jenkins,	20 50
George H. Hawn,	15 00
Jeremiah Rogers,	21 50
Cornelius Fero,	10 00
Myron C. Casler,	17 63
Jacob A. Roof,	11 50
Solomon Bower,	10 00
Alfred J. Wagner,	42 00
Cornelius Cornine,	4 50
John Smith,	37 50
William Platts,	16 50
John W. Green,	15 38
Michael Manny,	16 50
Samuel Davison,	18 00
John Shehen,	18 75

Carried forward,	\$556 20	\$5,648 70	\$19,082 20
----------------------------	----------	------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$556 20	\$5,648 70	\$19,082 20
Sydney Green,.....	18 00		
John I. Pettibone,.....	17 81		
John A. Smith,.....	15 75		
Derby Day,.....	18 75		
Arnold Walrath,.....	12 00		
Samuel Page,.....	10 69		
Rabbi Van Alstyne,.....	17 25		
William G. Jenkins,....	17 25		
Patrick Mauon,.....	15 75		
John Manon,.....	15 75		
Wm. Wands,.....	15 00		
Jacob P. Holligas,.....	16 13		
Nicholas L. Van Alstyne,	18 00		
Livi Walrath,.....	5 25		
Sanford Green,.....	6 38		
Andrew Murphy,.....	7 50		
Walter Green,.....	6 00		
James Tobin,.....	12 75		
Arthur Jones,.....	2 08		
Jonas Pickart,.....	14 25		
William Green, jr.....	5 25		
George Bass,.....	2 44		
Levi Roof,.....	10 31		
Henry Bonsted,.....	13 50		
Ephraim Miller,.....	1 13		
Thomas Shannon,.....	9 00		
Henry Miller,.....	37 50		
Barney Ragon,.....	18 38		
William Barrigan,....	18 19		
Dennis Elligot,.....	18 75		
John N. Doxtader,....	16 31		
Aaron Platts,.....	18 00		
Peter B. Burlingame,..	13 50		
Cornelius Shehan,.....	18 38		
Timothy Shehan,.....	18 75		
James Flynn,.....	9 75		
James Rickard,.....	1 50		
Michael Colligan,.....	16 50		
John White,.....	15 00		
Patrick Ryan, 1st.....	15 00		
John O'Brien, 1st,....	16 13		
Michael Horn,.....	15 00		
James McCabe,.....	15 75		
Henry Raps,.....	16 13		
James Shuman,.....	15 00		
James Keegan,.....	15 75		
Timothy Reardon,.....	15 75		
John A. Stanring,.....	18 00		

Carried forward.....\$1,223 17 \$5,648 70 \$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$1,223 17	\$5,648 70	\$19,082 20
Thomas Colligan,	13 50		
James Gilday,	18 00		
Patrick Ryan, 2d	15 00		
James Kinahan,	18 38		
Henry Van Allen,	17 81		
Andrew Carey,	9 00		
Michael Reardon,	17 25		
Michael Lake,	16 50		
John O'Brien, 2d	15 38		
Oda Ragon,	12 75		
Patrick O'Keefee,	9 00		
Leeman Bascon,	8 81		
William Steele,	5 25		
Michael Golden,	13 50		
Wm. Young,	6 75		
Joseph Doxstader,	12 00		
John D. Platt,	8 63		
James Dillon,	9 00		
Peter Schuyler,	7 50		
Lester Schuyler,	7 50		
Oliver Green,	2 63		
Christopher Denmark, ..	2 06		
John Ehle,	6 00		
Jacob Wick,	6 00		
William H. Armstrong, ..	9 75		
Benjamin Chandler, ...	7 88		
Solomon Zimmerman, ...	6 00		
David Gray,	6 00		
James Owens,	7 00		
Lester Green,	4 00		
Wm. Green, jr.,	21 00		
Ephraim Miller,	3 50		
Elisha Van Alstyne,	1 00		
		1,547 50	
Mar. 1. Deodatus Wright, services as counsel before Canal Apprai- sers,		100 00	
4. Laurin Ford, services as counsel before arbitrators,		25 00	
13. John Kritser, sharpening drills, George Ashley, powder, &c., ..		1 91	
Daniel Stewart, repairing tools, McChesney, Freeman &c., tools, &c.,		59 24	
P. & E. Reed, tools, &c.,		5 51	
N. W. Haverly, damage to crops, &c.,		27 78	
		10 37	
		59 95	
Carried forward,	\$7,485 96		\$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$7,485 96	\$19,082 20
Mar. 13. C. C. Hegeman, repairing boat,	23 44	
14. Barnes & Hinman, damage to mill in Whitestown,	980 50	
William B. Walton, building fence,	40 00	
18. Nicholas Vandebogert, building fence,	87 50	
19. C. & R. Wemple, occupation of land and damages,	92 01	
22. Calvin H. Lake, lumber for road bridge,	28 76	
Joseph Sholl, stone, for filling in, docking and powder,	14 13	
Z. Green & Co., timber, &c., for docking,	179 15	
23. William Green, stone for filling in docking,	15 50	
Thomas Reed, do	8 00	
Arthur Jones, do	11 00	
D. B. Van Alstyne, do	12 00	
Alexander Fox, do	10 50	
Elisha Van Alstyne, do	4 50	
Moses Walrath, do	34 00	
Lemuel Crofoot, white oak tim- ber for docking,	14 40	
Ephraim Miller, stone for filling in docking,	20 00	
John Shall, do	12 00	
Peter Green, do	49 38	
James Rice, hemlock timber for docking,	196 37	
John Sholl, pine do	180 60	
John Sholl, stone for filling in decking,	28 38	
David Van Alstyne, do	9 00	
John P. Smith, hemlock timber for docking,	244 68	
N. L. Van Alstyne, labor exca- vating,	3 00	
Oliver Green, do	3 00	
Abram Owens, pine timber for bridges,	5 20	
Jacob J. Sholl, stone for filling in decking,	26 38	
Josiah Sholl, do	6 00	
Henry Staats, do	31 50	
Sylvester All, do	9 38	
Carried forward,	\$9,866 22	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$9,866 22	\$19,082 20
Mar. 23. Cornelius Dennis, stone and plank for filling in docking,	13 39	
Lyman Green, do	58 00	
Jonas Rice, do	22 88	
Felix Green, Jr., do	57 00	
Ambrose Cook, hemlock timber for docking,	324 96	
26. Thomas Countryman, use and occupation of land,	158 53	
Barney Becker, do	102 48	
27. McChesney, Freeman & Co., tools for docking,	17 44	
John P. Smith, hemlock timber for docking,	143 15	
James Feeter & Co., crowbars for excavating,	9 68	
James Van Alstyne, shovels for excavating,	5 75	
George Ashley, merchant's bill,	298 60	
Henry Miller's check roll labor in March, 1850, building docking at Castle creek, viz :		
Henry Miller,	20 25	
William Barrigan,	10 50	
Dennis Elligott,	11 25	
John N. Doxtader,	9 00	
Aaron Platts,	9 75	
P. B. Burlingame,	5 63	
Cornelius Shehen,	10 13	
Timothy Shehen,	9 00	
John O'Brien, 1st,	5 25	
John A. Stanring,	8 25	
James Gilday,	4 50	
James Kinnehan,	5 25	
Henry Van Allen,	3 75	
Michael Rearden,	5 25	
Michael Lehe,	5 25	
John O'Brien, 2nd,	5 25	
Joseph Doxtader,	5 63	
James Dillon,	5 25	
Peter Schuyler,	4 88	
Lester Schuyler,	3 75	
Thomas Colligan,	6 00	
William Steele,	1 13	
Jeremiah Rogers,	3 75	
James Keegan,	3 75	
John Shuman,	2 63	
Carried forward,	\$165 03	\$11,078 08
		\$19,082 20

Brought forward, \$165 03 \$11,078 08 \$19,082 20

Barney Ragon, 10 50

James McCabe, 2 25

Conrod C. Winne, 13 00

Wells Sponable, 12 00

202 78

John Smith's check roll, labor
in March 1850, building dock-
ing at Castle creek, viz :

John Smith, 19 50

William Platt's 9 75

John W. Green, 5 25

Samuel Davison, 9 38

John Shehen, 7 50

Sidney Green, 5 25

John J. Pettibone, 8 63

Darby Day, 6 00

Arnold Walrath, 2 25

Rabbi Van Alstyne, 6 38

Jacob P. Helligas, 5 25

N. L. Van Alstyne, 9 75

Jonas Pickert, 1 50

Henry Bonsted, 4 50

Samuel Page, 5 25

Benjamin Chandler, 3 38

William W. Armstrong, 3 00

Jacob Wick, 2 25

David Gray, 3 75

William Wands, 1 50

Philip Rowndorf, 6 00

Wilson Jenkins, 1 50

William Green, Jr., 3 00

George Sickles, 2 00

Ephraim Miller, 3 00

Lester Green, 1 00

James Owens, 12 50

149 02

James T. Smith's check roll, la-
bor in March 1850, at lock 36,
viz :

Stephen Hunt, 25 31

James Hughes, 19 69

John Daley, 17 50

Thomas Harden, 20 13

Daniel Conner, 19 25

Timothy O'Brien, 17 94

Daniel Farrell, 12 91

Carried forward, \$132 73 \$11,429 88 \$19,082 20

Brought forward,.....	\$132 73	\$11,429 88	\$19,082 20
John Ragan,.....	19 69		
James Cunningham,....	18 83		
Timothy McCarty,....	20 56		
Martin Welch,.....	18 82		
Jerry Carroll,.....	18 38		
Michael Larkin,.....	16 19		
Larry Rider,.....	17 06		
John O'Brien,.....	17 94		
Michael Gettings,.....	17 50		
Patrick Gorman,.....	18 38		
James Dillon,.....	11 16		
Peter Emmel,.....	10 94		
Henry Sanders,.....	7 44		
Dennis Collins,.....	10 06		
James O'Brien,.....	7 88		
Daniel O'Brien,.....	15 00		
Anthony Tracy,.....	6 78		
Jerry Murray,.....	6 56		
John O'Brien, 2d,....	6 12		
Thomas Harden,.....	27 50		
Elisha C. Warner,....	6 50		
Thomas Leahy,.....	7 00		
Patrick Hassett,.....	22 00		
Thomas Fox,.....	20 63		
John Anderson,.....	28 00		
Joseph R. Chapman,...	27 00		
Joseph H. Wilcox,....	27 00		
Augustus Roffenot,....	26 00		
Leonard House,.....	25 00		
Chauncey Shell,.....	17 50		
William Briggs,.....	14 00		
Patrick Kelly,.....	15 00		
James Shaw,.....	18 00		
Leonard Boyer,.....	20 00		
Patrick Smith,.....	15 00		
Thomas Kelly,.....	12 00		
Wells Sponable,.....	10 88		
Timothy Pette,.....	5 75		

742 33

Carried forward,..... \$12,172 21 \$19,082 20

Brought forward,		\$12,172 21	\$19,082 20
Benjamin Weatherwax's check roll, labor in March 1850, ta- ing out abutments of Spencer's old bridge, viz :			
Benjamin Weathwax, ..		18 00	
Nicholas Wolaver,		10 00	
Alfred Shafer,		7 44	
Frederick Byers,		7 88	
Andrew Myers,		7 87	
George Manahan,		7 88	
Luther Hart,		7 00	
James Holihan,		5 25	
John Farrell,		5 25	
Bartley Heffrin,		3 94	
Nathan Jeffries, ...;		4 37	
T. P. Hart,		27 00	
N. R. Burtee,		5 50	
		<hr/>	
		117 38	
April 3.	Michael Ronan, common labor,	8 00	
	Robert Mack, do	8 00	
	Philip Smith, do	7 75	
	Michael Mangan, do	8 00	
	Philip Croulay, do	8 00	
	Michael O. Keefe, do	6 50	
	Andrew Vickars, do	8 00	
	James Murray, do	7 75	
	John Kane, do	7 75	
	Simeon Cunliff, Jr., blacksmith- ing,	15 86	
	Dennis Moylan, common labor,	8 00	
4.	Cornelius N. Van Evera loss of use of bridge, &c.,	77 90	
5.	James Riggs, publishing propo- sals,	7 20	
6.	George Sullivan, removing, rais- ing and re-setting shop,	80 00	
	Oren Delaware, removing and raising barn,	86 50	
11.	Robert Roe, hauling stone,	10 63	
	Rufus D. Jones, hemlock timber,	17 13	
	John Chapman, drawing stone,	6 38	
	Alfred Schuyler, team labor, ...	6 00	
	John Van Lawren, do	2 50	
12.	John D. Moyer, blacksmithing,	31 26	
	Joseph Sterling, stone to protect banks,	15 35	
		<hr/>	
Carried forward,		\$12,724 05	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,		\$12,724 05	19,082 20
	Sanford Sterling, stone to protect bank,	6 11	
	Langley Graham, moving bee house, &c.,	14 00	
19.	Lansing Wick, check roll labor,	6 75	
20.	Henry I. Walrath, stone for docking,	19 50	
	James Merriman & Co., damage to mill,	241 50	
22.	C. & R. Wemple, use of land,	16 75	
	Thomas Richard, raising grocery,	85 00	
30.	France & Carton, gas fixtures for weigh-house at Utica,	141 60	
	James T. Smith's check roll, labor in April 1850, at lock 36, viz :		
	Stephen Hunt,	15 75	
	James Hughes,	17 06	
	John Daley,	11 81	
	Thomas Harden,	16 19	
	Daniel Conner,	12 69	
	Timothy O'Brien,	14 44	
	Daniel Terrill,	10 50	
	John Ragan,	9 19	
	James Cunningham,	14 00	
	Timothy McCarty,	16 19	
	Martin Walsh,	15 97	
	Jerry Carroll,	11 81	
	Michael Larkin,	11 31	
	Larry Rider,	11 81	
	John O'Brien,	14 44	
	Michael Gettings,	11 31	
	Patrick Gorman,	15 75	
	Thomas Fox,	21 00	
	Peter Emmel,	14 88	
	Henry T. Sanders,	7 88	
	Dennis Collins,	12 25	
	James O'Brien,	14 88	
	Anthony Tracy,	16 19	
	Jerry Murray,	16 19	
	John O'Brien, 2d,	12 69	
	William Caldwell,	5 00	
	John McLocklin,	2 63	
	Edward Linner,	2 63	
Carried forward,		\$356 44	\$13,255 26
			\$19,082 20

Brought forward,.....	\$356 44	\$13,255 26	\$19,082 20
James Conner,.....	6 13		
Peter Durfee,.....	2 63		
Patrick Gerry,.....	2 63		
John Anderson,.....	19 00		
Joseph R. Chapman,..	24 00		
Joseph H. Wilcox,....	24 00		
Augustus Roffenot,....	24 00		
Leonard House,.....	24 00		
James Shaw,.....	12 00		
Leonard Boyer,.....	19 00		
Chauncey Shell,.....	19 00		
Daniel O'Brien,.....	9 00		
Patrick Smith,.....	10 50		
Thomas Kelly,.....	10 50		
William Briggs,.....	20 00		
Wells Sponable,.....	19 00		
Patrick Kelly,.....	23 00		
Thomas Harden,.....	36 00		
Patrick Hassett,.....	34 50		
Thomas Laheigh,.....	27 00		
Elihu C. Warner,.....	14 00		
Thomas Sponenburgh,..	9 00		
John Jones,.....	14 88		
John W. Jones,.....	12 75		
Myron Casler,.....	75		
Gardner Dean,.....	2 25		
Jacob Loucks,.....	2 00		
S. M. & A. Richmond,.	8 50		
John W. Griffin,.....	2 00		
Edward Casey,.....	88		
Patrick Hurley,.....	88		
John Cantlin,.....	88		
Philip Fitzgibbons,....	88		
		791 98	

Daniel Neff's check roll labor in
April, 1850, repairing a leak
in Ernest culvert, viz :

Daniel Neff,.....	2 00
William Johnson,.....	1 25
Dowe Christiania,.....	1 25
John S. Page,.....	1 25
Patrick Jones,.....	1 25
John Carter,.....	1 25
John Marrell,.....	1 25
Jeremiah Fahay,.....	1 25
Stephen Conner,.....	1 25
John Connelly,.....	1 25

Carried forward,.....	\$13 25	\$14,047 24	\$19,082 20
-----------------------	---------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....	\$13 25	\$14,047 24	\$19,082 20
Leander Kellogg,.....	1 25		
Barnard Riley,.....	1 25		
Aaron Niles,.....	1 25		
William Cabry,.....	1 25		
Jackson Williams,.....	1 25		
James Van Antwerp,...	1 25		
James Severs,.....	1 25		
James Lavan,.....	1 25		
John Lavan,.....	1 25		
James Griffin,.....	1 25		
John Carey,.....	1 25		
Edward Stoppleton,....	1 25		
Patrick Cunningham,...	1 25		
Patrick Conner,.....	1 25		
William Hofan,.....	1 25		
Morris Truman,.....	2 50		
D. L. Bartholomew,...	2 50		
Alfred Degraff,.....	2 50		
Walter Dart,.....	2 50		
George T. Simmons,...	2 50		
John I. Degraff,.....	1 25		
Henry Guiles,.....	2 50		
Lewis Bugsby,.....	4 50		
Michael Noonan,.....	1 25		
John Barry,.....	1 25		
Thomas Ireland,.....	2 50		
Richard Ireland,.....	1 25		
Henry C. Van Wormer,.	1 25		
Edward Cook,.....	1 25		
Albert A. Bovee,.....	4 50		
Robert Jones,.....	2 50		
James Degroff,.....	2 50		
Alexander McClary,...	1 25		
John Bradt,.....	1 25		
Patrick McGully,.....	1 25		
Martin Bracker,.....	1 25		
Richard Whitwell,.....	1 25		
George Hewitt,.....	1 25		
Paris O'Brien,.....	1 25		
Patrick Code,.....	1 25		
Philip Dwyre,.....	1 25		
Harmanus Van Heusen,.	1 25		
Francis Stewart,.....	2 50		
Daniel S. Lord,.....	2 50		
Henry Crawford,.....	2 50		
Thomas Roat,.....	2 50		

Carried forward,..... \$93 50 \$14,047 24 \$19,082 20
 [Senate, No. 97.] 13

Brought forward,.....		\$93 50	\$14,047 24	\$19,082 20
Sylvester D. Alvord,....		4 50		
Aaron Peck,.....		1 25		
Wm. McClary,..		10 13		
Wm. H. Early,.....		2 50		
			111 86	
May 10.	John Disney, materials and labor,	18 13		
11.	Limen & Rowe, blacksmithing,.	51 11		
	Philip Smith, common labor,...	10 50		
	John Kane, do	2 33		
	Andrew Murtaugh, stone cutting,	60 50		
	Philip Flavin, do	58 50		
	James Murray, common labor,.	12 50		
	John Kane, do	8 00		
	Halsey Woodruff, materials, &c	6 32		
	E. Corning & Co, do	35 26		
	Croswells & Shaw, publishing proposals.....	32 30		
13.	D. & E. Petrie, lumber, &c.,...	93 88		
14.	James O'Brien, labor at Castle creek,	3 75		
	McChesney & Co., blacksmithing,.....	30 70		
	John Van Loren, labor,.....	3 25		
	George Ashley, merchant's bill,	50 27		
	Daniel Stewart, labor, &c.,....	5 13		
	Peter Schuyler, do	3 94		
	G. B. Young & Co., do	4 12		
	Daniel Campbell, blacksmithing,	110 95		
	P. & E. Reed, iron, nails, &c.,.	12 65		
	Wm. McClary, materials used at leak in culvert,.....	17 50		
15.	Uriah Holby, materials for drain at Whitestown,	40 00		
	William Benedict, materials and labor,	14 60		
21.	Roberts & Sherman, publishing proposals,.....	7 20		
31.	Henry G. Chamberlain, materials and labor in re-fitting and repairing weigh-lock at Albany,	90 86		
Carried forward,.....			\$14,943 37	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,		\$14,943 37	\$19,082 20
William J. Kouger's check roll, labor in May 1850, building road bridge at Davis' on Cana- joharie level, viz :			
William J. Kouger, ...		15 00	
Jacob B. Flint,		11 25	
Simeon Rouse,		5 50	
William J. Davis,		5 50	
Robert Rouse,		3 50	
Cornelius Fero,		5 50	
L. N. Keeler,		5 50	
George H. Hawn,		6 50	
George Allen,		11 00	
		69 25	
June 5.	William I. Skinner, bill of lumber,	14 22	
6.	Jacob M. Vedder, building fence,	55 50	
	Lyman & Rowe, blacksmithing,	7 12	
13.	William Green, labor and mate- rials,	13 95	
18.	Rumen's & Parker, do and do repairing and re-fitting weigh- house at Albany,	460 87	
19.	James H. Turner, bill of cast- ing,	5 00	
20.	S. M. & A. Richmond, cement &c., for lock 36,	105 38	
	Henry Wilson, team labor,	11 69	
27.	A. J. Rowley & Co., publishing proposals,	17 10	
	Peter Vandenburg, use of land for depositing materials,	20 46	
	Wm. & Robert Early, rent of ground for depositing stone, ..	15 00	
	William McClary, rent of ground for depositing materials,	10 23	
	James Cashin's check roll, labor in June 1850, at upper lock of the upper side cut at West Troy, viz :		
	Patrick Kearney,	12 25	
	Dennis McKeever,	19 03	
	John Murphy,	16 41	
	Michael Murphy,	17 28	
	Thomas Moore,	16 41	
	Patrick Cassidy,	18 59	
Carried forward,		\$99 97	\$15,749 14
			\$19,082 20

Brought forward,	\$99 97	\$15,749 14	\$19,082 20
James Downs,	13 78		
James Ray,	13 34		
William Casey,	18 59		
Daniel Berry,	12 91		
Patrick McGrath,	18 59		
Thomas Malone,	12 47		
Patrick Hetherman,	9 84		
George Kelly,	16 41		
Michael Hayes,	3 94		
James Duffy,	18 16		
Daniel Lynch,	16 41		
John Malone,	11 59		
James Connell,	13 34		
Jeremiah Mahar,	10 72		
Thomas Smith,	17 28		
Patrick Garrotty,	7 44		

314 78

James Cashin's check roll, labor
in June 1850, on the upper
lock at the upper side cut,
West Troy, viz :

James Cashin,	50 00
Patrick Flemming,	42 50
Patrick Horan,	42 50
Peter Glenn,	42 50
Peter Cox,	41 50
James Vaughn,	37 50
Thomas Fennel,	42 00
Patrick Quinn,	41 00
Timothy Gedding's,	33 68
Andrew Murter,	37 50
Dennis Egan,	24 94
John Brazil,	42 50
Patrick Curley,	37 50
Michael Devlin,	25 81
James Sullivan,	21 44
James Fitzpatrick,	26 69
John Horan,	40 63
Michael McDonough, ..	41 88
Bernard Day,	26 88
Daniel Murray,	3 13
John Boyle,	9 38
James Morrison,	1 25
Michael Savin,	6 88

Carried forward,	\$719 59	\$16,063 92	\$19,082 20
------------------------	----------	-------------	-------------

Brought forward,.....		\$719 59	\$16,063 92	\$19,082 20
Patrick Costello,.....		35 00		
Joseph Sincerne,		24 00		
			778 59	
July 3, John Walker, watching banks of canal,		51 00		
Joseph Lincoln, do.....		31 00		
Oscar F. Hulser, do.....		20 00		
John Hulser, do.....		40 00		
Nicholas Starring, do.....		41 00		
Gasper Hulser, do.....		20 00		
Robert Oliver, do.....		22 00		
George Balis, do.....		33 00		
5, N. & G. T. Vandebogert, temporary damage, &c.,.....		54 45		
11, Thomas Hopper, iron & zinc for conduit pipes,.....		22 10		
A. & John G. Veeder, earth used at Church-street bridge, Schenectady,		49 02		
24, Garret V. Putman, removing and refitting dwelling house,		310 00		
25, Francis A. Utter, expenses superintending bridge, &c.,		11 80		
Patrick Rogers, temporary use of land,		86 00		
26, Albert Richards, do.....		236 00		
James Brady, do.....		162 00		
29, Luke Dodge, horse & carriage for Com. and App's.,.....		11 50		
James Cashin's check roll labor in July, 1850, on upper lock at the upper side cut at West Troy, viz :				
James Cashin,		49 00		
Patrick Flemming,		16 00		
Patrick Horen,.....		26 50		
Patrick Quinn,.....		28 50		
Patrick Glenn,.....		27 50		
Thomas Fennel,.....		27 50		
Michael Devlin,.....		15 75		
Dennis McKeever,.....		16 63		
John Murphy,		10 94		
Michael Murphy,.....		14 44		
George Killihan,.....		10 94		
Thomas Moore,.....		10 94		
Patrick McGrath,		9 81		
Patrick Garretty,.....		9 40		
Carried forward,.....		\$273 88	\$18,043 38	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,.....	\$273 88	\$18,043 88	\$19,082 20
Thomas Smith,.....	15 09		
Daniel Lynch,.....	7 00		
James Connell,	11 81		
Bernard Leroy,.....	28 13		
Michael McDonough,..	31 25		
Michael Savin,.....	28 13		
John Boyle, ...	7 50		
John Fitzgerald,.....	9 00		
Jeremiah Burgher,.....	1 75		
Patrick Cassidy,.....	4 38		
		417 92	
Aug. 6, John Boyle, brick, stone, sand, and labor,.....		614 29	
Patrick Rogers, brick for paving near side cut,.....		138 00	
Michael Savin, sand for con- structing lock,.....		75	
E. Murray, cut coping-stone for lock,.....		321 86	
Morris Mann, sand for lock, ..		53 12	
Saratoga and Rensselaer R. R. Bridge Co., toll,.....		21 12	
A. S. Lobdell and Bro., spike, nails, &c.,.....		3 78	
A. S. Lobdell and Bro., do....		1 63	
A. McAllister, materials and la- bor, painting foot bridge at upper lock,.....		48 28	
James Morrison, timber,.....		13 25	
F. M. Witbeck, lead,.....		8 20	
Geo. Sullivan, blacksmithing,..		5 75	
R. Dunlop & Son, cement,....		92 75	
Geo. Sullivan, blacksmithing,..		16 65	
do do		71 86	
Lampert & Richards, lumber,..		22 71	
do do		23 48	
7, James Grimes, carpenter's labor,		11 38	
J. Lyons, labor at upper lock, ..		23 41	
Philip Flavin, stone cutting,...		32 50	
John O'Brien, carpenter's labor,		2 25	
William Griffin, carpenter's la- bor,.....		1 50	
John Boyle, team and com- mon do,.....		27 00	
Martin Dunsback, vertical wall lock,.....		563 43	
Carried forward,.....		\$20,580 25	\$19,082 20

Brought forward,.....	\$20,580 25	\$19,082 20
Jacob Diefendorf, excavating in Fulmer's creek channel,....	25 00	
9. Phineas Camp, earth for bridge embankment,	62 50	
William Owens, damage to land,	50 00	
15. Darrow, Clark & Smith, lumber for bridge,.....	17 65	
27. Ebenezer Wiswall, use of land for depositing materials,....	32 00	
George H. Warren, do	20 00	
28. George Balis, witness before Canal Appraisers,.....	1 00	
Lewis T. Berry, do do	1 00	
L. J. Lane, use of land for de- posit of materials,.....	22 00	
Rich'd H. Ogden, trustee &c, do	56 00	
Sept. 9. James Riggs, publishing propo- sals,.....	4 20	
27. Isaac Merritt, exr. &c., use of land,	84 00	
Patterson & Heart, do do	10 00	
Patterson & Heart, do do	10 00	
J. Van Rensselaer, trustee, do	22 00	
J. V. Stanton, do. and damage to crops,	20 10	
Dennis McKeever, common la- bor,.....	2 63	
James Cashin, foreman's do ..	45 00	
John Fitzgibbon, carpenter do	8 63	
Patrick Rogers, brick for weigh- lock,.....	33 00	
Patrick Smith, blasting tubes, ..	1 00	
	<hr/>	\$21,107.96

No. 10.

DAMAGES.

1850.

Jan'y 7. Peter Piper, German Flats, Herkimer co.,.....	154 13	
16. John R. Dygert, Minden, Mont- gomery co.,.....	145 50	
26. J. Armstrong & John Stryker, Rome, Oneida co.,.....	284 38	
31. George Schuyler, Minden, Mont- gomery co.,.....	32 10	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,.....	\$616 11	\$40,190 16

Brought forward,.....		\$616 11	\$40,190 16
Jan'y 31.	Almarin Young, Amsterdam, Montgomery co.,.....	256 37	
Feb'y 1.	Harman Veeder, Rotterdam, Schenectady co.,.....	362 66	
Mar. 8.	Charles C. Duncan, Watervliet, Albany co.,.....	1,195 00	
19.	Polly Hose & Lewis Averill, Minden, Montgomery co.,...	421 80	
	Welcome Whitaker, Watervliet, Albany co ,	1,200 00	
21.	William Kershaw, do	428 00	
26.	Alexander-McGregor, Florida, Montgomery co.,	620 00	
28.	Garret V. Putnam, do	138 03	
29.	Joshua Webster, Canajoharie, Montgomery co.,.....	837 50	
30.	Lansing Wick, Minden, Mont- gomery co.,	30 00	
	Eliza Mann, do	30 00	
Ap'l 10.	J. & R. Adams, do	506 09	
12.	George Sickles, Danube, Herki- mer co.,.....	390 84	
	Poppe Cornelius, Minden, Mont- gomery co.,	124 00	
	Nicholas Stellar, do	45 00	
	J. Armstrong & John Stryker, Rome, Oneida co.,.....	284 37	
	David Diefendorf, German Flats, Herkimer co.,.....	1,849 70	
13.	William Lipe, Minden, Montgo- mery co.,	125 56	
	Jacob Abeel, Jr., do	115 00	
20.	David Van Alstyne, Danube, Herkimer co.,	84 75	
	David Van Alstyne, do	216 39	
	Henry Heath, Little Falls, do	622 50	
22.	Joseph Sholl, Danube, do	420 98	
	Lester & Zenas Green, do	288 07	
	Felix Green, Jr., do	811 33	
	Lyman Green, do	354 06	
	John Sholl, do	572 55	
	Lester & Zenas Green, do	239 31	
	Felix Green, Jr., do	25 67	
24.	Jabez D. Hammond, Canajoha- rie, Montgomery co.,	4,017 00	
30.	John Cummings, do	200 00	
Carried forward,.....		\$17,423 64	\$40,190 16

	Brought forward,.....	\$17,428 64	\$40,190 16
May 8.	A. Blair, Rome, Oneida co.,....	161 92	
	Joseph Shields, do	82 27	
	J. & E. B. Armstrong, do	113 34	
	Henry A. Foster, do	117 26	
	George Graham, Whitesboro, Oneida co.,	1,444 87	
	Daniel Fish, do	557 24	
	James F. Coombes, Whitestown, Oneida co.,	235 38	
	David Perkins, Whitesboro, do	980 47	
	Marinus W. Easton, do	626 00	
	Bridget Andrews, Whitestown, Oneida co.,.....	1,238 50	
	Frederick S. Allen, Whitesboro, Oneida co.,	44 33	
	Samuel H. Deleplain, do	259 23	
	N. M. Adams, Whitestown, do	181 28	
	Blandina Dudley, do	257 23	
	James Van Alstyne, Danube, Herkimer co.,.....	69 30	
	A. Blair, Rome, Oneida co.,...	70 76	
	Joseph Shields, do	93 77	
	J. & E. B. Armstrong, do	44 78	
	Henry A. Foster, do	46 31	
15.	Oriskany Manufacturing co., Whitestown, Oneida co.,	3,425 78	
	S. Newton Dexter, do	825 00	
17.	Hannah Reese, do	567 64	
23.	Catharine Neilson, do	257 28	
24.	Sebina Andrews, Minden, Mont- gomery co.,.....	14 00	
27.	Winthrop Watson, Whitestown, Oneida co.,	391 61	
	William Baxter, do	1,596 36	
	Joshua H. Beebee, do	323 00	
	William Eastman, do	325 00	
	Alvin Bradley, do	903 48	
	Baxter & Hull, do	356 12	
	James Hays, do	926 00	
June 5.	S. B. Ferguson, do	100 00	
	Catharine Titus, do	155 25	
	Albert J. Titus, do	258 75	
	Ann Sophia Hobby, do	662 40	
	Francis Symonds, do	650 50	
6.	Wager, Brayton & Utley, Rome, Oneida county,.....	642 50	
	Wager Brayton & Utley, do	212 50	
	Carried forward,.....	\$36,646 05	\$40,190 16

Brought forward,		\$36,648 05	\$40,190 16
June 13.	Daniel Estes, Whitestown, Oneida county,	447 56	
15.	Joseph & Rhoda Foster, do	188 09	
20.	Catharine Foot and others, do	84 00	
21.	Susan Wetmore, do	217 57	
July 10.	William Stedman, do	703 95	
15.	Henry J. Crouse, Minden, Montgomery county,	161 69	
	Barber & Failing, Minden, Montgomery county,	1,459 31	
	Henry J. Crouse, Minden, Montgomery county,	19 66	
Aug. 5.	Henry A. Countryman, Minden, Montgomery county,	29 49	
		<hr/>	39,957 37

CONTRACTORS.

No. 58.	Samuel Farwell, bridges at Utica,	316 40	
80.	James Stewart, culvert on section 28,	1,980 00	
85.	Bigham Stewart & Co., sections 13 and 14,	11,486 86	
134.	Grant, Turner & Ryan, bridges on sections 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, and 44, culverts on sections 42, 57, 64, and 84, and section 84,	1,543 69	
149.	Ellwood & Rasback, section 95,	2,732 68	
158.	Faulkner & Moss, section 93, ..	557 15	
161.	Stinson & Brown, aqueduct at Ferguson's creek, and road bridges on sections 105 and 106,	3,840 00	
166.	Albert Marcellus, section 113, ..	9,020 00	
170.	John L. Bevins, sections 64 and 71,	1,678 10	
206.	Samuel S. Riddle & Co., section 101,	1,284 33	
212.	Nathan Shippy, section 114, ...	18,890 00	
239.	Kasson, Moore & Casson, aqueduct at Oriskany creek,	9,760 00	
259.	D. & M. Tobie, section 104, ...	2,280 00	
260.	James G. Ferguson, section 106,	1,180 00	
Carried forward,		<hr/> \$66,549 21	<hr/> \$80,147 53

Brought forward,.....	\$66,549 21	\$80,147 53
269. Squire Whipple, superstructure of Hampton-street bridge, Whitesboro, and of Wash- ington-street bridge, Rome,..	2,260 00	
287. Marselis & VanDebogart, bridge on section 74,	2,060 00	
288. Smith & Williams, Castle creek aqueduct,	50 00	
294. Johnson & Anderson, lock 34,.	300 00	
309. Earl Trumbull, foot bridges at Breese-street, Utica,.....	980 00	
310. Seymour & Wood, valve gates of two single enlarged locks on upper side cut in the vil- lage of West Troy,.....	1,095 48	
334. Van Evera & Burdick, Enders' and Swarts' culverts, and farm bridges near locks 25 and 29,.....	1,965 23	
335. Kasson & Sherwood, lower lock at upper side cut, and section work connected, at W. Troy,	19,950 00	
336. David Wiles, culvert at Fulton- ville, and section-work con- nected,	760 00	
337. John I. Yates, bridges on sec- tions 27 and 28,.....	4,820 00	
341. Borden, Richardson & Babcock, section 102, masonry in Wash- ington-street bridge, and com- pletion of towing path adjoining, abutments and wings of towing path bridges, and com- pletion of towing path ad- joining, and a culvert on sec- tion 73,.....	17,850 00	
344. Rasback, Vickerman & John- son, Saquoit creek aqueduct, and road bridge on section 114,	4,744 35	
349. Kelsey & Frazee, Fort Bull cul- vert, and section work con- nected,	2,897 10	
355. William Baldwin, section east of Saquoit creek aqueduct,..	2,840 00	
364. James H. Frank, section 116, .	6,050 00	
Carried forward,...	\$135,171 37	\$80,147 53

Brought forward,.....	\$135,171 37	\$80,147 53
365. Marcellis, Van Debogert & Van- Debogert, sections 29 and 103,.....	17,030 00	
366. John J. Wiles, farm bridge at Van Alstynes, and section 105	21,700 00	
367. John Sholl & Co., farm bridges on section 81,.....	220 00	
368. Van Vorst & Barhydt, sections 28½, 34, and 83, and culverts on sections 113 and 114.....	21,230 00	
369. Brady, Baldwin & Co., pier and embankment across sprout of Mohawk,.....	9,510 00	
370. Daniel Campbell, abutments of Hampton-street bridge,.....	946 12	
371. Swart & Elwood, section 28, ..	5,050 00	
373. Wemple & Burdick, Erniss and Van Olinda's culverts,.....	4,040 00	
374. Davis, Turner & Co., farm bridges on section 83,.....	1,085 00	
376. Henry M. Crane, sections 27 and 27½,.....	7,680 00	
377. Barker & Decker, section 115,..	12,360 00	
382. Davis, Bogart & Turner, road bridge on section 34,.....	1,090 00	
384. Marcellus & Hart, culvert at Yorkville,.....	1,720 00	
402. Glancey & Murray, weigh-lock at West Troy,.....	14,370 00	
412. Wm. Sponenburgh, superstruc- ture of Crosby farm bridge,..	422 09	
413. George W. Eddy, iron bridge at West Troy,,.....	1,860 00	
415. J. M. & J. A. Rasback, Dygert farm bridge,.....	380 00	
416. E. & T. Fairbanks, weigh-scale for weigh-lock at Albany,...	4,000 00	
418. Fort & Borden, iron superstruc- ture for towing-path bridge over Black river canal at Rome,.....	1,610 76	
	<hr/>	261,475 34
Amount expended by Frederick Follett, on the Erie canal en- largement,.....		\$341,622 87
Total amount expended on the Erie canal enlargement;.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,365,695 00

No. 3.

OSWEGO CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 1.

James Barnes, engineer, 1,335 62

No. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

Oct. 2.	James & John C. Van Buren, removing buildings,.....	100 00	
	Hubbard Church, do barn,	17 50	
	Moses S. Lee, do fence,	8 00	
	William E Emerick do building,	25 00	
19.	Ten Eyck & Co., publishing pro- posals,.....	4 95	
Nov. 1.	Charles Eddy, removing lock- house,.....	25 00	
14.	V. W. Smith & Co, publishing proposals,.....	23 00	
22.	Charles G. Fairman, do ..	5 20	
	Kinney & Master's, do ..	5 15	
	Ten Eyck & Co., publishing proposals and printing,.....	23 65	
23.	W. H. Ongley, do	4 95	
	Hatch & Mills, do	23 90	
24.	Waldo M. Potter, do	4 95	
	John A. Place, do	5 20	
	James N. Brown, do	5 20	
29.	Rodney L. Adams, do	5 20	
Dec. 1.	Almon Tucker, removing build- ings,.....	100 00	
4.	V. W. Smith, publishing propo- sals,	17 65	
26.	William S. Eaton, removing buildings,.....	25 00	
1850.	Stowel & Hammond, do	45 00	
Jan. 28.	W. Doe & Jos. Munroe, re- moving lock-house,.....	50 00	
	Joseph Miller, do barn,	65 00	
	Catharine Fay, do dwelling,	8 00	
	Carried forward,.....	\$597 50	\$1,335 62

Brought forward,	\$597 50	\$1,335 62
Martin Carlton, removing barn,	45 00	
Bryan Connell, do. dwelling,	10 00	
Feb. 19. William Pitt, copying maps,...	78 38	
March 1. Charles Staring removing dwelling,	40 00	
Joseph Wilbur, taking down and removing house,	15 00	
James N. Brown, publishing proposals,	4 95	
Francis Linn, removing dwelling house,	10 00	
Ap'l 31. Martin Carlton, protecting barn,	12 00	
June 12. Agan & Summers, publishing proposals,	10 15	
July 29. H. N. Starin, removing buildings,	50 00	
Aug. 31. A. Bell, paddle gate at lock 9, ..	50 00	
	<hr/>	922 98

CONTRACTORS.

No. 2. Ashley H. Ball, locks Nos. 9 and 10,	27,100 00	
3. William Baldwin, lock No. 8, ..	19,315 00	
4. Jonathan Case & Co., section 27,	3,904 00	
5. R. Nelson Gere & Co., section 37½,	1,020 00	
6. David Rogers, lock No. 16,	5,200 00	
7. N. Shippy, & Co., lock No. 18,	13,200 00	
8. C. J. De Graw & Co., aqueduct at Oswego,	5,308 00	
9. John C. Smith & Co., section 38,	2,000 00	
10. James Stewart, lock 15,	1,772 00	
11. Henry Card & Co., lock 17, ...	1,430 00	
	<hr/>	80,249 00
Amount expended by Charles Cook, on the Oswego canal,		\$82,507 60
		<hr/>

No. 4.

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.			
Oct. 19.	Ten Eyck & Co., publishing proposals for letting,.....	\$4 20	
1850.			
April 3.	William Pitt, draughting map of canal,.....	7 00	
		<hr/>	11 20

No. 3.

DAMAGES.

1849.			
Dec. 24.	John Watkins, Fayette and Waterloo, Seneca co.,.....	5,520 00	
		<hr/>	5,520 00

CONTRACTORS.

No. 8.	Ferrill, Banta & Co., pier at Geneva, on Seneca lake,....	3,481 02	
9.	E. S. Latham & Co., locks 5, 6 and 7,.....	56,776 49	
10.	Seymour & Wood, constructing and inserting 24 valve gates in locks 5, 6 and 7;.....	1,656 08	
11.	Baldwin & McDonald, lock connecting the mill race leading to W. G. Oatman's mill with the Cayuga and Seneca canal, below lock 5 at Seneca Falls,	2,775 00	
		<hr/>	64,688 59
	Amount expended by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, on the Cayuga and Seneca canal,.....		\$70,219 79
			<hr/> <hr/>

No. 5.

CHEMUNG CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

CONTRACTORS.

No. 25. Mallett & Daniels, pier at the head of Seneca lake,.....	\$1,995 24	
26. Carmichael, Brayton & Co., sections 1, 2 and 3, Chemung canal extension,.....	37,989 54	
27. Laurin Mallory, towing path and bridge at the head of the Chimney narrows, on the Chemung canal feeder,.....	12,777 20	
28. Samuel G. Crawford, abutments for a road bridge over the Chemung canal extension,...	1,006 41	
	<hr/>	\$53,768 39
Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Chemung canal,		<u>\$53,768 39</u>

No. 6.

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1850.		
Jan. 30. A. W. Sherman, stone for locks,	66 25	
Ap'l 20. Joseph Embey, materials, &c., for lake lock,.....	30 00	
	<hr/>	\$96 25
Carried forward,		<u>\$96 25</u>

Brought forward,..... \$96 25

No. 8.

CONTRACTORS.

Daniels & Moore, lake lock and
pier at Dresden,..... 10,035 00
10,035 00

Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Crooked
Lake canal,..... \$10,131 25

No. 7.

CHENANGO CANAL.

*Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 107.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1850.

Jan. 28. B. B. Andrews, recording award
of the Canal Appraisers,.... 4 00
4 00

No. 106.

DAMAGES.

1849.

Dec. 31. Simeon Rogers, Broome county, 5,047 91
5,047 91

Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Chenango
canal,..... \$5,051 91

No. 8.

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Nelson J. Beach, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 86.

Daniel C. Jenne, Engineer,	3,817 00	
	<hr/>	3,817 00

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

Aug. 30.	James Scott, labor on section 20,	88	
	William Scott, do do	88	
Sept. 7.	Wm. Nelligar, do 19 & 20	1 10	
	Owen Dagan, do do	1 31	
	Thomas Gleason, do do	3 94	
8.	Patrick Gahagan, do do	66	
10.	John Pyne, do do	1 09	
12.	George Metcalf, freight on iron for boat,	44	
15.	H. D. Arthur, lumber,	15 00	
	Wesley Barrett, labor building boat,	11 88	
	Samuel Illingsworth, do do	10 00	
	Hiram Warren, do do	15 00	
	David Barber, do do	3 00	
	Patrick Cummins, blacksmithing	9 00	
	John Pierson, labor building boat,	52 87	
	Theodore Illingsworth, do do	2 50	
	Eben Searls, lumber for do	24 30	
	Chas. G. Loomis, labor, lumber, &c., for do.,	100 00	
20.	Ozias Wilcox, chains for small boats,	68	
	Samuel W. Crandall, labor on boat,	5 25	
	M. & H. S. Shedd, iron for do.,	3 57	
21.	Alfred N. Hough, lumber and stone boat,	4 52	
24.	Samuel Wager, blacksmithing, ..	2 49	
25.	Ezekiel Butler, lumber and freight of culvert valves,	19 99	
	John Humphrey, blacksmithing,	19 25	
26.	Albert Bronson, do	2 50	
		<hr/>	
	Carried forward,	\$312 10	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$312 10	\$3,817 00
Charles G. Riggs, pump for boat,	2 00	
27. D. Cady & Co., cloth for berths to boat,	5 00	
H. Emmerson, tools, &c., for repairs,.....	43 77	
H. Emmerson, tools, iron, spike, &c.,	233 64	
D. Cady, tools,.....	101 48	
Hill Brothers, wheelbarrows,..	37 50	
John Harris, commutation for a bridge,	450 00	
William Glenn, removing and re-setting fence,.....	15 50	
H. G. Giles & Co., hollow quoin patterns &c.,.....	1 26	
John Whittlesy, freight and la- bor on piling machine,.....	9 60	
Jacob Dickinson & Co., rope for crab,	29 25	
Harman Emmerson, iron, tools, &c., for boat,.....	139 71	
John Hughes, blacksmithing on crane,	2 68	
28. Lucien Comstock, blacksmith- ing,.....	38	
John Gray, dressing hollow quoins,	157 13	
Adam Stiver, do do ..	116 50	
John Love, sharpening tools,..	1 35	
Dan R. Howe, filing and setting saws,.....	1 38	
Brayton Ely, shovels,	16 50	
L. C. Higby, setting-poles hand- spikes, &c.,.....	6 00	
29. A. & T. Bamber, goods for boat,	3 81	
Riggs & Vanderwerker, furni- ture, for boat,.....	1 50	
Thomas Scott, removing flood- wood, &c.,	3 75	
John Burns, making bedding for boat,	2 69	
Michael Burke, do do ..	2 21	
Lorenzo Wilcox, hemlock tim- ber,.. ..	1 50	
Aaron Andrews, lumber and plow,	8 00	
Carried forward,.....	\$1,706 19	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$1,706 19	\$3,817 00
Ira Stone, making bedding for boat,.....	6 41	
J. M. Lewis, candles and oil,..	76	
G. W. Manchester, hemlock lumber,.....	1 11	
David Hewitt, labor and team,..	32 07	
Caleb Goodrich, tools,.....	9 00	
Samuel H. Prescott, labor,....	35 25	
Douglass & Owens, goods for boat,.....	3 47	
Alden Lee, labor and lumber,..	81 45	
James Barton, labor and team,..	7 81	
Wetmon Hall, shovels,.....	9 00	
William Beck, hauling lock • irons,.....	6 00	
H. D. Cummings, freight of spike,.....	1 12	
S. P. Wolcott, bush hook,....	1 50	
John Swan, plumb-staves for dressing hollow quoins.....	88	
Michael Galigan, labor on sec- tions 19 and 20,.....	5 80	
Seymour & Adams, blacksmith- ing,.....	186 16	
Seymour & Adams, do	100 16	
Christopher Gould, lumber and services on crane,.....	25 71	
H. S. Cummings, freight of iron,	1 13	
G. H. Gould, freight of mate- rials, &c.,.....	37 69	
Ira Stone's check roll, labor in August, 1849, repairing Black river feeder, viz :		
Ira Stone,.....	\$38 00	
Nathan Piersons,.....	21 00	
Thomas Corcoran,.....	19 75	
Addison W. Buffer, ...	21 50	
Michael Burke,.....	20 00	
John Burns,.....	19 50	
James McCarty;.....	20 00	
Edward Rinkle,.....	20 00	
Timothy O'Mora,.....	20 50	
Bernard Crossdale,.....	19 50	
Michael Monehon,.....	45 00	
Pat Quinn, Jr.,.....	22 75	
Edward Curren,.....	23 19	
Andrew Gossman,.....	24 50	
<hr/> Brought forward,.....	<hr/> \$335 19	<hr/> \$2,258 67
		<hr/> \$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$335 19	\$2,258 67	\$3,817 00
Patrick McDonald,.....	23 19		
Daniel O'Conner,.....	23 63		
Morris Shauhancy,.....	8 54		
Michael Donivan,.....	3 50		
Pat Quinn,.....	27 50		

421 55

Daniel D. Winne's check roll,
labor in August, repairing and
finishing canal section 20, viz:

Daniel D. Winne,.....	8 13
Joshua Caperon,.....	3 50
Philip Riley,.....	2 62
Peter Camble,.....	2 63
Hugh Norton,.....	2 19
Timothy Hogan,.....	1 64
Peter Ulton,.....	1 97
Thomas McCoy,.....	1 97
Thomas Molony,.....	1 31
Frederick D. Winne,...	5 62
Thomas Storing,.....	2 19
Michael Nevil,.....	1 09
John Donnelly,.....	88
John Phalin,.....	87
Miles Burke,.....	44
William Fitzgerald,....	44

37 49

Samuel Comstock's check roll,
labor in August, 1849, repair-
ing, etc., on section 14, viz :

Samuel Comstock,.....	40 63
Calvin Comstock,.....	15 00
Pat Dunivan,.....	14 77
Anthony Flynn,.....	14 44
James Flynn,.....	13 23
Roger Fay,.....	13 02
Pat Millmon,.....	11 37
Francis Darby,.....	87
Michael Moley,.....	14 00
James Croner,.....	87
Anthony Tuly,.....	14 77
Richard Frisby,.....	12 15
Murth Burn,.....	11 37
Joseph Satchel,.....	12 04
James Conly,.....	11 27
Michael Gilboy,.....	55
James Barton,.....	11 81
Peter Ulton,.....	2 62

Carried forward,.....	\$214 78	\$2,717 71	\$3,817 00
-----------------------	----------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$214 78	\$2,717 71	\$3,817 00
Pat Conley,.....	10 39		
Timothy Murphy,.....	10 94		
John Young,.....	9 30		
Pat Burns,.....	1 42		
John Brown,—.....	1 31		
William McCoun,.....	8 53		
Thomas Perkins,.....	6 56		
Thomas Kelly,.....	2 95		
Joseph Fitzpatrick,.....	1 97		
Ezra Vanderworker,....	1 25		

269 40

Ira Stone's check roll, labor in
September 1849, repairing
Black river feeder, &c., viz :

Ira Stone,.....	38 00
Nathan Pierson,.....	23 00
A. H. Puffer,.....	21 50
Thomas Corcoran,.....	25 00
Michael Burke,.....	21 88
James McCarty,.....	21 88
Edward Rinkle,.....	21 88
Bernard Crosdale,.....	21 88
Timothy O. Mora,.....	21 88
John Burns,.....	21 88
Dennis Monahan,.....	49 50
Adam Risenback,.....	18 00
Pat Quinn,.....	30 00
Andrew Gossman,.....	26 25
Daniel O'Conner,.....	26 25
Patrick McDonald,.....	26 25
Michael Donovan,.....	16 63

443 66

Samuel Comstock's check roll,
labor in September 1849, re-
pairing and completing section
14, viz :

Samuel Comstock,.....	40 63
Calvin S. Comstock,...	46 13
Pat Dunivan,.....	20 34
James Flynn,.....	20 02
Anthony Flynn,.....	19 91
James Conly,.....	8 75
Thomas Perkins,.....	22 75
James Barton,.....	20 12
Michael Maly,.....	18 81
Murth Burn,.....	7 55
Michael Cassidy,.....	17 72

Carried forward,.....	\$242 73	\$3,430 77	\$3,817 00
-----------------------	----------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$242 73	\$3,430 77	\$3,817 00
Joseph Satchel,.....	9 84		
Joseph Fitzpatrick,.....	8 75		
Thomas Kelly,.....	7 00		
Pat Conly,.....	9 41		
Roger Fay,.....	14 66		
John Young,.....	19 69		
Timothy Murphy,.....	3 94		
William McCann,.....	7 00		
Pat Manahan,.....	7 87		
Anthony Tully,.....	16 62		
Clinton Vanderwerker,.	3 50		
Calvin Comstock,.....	26 15		
James Barton,.....	16 59		
Eldridge Paddock,.....	17 43		
Aaron Baker,.....	3 37		
Ezra Vanderwerker,....	5 13		

419 68

Jay Olney's check roll, labor in
September 1849, repairing and
completing section 11, viz :

J. Olney,.....	30 87
Patrick Banks,.....	2 19
Timothy Murphy,.....	15 09
Patrick Delane,.....	14 00
Hugh Reynolds,.....	14 22
James Carroll,.....	14 00
William Knowles,.....	14 44
Patrick Donell,.....	14 44
Michael Ryan,.....	14 66
Thomas Kelly,.....	12 47
John Hoy,.....	10 72
Daniel Murphy,.....	9 84
Patrick Fay,.....	10 72
Patrick Gleason,.....	9 19
Thomas Sweeney,.....	9 19
Patrick Barlow,.....	7 14
James Burns,.....	9 19
Michael Kaarn,.....	6 56
Daniel Dunn,.....	4 81
Roger Fay,.....	5 25
John Carroll,.....	6 12
John Sumers,.....	5 03
Thomas Sweeney,.....	3 50
Peter McDonald,.....	3 50
Thomas Conley,.....	2 63
Patrick Landras,.....	2 19
Edward Thompson,....	12 37

Carried forward,.....\$264 63 \$3,850 45 \$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$264 63	\$3,850 45	\$3,817 00
Alvin Utley,.....	9 56		
Alfred Utley,.....	16 03		
Isaiah Waldron,.....	15 18		
Henry C. Brill,.....	1 69		
Edward Olney,.....	48 93		

356 02

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in September 1849, re-
pairing section 4, viz :

George McDonald,	43 75
John Lawler,	22 75
John Burke,.....	20 02
John Millens,.....	19 47
John Dolan,	15 31
John Martin,.....	20 12
Patrick Martin,.....	19 91
Patrick Redin,.....	19 47
Patrick Dooly,	18 92
Patrick Anderson,.....	19 36
William Butler,.....	19 03
Martin Connor,.....	19 36
Thomas Carey,.....	18 92
Michael Martin,.....	8 34
Andrew Doyle,	18 92
Ryan Ryley,.....	19 25
Michael Rvan,.....	19 36
Edward Connaugh,....	19 58
Patrick Wilson,.....	18 92
Francis Murphy,.....	19 03
Andrew Kinsley,.....	4 16
James Donaly,.....	20 02
Thomas Tracy,	18 05
Stephen Fitzpatrick,...	19 36
James Halbert,.....	2 63
Jesse Buckley,.....	87
Daniel Sterling,.....	25 87
Lyman Otis,.....	24 75
Henry Williams,	25 31
Elisha Shaw,.....	13 78

554 59

Daniel D. Winne's check roll,
labor in September 1849, re-
pairing and finishing section
18, 19 and 20, viz :

Daniel D. Winne,	40 62
John Falen,.....	14 88
James Connor,.....	9 62

Carried forward,.....	\$65 12	\$4,761 06	\$3,817 00
-----------------------	---------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$65 12	\$4,761 06	\$3,817 00
Joshua Capron,	6 78		
Philip Riley,.....	13 78		
Peter Campbell,.....	19 91		
Hugh Norton,.....	19 91		
Joseph Haney,	3 44		
Timothy Hogan,.....	88		
Joseph Haney,.....	1 20		
Peter Alton,.....	17 40		
Thomas Malony,.....	16 40		
Frederick D. Winne,...	54 37		
Thomas Staring,.....	19 47		
Michael Nebit,.....	19 03		
John Donnelly,.....	17 94		
Miles Burke,	17 28		
William Fitzgerald,....	18 59		
Richard Hany,.....	1 88		
Thomas McCoy,.....	19 14		
Patrick Welch, Jr.,	7 82		
Patrick Welch, Sen.,...	12 19		
Matthew Gilson,	15 97		
Thomas Burke,;.....	11 04		
Richard Nason,.....	11 81		
Thomas Quinn,.....	4 27		
Freeman Parkhens,....	19		
Michael McGraw,	14 98		
Patrick McCale,.....	87		
Nicholas Burke,.....	11 16		
James McCale,.....	87		
William McCale,.....	8 09		
Thomas McCale,	88		
Patrick Hennesy,	7 77		
Michael McCale,.....	87		
Nathan Shippey,	94		

442 24

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in September, 1849, re-
pairing and completing sec-
tion 10, viz :

John Van Buskirk,.....	18 75
Marcus Van Buskirk,...	23 06
James O'Brien,.....	11 16
Peter Van Dyck,.....	3 28
James Murphy,.....	1 75
Joseph Hurley,.....	1 75
Bartley Wheeland,.....	1 75
John Dugand,.....	2 41

Carried forward,	\$63 91	\$5,203 30	\$3,817 00
------------------------	---------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....		\$63 91	\$5,203 30	\$3,817 00
Michael Burke,.....		1 75		
Francis Elwood,.....		1 75		
Thomas Flynn,.....		1 75		
			69 16	
Gordias H. Gould's check roll, labor in September, 1849, clearing snags from Black ri- ver, viz :				
Gordias H. Gould,.....		48 00		
Amon Wheeler,.....		26 56		
Lymon Gaylord,.....		17 50		
Orin Scovill,.....		7 00		
Alexander Hess,.....		16 00		
Asa Platt,.....		17 00		
Dudley Reed,.....		17 00		
Lucius Seymour,.....		1 00		
Ezra Lonas,.....		15 00		
Harry Knowlton,.....		14 00		
William Ternay,.....		15 00		
Luke Plunkett,.....		16 88		
Nelson Whittlesey,....		13 75		
George Platts,.....		8 00		
Charles Burdick,.....		75		
Cyrus Haskils,.....		22 50		
			255 94	
Oct.	1. Abram Lewis, labor, repairing and finishing canal,		1 13	
	2. Lawrence Gaven, do		4 38	
	3. Michael Cassidy, do		5 69	
	4. Francis Wilkes, labor on sec- tion 10,.....		1 75	
	8. Batese Market, dressing big bevels,		55 69	
	9. Alexander L. Chance, do		44 41	
	13. Nathan Shippy, tools, powder, plank and fuse,.....		30 86	
	Miller & Wetmore, trustees, commutation for bridge,.....		350 00	
	16. Michael Welch, cutting off big belves to locks,.....		53 73	
	25. H. H. Davenport, clearing out flood-wood and gravel in locks 62 to 69,.....		5 00	
	26. John B. Bradt, sharpening tools and dressing quoins,.....		3 57	
	Batese Market, trimming locks for valves,.....		14 88	
Carried forward,.....			\$6,099 49	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$6,099 49	\$3,817 00
Oct. 26. Octive Le Chance, cutting off big bevels to locks,.....	27 44	
Alexander Le Chance, trimming locks for valves,.....	14 44	
George Magee, cutting off big bevels to locks,.....	29 75	
Nathan Shippy, blacksmithing,.	35 66	
Mark Welch, cutting off big bevels,.....	50 51	
Thomas Hall, trimming locks for valves,.....	6 13	
Joseph Perdon, blacksmithing,.	19 38	
Asaph S. Leonard, hanging cul- vert valves,.....	34 50	
27. William D. Illingsworth, ditch- ing and constructing roadway,	17 75	
29. Ezra Green, 144 $\frac{3}{8}$ cubic yds. stone for dam,.....	216 58	
Augustus Crane, freight of iron for crane,.....	3 25	
31. Peter Heavener, hanging culvert valves,.....	39 50	
Livingston Meeker, repairing feeder,.....	2 00	
Ira Stone's check roll, labor in October, 1849, watching banks of canal and repairing feeder, viz:		
Ira Stone,.....	58 00	
Nathan Prierson,.....	27 75	
Thomas Corcoran,.....	27 25	
James McCarthy,.....	23 84	
Edward Rinkle,.....	23 84	
Bernard Crossdale,....	23 84	
Timothy O'Mora,.....	23 84	
Michael Burke,.....	23 84	
John Burns,.....,	23 84	
Dennis Monagan,.....	45 00	
Daniel O'Connor,.....	27 13	
Patrick McDonald, ...	27 13	
Andrew Gossman,.....	27 13	
Pat Quinn, sen,.....	31 00	
Morris Shaughnacy,....	27 13	
Michael Donovan,.....	27 13	
Pat Quinn, jr.,.....	8 32	
Dennis Monahan,.....	3 07	
	<hr/> 479 08	
Carried forward,	\$7,075 46	\$3,817 00

Brought forward, \$7,075 46 \$3,817 00

Samuel Comstock's check roll labor in October, 1849, repairing and finishing sections 9 and 14, viz:

Samuel Comstock,	43	87
Calvin Comstock,	28	12
Patrick Donovan,	19	47
Michael Cassidy,	16	85
Michael Maley,	5	36
James Barton,	5	36
John Young,	19	47
James Flynn,	4	49
Anthony Flynn,	5	36
Moses Gorman,	11	92
James Fitz Sarrus,	11	92
James Macormet,	11	92
Darby Ratter,	3	29
Thomas Perkins,	2	83
Arthur Mc Call,	1	75
Nicholas Casey,		76
James Mitchell,		76
Patrick Walch,	3	28
John Morrissey,	8	85
Patrick Harford,	7	77
Cornelius Rairden,	7	77
Hugh Osborn,	7	77

228 94

Patrick Love's check roll, labor in October 1849, repairing and finishing section 11, viz:

Patrick Love,	30	97
Patrick Gilson,	38	25
Peter Wheaton,	39	09
Patrick Mc Andrew,	13	34
Anthony Hannigan,	13	34
John Hayde,	11	59
Andrew Burns,	15	09
William Rutlege,	13	34
James Mc Quade,	14	44
Daniel Brown,	15	09
Martin Tracey,	15	09
Pat Hues,	15	10
Pat Doyle,	14	33
James Golden,	15	10
James Burns,	14	22
William Noonan,	15	10
John Lyons,	15	10

Carried forward, \$308 58 \$7,304 40 \$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$308 58	\$7,304 40	\$3,817 00
James Collins,.....	15 10		
John Flannagan,	15 20		
Francis Del,.....	14 76		
Michael Brun,	15 10		
Andrew Mc Cauder,....	12 03		
John Giblin,.....	10 72		
James Murphy,	5 68		
Andrew Mc Andrew,...	27 00		

424 17

Daniel F. Sterling's check roll
labor in October, 1849, exca-
vating and repairing banks on
section 6, viz:

Daniel F. Sterling,	40 22
Thomas Selden,.....	16 31
Lyman Otis,	15 75
Edmond Strever,.....	41 06
• Philander Selden,.....	9 00
Daniel Ashby,	9 00
James Shortel,	16 19
Thomas Cochran,	17 93
John Zimmerman,.....	1 75
Michael Doyle,	8 53
Jesse Buckley,.....	4 16
Richard Shanahan,.....	15 53
Anda McKenly,.....	14 66
Christopher Paris,	9 84
Nicholas Peter,	1 09
Richard Lanaghan,	17 06
William Cator,	17 50
William Doyle,.....	16 63
Patrick Brady,.....	3 06
Patrick Gibbons,.....	15 53
Francis Merchant,	17 72
Patrick Dermody,	1 53
James Kriff,	88
Michael Mahar,	88

311 81

Frederick D. Weller's check roll,
labor in October 1849; repair-
ing bridge at Conlon's, Domi-
nick street, and at the Catholic
church, viz :

Frederick D. Weller, ..	24 00
Abram Ecker,	21 00
Joseph Sweetman,.....	20 12
Samuel Barnard,.....	21 00

Carried forward,.....	\$86 12	\$8,040 38	\$3,817 00
-----------------------	---------	------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$86 12	\$8,040 38	\$3,817 00
James Van Winkle, ...	21 00		.
Samuel Merrill,	11 25		.
Alonzo Fox,	2 63		.
Thomas Donnelly,	16 50		

137 50

Jay Olney's check roll, labor in
October 1849, repairing and
completing section 11, viz:

Jay Olney,	43 88
J. A. Waldo,	75 19
William R. Olney,	19 50
Edward Olney,	82 69
Edward B. Thompson..	38 81
Marshall Brill,	35 44
Alvin Utley,	36 28
Edward Hawkins,	30 66
Alfred Utley,	11 47
George Rogers,	21 94
Bur Baker,	27 56
Eldridge Paddock,	17 44
Edward Paddock,	18 28
Patrick Ryan,	18 28
Horace Waldo,	25 59
Jacob Vanderwerker, ...	20 53
Thomas Coyl,	19 12
John Rogers,	20 82
T. W. B. Olney,	20 53
Henry Nessel,	4 50
Washington Shorey, ...	13 50
Abram Vanderwerker, ..	9 00
Calvin Comstock,	13 50
William Butler,	19 69
John Doland,	1 97
Timothy Murphy,	19 69
Patrick Delano,	18 59
Hugh Reynolds,	20 34
James Carl,	19 47
William Knowls,	18 81

743 07

Jay Olney's check roll, labor in
October 1849, repairing and
finishing section 11, viz:

Michael Nowland,	17 94
Christopher Joint,	11 60
Michael McCann,	11 81
Thomas Perkins,	3 06
William McCann,	11 38

Carried forward,	\$55 79	\$8,920 95	\$3,817 00
------------------------	---------	------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$55 79	\$8,920 95	\$3,817 00
Ed. Smith,	11 59		
Patrick Blake,	11 59		
James Ryon,	12 25		
Patrick Griffin,	14 44		
Hugh Hanley,	16 63		
William Ryan,	14 00		
Anthony Flynn,	13 13		
James Flynn,	13 56		
James Barton,	14 88		
Michael Mailyer,	14 22		
Patrick Brady,	10 06		
Michael Doyle,	10 06		
James Karn,	14 87		
John Karn,	14 87		
James Burke,	9 63		
Robert Dee,	9 62		
Patrick Hickey,	7 00		
John Hanley,	6 56		
John Tuff,	7 00		
John Ward,	5 25		
		287 00	

Jay Olney's check roll labor in
October, 1849, repairing and
finishing canal on section 11,
viz :

Patrick Powell,	19 91
Michael Ryan,	18 81
Thomas Kelly,	20 56
John Hoy,	19 47
Daniel Murphy,	19 69
Patrick Fay,	12 91
Patrick Gleason,	19 03
Thomas Sweeney,	19 47
Patrick Barlow,	19 47
James Burns,	1 09
Michael Carn,	19 47
Daniel Dunn,	19 47
Roger Fay,	20 13
John Carl,	18 81
John Summers	19 03
Thomas Sweeney Jr., ..	13 78
Peter McDonald,	8 97
Patrick Banks,	3 28
Patrick Landers,	18 59
Thomas Keighar,	18 81
Lawrence Gavin,	18 37
Patrick Burns,	18 37

Carried forward,	\$367 49	\$9,207 95	\$3,817 00
------------------------	----------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$367 49	\$9,207 95	\$3,817 00
Michael Cain,.....	1 31		
Walter Gafney,.....	16 41		
Patrick Sweeny,.....	17 50		
James Cassady,.....	18 37		
Thomas Royle,.....	7 00		
Dudley Conner,.....	16 19		
Florence Sullivan,.....	17 50		
Martin Fitzgearls,.....	17 94		
Pat Carroll,.....	17 94		
John Calahan,.....	17 94		

515 59

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, repair-
ing and finishing section 10,
viz :

John Van Buskirk,....	43 87
Marcus Van Buskirk,..	41 63
Jacob Vanderwerker,..	11 25
Gorge Rogers,.....	4 50
Peter Van Dyke,.....	10 06
John Dungan,.....	19 04
John Comins,.....	6 78
Matthew Holland,.....	18 60
Michael McCormick,..	17 94
Patrick Laihy,.....	17 72
Charley Connor,.....	5 25
John Hollarin,.....	16 85
Timothy Price,.....	4 15
Patrick Foy,.....	4 15
James O'Brien,.....	10 50
John Garvin,.....	1 09
James Murphy,.....	19 69
Francis Wilkes,.....	17 94
Joseph Hurley,.....	17 94
Bartholomew Wheeland,	19 69
Michael Burke,.....	19 47
Andrew Elwood,.....	19 91
Thomas Flynn,.....	19 91
Marvin Haynes,.....	8 54
Edmund Hennebery,..	12 91
Joseph Dumphe,.....	13 35
Michael Nale,.....	3 06
Michael Bardin,.....	3 06

408 85

Carried forward,	\$10,132 39	\$3,817 00
-----------------------------------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,..... \$10,132 39 \$3,817 00

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, re-
pairing and finishing sections
2, 3 and 8, viz :

George McDonald,.....	47	25
Jabez Hallock, Jr.,.....	9	00
John Lawler,.....	21	88
John Martin,.....	19	36
John Mullen,.....	17	83
John Burke,.....	18	48
John McDonald,.....	14	10
John Flesh,.....	11	70
Patrick Griffin,.....	2	63
Patrick Wilson,.....	19	14
Patrick Dooley,.....	21	77
Thomas L. Beal,.....		87
Patrick Anderson,.....	19	14
Patrick Kedian,.....	19	14
Martin Conner,.....	19	14
Frank Murphy,.....	19	14
Martin Murphy,.....	12	58
Owen Murphy,.....	11	05
Martin Dugan,.....	10	72
Stephen Fitzpatrick,....	19	14
James Donly,.....	18	70
Edward Cavern,.....	19	14
Michael Martin,.....	7	40
Henry Williams,.....	2	25
John Whittlesy,.....	1	13
Abram Lewis,.....	14	62
Alexander Paddock,....	2	25
George Pillmore,.....	10	13
Isaac Hicks,.....	10	97
Franklin French,.....	8	44
William Hicks,.....	10	97
Patrick Hughs,.....	11	27
Thomas Whitty,.....	3	72
John Gowen,.....	4	81
Andrew Doyle,.....	21	77

481 63

Daniel D. Winne's check roll,
labor in October, 1849, re-
pairing and finishing section
11, 17 and 18, viz :

Daniel D. Winne,.....	107	25
Peter Campbell,.....	3	94

Carried forward,.....	\$111 19	\$10,614 02	\$3,817 00
-----------------------	----------	-------------	------------

[Senate, No. 97.] 15

Brought forward,.....	\$111 19	\$10,614 02	\$3,817 00
Michael Nevil,.....	21 32		
Peter Ulton,.....	20 01		
Pat Henesy,.....	21 32		
Thomas Malony,.....	1 09		
Thomas Burke, 2nd,...	4 31		
Mark Storing,.....	2 63		
William McHale,.....	14 44		
Patrick McGraw,.....	9 62		
Richard Neason,.....	4 38		
Isaiah Hart,.....	4 06		
Michael McGraw,.....	20 45		
Enoch Hart,.....	2 19		
Nathan Shippy,.....	1 25		
Thomas Hart,.....	2 19		
Patrick McHale,.....	10 72		
Robert Short,.....	1 97		
Thomas McHale,.....	14 33		
Patrick Cunningham,...	7 32		
James McHale, 1st,...	21 22		
Anthony Amelia,.....	6 24		
Michael McHale,.....	14 11		
John Mullin,.....	2 08		
Jarvis Parkhurs,.....	50		
James McHale, 2nd,...	3 06		
Richard Soi,.....	1 20		
Joseph Haney,.....	8 75		
William Richardson,...	1 31		
Richard Haney,.....	8 75		
Thomas McCoy,.....	14 33		
John Pyne,.....	18 05		
Thomas Storing,.....	18 81		
Miles Burke,.....	22		
Andrew McCaudre,....	4 22		
Nicholas Burke,.....	14 00		
William Fitzgerald,....	21 11		
Pat Walsh, Sen.,.....	15 53		
Pat Walsh, jr.,	6 28		
Thomas Burke, 1st....	20 01		
Matthew Gillson,	7 77		
F. D. Winne,.....	35 00		
Timothy Coughlin,.....	15 75		
John Donnally,	17 82		
Michael Foy,.....	6 78		
George Cronk,.....	1 31		
Michael Kief,.....	5 03		
Owen Duffee,.....	8 86		
John Cummins,.....	4 05		
Carried forward,.....	\$576 94	\$10,614 02	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,	\$576 94	\$10,614 02	\$3,817 00
James Flynn,	4 59		
Thomas Dougherty,	5 91		
John McGlone,	11 92		

599 36

G. H. Gould's check roll, labor
in October, 1849, clearing
snags from Black River, viz :

Arman Wheeler,	7 50
G. H. Gould,	22 00
Cyrus Horkins,	3 13
Harvey Knowlton,	4 00
Nelson Whittlesey,	6 25
Luke Plunkett,	6 75
Charles Burdick,	5 00
Malcom Fisher,	7 00
Ezra Jones,	5 00
A. A. Hess,	5 00
Jacob Hess,	3 00
Asa Platts,	5 00
George Platts,	2 00
Hiram Fisher,	3 00
Martin Platts,	1 00
Dudley Read,	2 00
Irwin I. Humphrey,	1 00
N. C. Shepherd,	1 00

89 63

Chandley L. Phelps, check roll,
labor in October and Novem-
ber, 1849, constructing a dam
at Woodhull lake for reser-
voirs, viz :

Chandley L. Phelps, ...	39 38
John S. Churchill,	26 25
John A. Joslin,	13 75
Levi Rich,	13 75
Thomas Denslow,	11 25
James Clock,	23 75
James Perkins,	22 50
Peleg Denslow,	18 75
Seth Denslow,	15 00
George Fort,	21 00
Henry Phillips,	21 50
William Thayre,	13 75
Gardiner Joslin,	11 25
Samuel Joslin,	6 25
Ezra Barnes,	10 00
Isaac Barnes,	10 00

Carried forward,	\$278 13	\$11,303 01	\$3,817 00
------------------------	----------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$278 13	\$11,303 01	\$3,817 00
Joseph Joslin,.....	10 00		
Gottlapp Ksift,	13 75		
John Neger,.....	9 00		
Henry Denslow,.....	2 00		
George Clock,.....	4 40		
John Courtney,	7 50		
William Congdon,.....	7 50		
D. H. S. Joslin,.....	6 25		
		338 53	
Nov. 1. Philip M. & Peter Schuyler, exrs., commutation for a farm bridge,.....		350 00	
5. Thomas Traffarn,* timber to ob- tain brush,.....		22 00	
9. James McEachron, cutting off big levels,		136 99	
Archibald McDonald, tending locks and watching banks of canal,		28 00	
Ichabod Blazier, do do		18 00	
George Cronk, do do		28 00	
Whiting Tuttle, blacksmithing,		133 03	
Ephraim Hart, tending locks and watching banks of canal,		8 50	
12. Michael Diefendorf, occupation of lands, &c.,.....		108 06	
L. D. Dewey, stone cutters' la- bor,		24 50	
Otis Munn, carpenter's labor,..		29 25	
13. George W. Manchester, occu- pation and damage to land, .		75 00	
Michael Diefendorf, rent of land and damage,		13 40	
James Pierce, blacksmithing,..		25 25	
14. D. S. Howard & Co., timber and labor on bridge at Port Leyden,		5 00	
Isaiah Hart, tools, cement and sand,		5 67	
15. James Crimmins, clearing out canal between locks 1 and 2,		21 00	
Rolan Delenty, do		10 25	
Martin Kerly, do		9 00	
Cornelius Corkery, do		9 00	
Martin Murphy, do		4 25	
Abram Preston, do		7 25	
Thomas Claffey, do		25 18	
Pat Dolly, do		11 25	
Carried forward,.....	\$12,749 37	\$3,817 00	

Brought forward,	\$12,749 37	\$3,817 00
Nov. 15. James McGrah, clearing out canal between locks 1 and 2,...	8 75	
William Crimmins, do	11 25	
Richard Jones, do	11 25	
Patrick Cronin, do	7 75	
Michael Dugan, do	1 00	
Timothy Sullivan, do	8 75	
D. Cady & Co., tools, &c.,....	42 48	
John Gray, labor as stone cutter,	94 90	
Adam Strever, dressing hollow quoins,	76 00	
Fowler and Mills, freight of machine,	6 88	
17. Nelson C. Grant, labor preparing for dam,	6 25	
19. D. D. Winne, lead,	6 33	
Seymour and Adams, blacksmithing,	156 73	
Seymour and Adams, irons for crane,	76 38	
20. George Monroe, cutting off big bevels,	81 48	
21. Syracuse and Utica R. R. Co., railroad timber,	33 00	
22. Daniel Cady & Co., spike for bridges,	13 50	
Van Patten and Kimball, plank and floor timber for bridges, ..	77 89	
23. George W. Taft, rope for boat, Patrick Gilboy, labor on section 18,	449 23	
26. Asa Hayes, services as watchman,	12 00	
Chester Miller, services as watchman,	10 00	
Woodman Kimball, coping locks 33, 34, &c.,	300 68	
29. Philander Cronk, services as watchman,	1 00	
Frederick D. Weller's check roll, labor in November, 1849, repairing bridges at Conlon's, Dominick street, and at the Catholic church, viz:		
Frederick D. Weller, ..	28 00	
Abram Ecker,	24 50	
Carried forward,	\$52 50	\$14,248 85
		\$3,817 00

Brought forward,	\$52 50	\$14,248 85	\$3,817 00
Samuel Barnard,	24 50		
Samuel Merrill,	7 00		

84 00

Ira Stone's check roll, labor in November, 1849, repairing feeder, watching banks, tending guard lock and towing boat, viz:

Ira Stone,	46 00
Nathan Pierson,	18 00
Thomas Corcoran,	27 00
Michael Burke,	22 75
James McCarty,	16 63
Edward Rinkle,	21 88
Timothy O'Mara,	16 62
• Bernard Crossdaile, ...	21 00
Patrick McDonald,	22 75
John Burns,	26 25
Daniel O'Connor,	26 25
Andrew Gossman,	26 25
Pat Quinn,	30 00
Pat Quinn, jr.,	8 31
Michael Donavin,	26 25
Dennis Monahan,	60 50
Edward Curren,	26 25
Michael O'Conner,	3 50

446 19

James McEachron's check roll, labor in November, 1849, repairing breach on section 17, and repairing canal at head of locks 47 and 60, viz:

James McEachron,	41 44
Wm. Fitzgerald,	7 43
Michael Nevill,	7 43
Thomas Storing,	20 78
Peter Ulton,	19 90
Patrick Hennesy,	7 43
John Pine,	4 38
Thomas Burke,	20 78
Mark Storing,	20 78
Daniel Brow,	20 78
John McGlone,	20 78
Patrick Cunningham, ...	18 04
James McHale,	9 07
Thomas McHale,	4 69
Patrick McHale,	9 07

Carried forward,	\$232 78	\$14,779 04	\$3,817 00
------------------------	----------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$232 78	\$14,779 04	\$3,817 00
Richard Loi,	8 63		
Andrew McKendrew, ..	11 47		
Anthony Hilligan,	20 78		
John Tuffis,	8 53		
Michael McHale,	4 69		
Christopher Joint,	17 28		
Patrick McKendre,	19 46		
William Newland,	20 78		
Cyrus Abell,	6 78		
Isaiah Hart,	87		
Enoch Hart,	11 59		
George Monroe,	12 00		
Michael McGough,	5 25		
Owen Duffy,	3 28		
William Rutlage,	16 18		
Michael Hartney,	2 71		
John Giblen,	15 31		
Martin Kelly,	14 88		
Thomas Dorlsetty,	14 87		
Michael Laughlin,	13 78		
John McKendrew,	1 75		
Nicholas Burke,	13 13		
Philip Riley,	6 34		
John Murray,	6 34		
Thomas Hart,	9 40		
James Burns,	8 96		
Daniel McConnell,	4 59		
Patrick McConnell,	4 81		
James McConnell,	4 81		
Robert Short,	3 50		
Richard Haney,	12 93		
Andrew McKendrew, ..	12 09		
Fenner Rockwood,	24 18		
John Buck,	20 81		
John Hart,	23 06		
Chauncey Seymour, ...	9 56		
John Yerton,	26 43		
John Abell,	18 00		
Joseph Haney,	30 09		
Daniel W. Winne,	5 62		

703 30

Carried forward,	\$15,487 34	\$3,817 00
------------------------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,..... \$15,487 34 \$3,817 00

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in November 1849, re-
pairing break on section 9,
completing embankment and
excavation on section 10, viz :

John Van Buskirk,	47	13
Marcus Van Buskirk, ..	55	68
George Rogers,	37	13
David Wiggins,	24	75
Edward Paddock,	24	75
John Dugan,	21	44
John Shay,	9	63
Cornelius Rariden,	9	63
Andrew Elwood,	19	69
Patrick Gibbons,	7	00
Thomas Murray,	9	63
Thomas Sweeney, 1st, ..	7	88
Thomas Sweeney, 2d, ..	9	00
Michael Burke,	21	44
Edward Honaby,	21	44
John Credick,	9	18
Joseph Hurley,	21	44
James Murphy,	15	31
Michael Bardon,	21	44
Michael O'Neal,	21	44
Francis Wilkes,	21	87
Patrick Griffin,	9	63
Morris Hannasy,	9	63
Patrick Barlow,	9	63
Roger Fay,	7	88
John Morrisey,	9	63
Eugene Rariden,	4	38
Daniel Crunny,	14	87
John Somers,	8	75
Patrick Gleason,	11	60
William Ryan,	9	95
Luke Nash,	5	69

538 54

John Van Buskirk's check roll
labor in November 1849, com-
pleting section 10, repairing
break and bottom of canal on
section 9, viz:

Alyin Utley,	45	56
Paul B. Hutchinson, ...	30	94
William H. Hicks,	20	25
George C. Martindale, ..	6	75

Carried forward,..... \$103 50 \$16,025 88 \$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$103 50	\$16,025 88	\$3,817 00
George N. Wiggins,...	6 75		
Levi S. Seymour,.....	6 18		
Alexander Paddock,....	21 93		
Eldridge Paddock,.....	19 69		
Jacob Vanderwarker,...	30 37		
Horace Waldo,	21 37		
Franklin French,.....	38 81		
D. F. Sterling,.....	1 69		
Jacob Vanderwarker,....	19 12		
John Wahan,	7 50		
Thomas F'lynn,.....	20 56		
John Adkins,.....	10 50		
Bartholomew Wheaton,.	19 69		
Hugh Hanley,	7 00		
Joseph Dunpha,.....	21 44		
James McCormick,.....	10 06		
Thomas Higher,.....	7 88		
Thomas Kelly,.....	9 63		
Michael Baly,.....	7 88		
George Morror,	9 19		
Patrick Dunady,	7 00		
John Hoy,.....	8 54		
Edward Smyth,	7 66		
Patrick Byrns,.....	8 09		

432 03

Jay Olney's check roll, labor in
November 1849, repairing
and completing section 11, viz:

Jay Olney,.....	43 87
William R. Olney,	16 50
J. A. Waldo,	69 37
Edward Olney,	112 50
E. B. Thompson, ..	45 00
T. W. B. Olney,.....	53 44
Eldridge Paddock,	11 25
Edward Paddock,.....	14 63
Aaron Baker,	37 69
Horace Waldo,	15 75
Timothy Murphy,.....	23 53
Daniel Murphy,	23 52
Michael Gilboy,	9 41
Patrick Fay,.....	3 50
Hugh Reynolds,	14 33
Patrick Barlow,	3 83
Patrick Griffin,.....	5 14
Thomas Higher,	7 77
Patrick Lauders,	13 89

Carried forward,.....	\$524 92	\$16,457 91	\$3,817 00
-----------------------	----------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$524 92	\$16,457 91	\$3,817 00
Patrick Delano,	14 77		
Lawrence Gavin,	16 08		
Patrick Hickey,	14 33		
Hugh Hauley,	11 27		
Roger Fay,	7 77		
Michael Maylier,	13 67		
John Maylier,	11 70		
John Hamley,	14 00		
Michael Ryan,	4 81		
Michael White,	8 31		

641 63

Jay Olneys' check roll labor in
November 1849, laying slope
wall, repairing break on section
17, and completing and re-
pairing section 11, viz:

Thomas Sweeney, 1st,..	17 30
Thomas Sweeney, 2nd,..	15 64
Patrick Banks,	8 32
Daniel Dunn,	21 55
John Callaghan,	22 65
William Butler,	11 82
Michael Keenan,	12 80
James Flynn,	21 77
Anthony Flynn,	18 16
Peter McDonald,	20 56
William Loucks, Jr.,...	10 94
William Loucks,	7 88
John Somers,	2 19
John Ward,	15 86
Thomas Kelly,	12 17
Thomas Perkins,	5 25
Ransom Trucsdel,	3 50
Clinton Vanderwerker,..	7 88
Peter Van Dyke,	6 13
Anson Beckwith,	11 50

253 87

Jabez Halleck's check roll labor
in November, 1849, repairing
and completing sections eight
and nine, viz:

Jabez Halleck,	39 00
Michael McCormick,...	17 94
Patrick Donovan,	18 37
John Cummings,	9 30
Patrick Brady,	6 12
Patrick Lehy,	5 80

Carried forward,	\$96 56	\$17,353 41	\$3,817 00
------------------------	---------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,.....\$96 56 \$17,353 41 \$3,817 00

Matthew Hollin,..... 6 79

John Morrisey, 2 19

George Pillmore,..... 12 37

David Hill,..... 6 19

Asa Beckwith, Jr.,..... 2 25

Patrick Donovan,..... 4 00

Michael McCormick,... 4 00

Charles Conner,..... 4 00

Charles Conner,..... 17 72

John Hollin,..... 5 14

John Morrisey,..... 4 00

165 18

Daniel D. Winne's check roll,
labor in November 1849, re-
pairing break and a slide, and
repairing section 17, viz:

Daniel D. Winne,..... 37 38

Richard Soy,..... 1 75

Andrew McAndrea,.... 3 38

Michael Nevil, 9 29

Pat Hennesy,.,.,..... 9 08

Michael McGraw,..... 9 84

John Coughlin,..... 12 13

John Abel,..... 3 94

Silas Abel,..... 1 53

Timothy Coughlin,..... 8 09

John Pyne,..... 12 79

Morris Mountain,..... 11 37

John McAndrea,..... 12 25

James Pyne,..... 13 12

Michael Keefe,..... 7 44

Nicholas Burke,..... 88

John Gillin,..... 2 84

William Fitzgerald,.... 10 94

Owen Duffee,..... 14 88

Frederick D. Winne,... 1 25

Daniel D. Winne,..... 6 75

James McHale,..... 10 94

Michael McHale,..... 15 09

Thomas McHale,..... 15 09

William McHale,..... 15 53

Patrick McHale,..... 10 94

John McHale,..... 7 13

Joseph Heney,..... 2 25

Russel Tubbs, 1 69

John Yourden,.,.,..... 2 25

271 83

Carried forward,..... \$17,790 42 \$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$17,790 42	\$3,817 00
George McDonalds' check roll, labor in November, 1849, completing sections 2, 4, 7 and 9, and repairing break on sec- tion 9, viz :		
George McDonald,.....	45 50	
Albin Williams,.....	3 00	
Patrick Anderson,.....	1 75	
Pat Dooly,.....	21 21	
John Mullin,	1 32	
John Bourk,	20 78	
Andrew Doyle,	2 63	
Martin Murphy,.....	2 62	
George Worden,	2 63	
Andrew Kinley,	3 28	
Patrick Brady,.....	5 03	
Michael Baty,	1 53	
John Cummins,	5 69	
Patrick Lahe,	4 81	
Patrick Kedian,.....	16 73	
Martin Conner,.....	16 73	
John Lawlor,.....	23 75	
John Martin,	20 78	
Frank Murphy,	18 60	
James Dooly,.....	15 53	
John McDonald,	20 89	
Stephen Fitzpatrick, ...	21 55	
Patrick Wilson,.....	18 16	
John Whittlesey,.....	5 06	
D. F. Sterling,.....	3 37	
Lorenzo, Edgerton,....	1 13	
John Zimmerman,	1 31	
	<hr/>	
	305 37	
Dec. 1, David Hewitt, use and repair of plow,	2 00	
James McCarty, axe used on feeder,	1 50	
Alden Lee, use of team and wheeling plank,.....	1 66	
John Wahan, services as watch- man,	1 50	
3, Franklin French, brush to repair break,	5 00	
Harvey Seymour, services of self and team,.....	4 50	
Richard Scoutire, hanging culvert valves,	29 38	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,.....	\$18,141 33	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,	\$18,141 33	\$3,817 00
Dec. 4, Jonathan Badgley, services as watchman,	22 00	
Perter McEachron, do	64 59	
Charles Homan, do	21 00	
Samuel Freeman, do	29 00	
Thomas Sweeny, 1st, labor at slope wall,	2 00	
John Swan, pick handles, &c., ..	50	
James Mitchell, blasting,	4 00	
Thomas Sweeny, 2d, building slope wall,	2 00	
Wm. Sponenburgh, crane irons,	109 40	
James Crofoot, Jr., lumber for oars,	2 25	
5, Stewart Kees, moving and re- building fence, &c.,	40 00	
George Riggs, earth and damage,	15 00	
John Van Buskirk, gravel, re- building fence, &c.,	24 00	
D. Yourden, services as watch- man,	28 00	
Charles Thompson, do	32 00	
Peter Van Dyke, do	24 50	
Joseph B. Freeman, do	47 50	
James Burton, do	35 50	
Anson Beckwith, do	19 50	
Patrick Gibbons, do	17 50	
Chas. W. Wolworth, do	4 00	
John Oldfield, do	20 00	
Daniel F. Sterling, do	17 50	
James Dowly, do	16 00	
Levi G. Seymour, do	22 00	
Paul Hutchinson, brush to repair break,	5 00	
Lyman Mills, blacksmithing, ..	10 69	
Jay Olney, finishing section 11,	29 41	
Pat Fitzgerald, labor on em- bankment,	88	
D. Brill and Son, merchants' bill,	27 84	
John Van Buskirk, finishing sec- tion 11,	14 06	
Lyman Mills, blacksmithing, ..	9 75	
6, Solomon Reese, use and occu- pancy of land,	25 50	
Lucius Willis, earth, clay and use of land,	32 00	
Carried forward,	\$18,915 90	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$18,915 90	\$3,817 00
Evan E. Jones, use of land and damages,	5 20	
John M. Lewis, merchant bill,..	4 69	
Geo. Grems, services as watchman,	29 50	
Ira Waldo, blacksmithing,	1 25	
Wm. Rogers, wheeling plank,	15 53	
John Shirley, pick handles,	1 13	
James Douley, shovelling embankment,	88	
Ira Waldo, blacksmithing,	30 94	
Dec. 7, Gurdon Hurlbut, use of land, building fence, &c.,	33 75	
Collins Seymour, use of land and damages,	47 62	
Elisha Walsworth, do	160 96	
Samuel Comstock, building temporary bridge,	7 00	
Isaac Hicks, use of land and building fence,	34 54	
Zenas Hutchinson, moving and rebuilding fence,	3 50	
Nathaniel Conklin, 1200 cubic yards of clay,	60 00	
Titus Powers, stamp for marking State tools,	1 25	
Warner & Wait, tools for clearing out canal,	1 00	
Allen Wiggins, lumber to cover boat,	4 00	
George House, services as watchman,	18 50	
George Riggs, justice fees,	2 88	
Lucius Willis, lumber,	1 75	
Thomas Perkins, shoveling embankment,	88	
John Whittlesey, repairing waste weir,	21 81	
8, Jay Olney, damage to land,	20 30	
Rodney Hodge, moving and rebuilding fence, &c.,	9 50	
Wolcott B. White, use of land and damages,	30 00	
Robert Short, services as watchman,	2 00	
L. W. Kingsbury, do	2 00	
Leroy D. Dewey, do	25 00	
Carried forward,	\$19,493 26	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....		\$19,493 26	\$3,817 00
	Isaiah Hart, services as watchman,	33 00	
	William J. Scouton, do	26 50	
	Asaph S. Larned, do	2 00	
	William Basquill, do	29 00	
	Abram Scouton, do	2 00	
	George Munroe, do	10 75	
	Absalom D. Fort, do	18 00	
	Seymour & Adams, sockets for boats,.....	2 50	
Dec. 10,	Ahaz Thayer, use of land,.....	1 88	
	A. & T. Bamber, merchant's bill,	7 33	
	Jabez Halleck, procuring gravel, and making pavement,.....	13 75	
	Calvin Chandler, services as watchman,.....	45 00	
	Joseph S. Wilkes blacksmithing,	2 25	
	Samuel P. Wolcott, do	86	
	H. M. & C. Brayton, merchant's bill,.....	18 25	
12,	William O. Sherman, services as watchman,.....	46 75	
	Robert Cowell, do	22 00	
	James McEachron, do	5 00	
	William O. Sherman, delivering culvert valves,.....	1 00	
13,	Joseph Haney, timber to repair break,.....	3 96.	
	Hezekiah Jones, services as watchman,.....	111 88	
	John Yourden, lumber to repair break, &c.,.....	30 93	
14,	Chandley L. Phelps, boat, tools and lumber,.....	9 51	
	Matthew Gillson, services as watchman,.....	61 50	
	Chauncey Seymour, do	2 50	
	Jacob Rogers, do	7 00	
	Daniel D. Winne, services as foreman,.....	21 13	
15,	Daniel D. Winne, tools for re- pairing canal,.....	4 00	
	Azer Chandler, services as watchman,.....	2 50	
	John Quinn, check roll labor,..	1 53	
17,	Henry Ives, freight of bolts,..	63	
	Cross & Treat, powder for blast- ing on section 18,.....	3 50	
Carried forward,.....		\$20,041 65	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$20,041 65	\$3,817 00
Douglas & Owens, merchant's bill,.....	4 69	
Eleanor Thomas, washing and mending clothes for boat,...	4 00	
John Pyne, check roll labor on section 14,.....	1 09	
Dec. 19, Nathan Shippy, plank for repairing break,.....	1 88	
20, Squire Utley, lumber, repairing break and road,.....	7 00	
John Abell, labor, repairing break on section 17,.....	2 13	
John C. Buck; do,.....	2 13	
Charles Homan, check roll labor on section 11,.....	10 00	
21, Harman Emmerson, bill of hardware,.....	166 89	
22, Peter J. Macomber, tools for section 11,.....	75	
William Rogers, lumber for braces to locks,.....	20 73	
Isaiah A. Waldo, plank and labor on section 11,.....	3 14	
Chester Miller, check roll labor on section 17,.....	1 13	
17, Solomon Reese, rent of land and damages,.....	30 00	
Eran E. Jones, do do	9 60	
Lorenzo Edgerton, constructing crossway,.....	12 00	
18, David Utley, damage to land, &c.	96 50	
John Wolfe, do	25 00	
Peter Kirby, use of land, &c.,.	10 25	
William Rogers, damage to land,	15 00	
20, David Cleveland, use of land &c.	13 75	
22, Mary Wiggins, do	40 02	
Aaron Comstock, do	23 75	
Anson Beckwith, do	20 00	
George Pillmore, do	19 88	
James Keich, temporary use of land,.....	114 72	
24, Christopher Gould, labor and timber for crane,.....	22 67	
John Owen, building temporary bridge,.....	10 00	
25, Charles Holmes, blacksmithing,	31 75	
26, G. H. Gould, foreman's services,	50 13	
Carried forward,.....	\$20,812 23	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,.....	\$20,812 23	\$3,817 00
Dec. 28, Daniel C. Jenne, board of laborers,.....	8 07	
29, H. T. Utley, treasurer, use of plank road,.....	47 70	
31, A. D. Barber, services for Commissioner,.....	50 00	
Daniel D. Winne's check roll, labor in December, 1849, repairing break on section 17, viz :		
John McAndrea,.....	5 03	
William Fitzgerald,....	5 91	
Nicholas Burke,.....	6 45	
Thomas Dougherty,....	6 45	
Thomas Storing,.....	7 98	
Mark Storing,.....	7 98	
Martin Kelly,.....	7 98	
John Giblin,.....	5 80	
Thomas Burke,.....	7 98	
Patrick McAndrew,....	7 77	
William Rutledge,.....	5 80	
Anthony Hennigan,....	7 32	
Michael Loughney,....	6 02	
John McGlone,.....	7 32	
Peter Ulton,.....	7 44	
Nicholas McHale,.....	7 22	
James McHale,.....	6 56	
John Gillin,.....	7 22	
Patrick McHale,.....	7 11	
Isaiah Hart,.....	13	
William Newland,.....	7 32	
Daniel Brown,.....	7 11	
John McHale,.....	5 16	
Morris Mountain,....	6 13	
James Pyne,.....	5 36	
Michael Keefe,.....	6 56	
John Pyne,.....	7 00	
Timothy Coughlin,....	4 93	
Owen Duffy,.....	3 61	
Thomas McHale,.....	5 91	
David Stroup,	7 31	
John Yourden,.....	11 25	
	<hr/> 209 12	
Carried forward,.....	\$21,127 12	\$3,817 00

Brought forward,	\$21,127 12	\$3,817 00
Ira Stone's check roll, labor in December, 1849, repairing feeder, watching banks and tending guard locks, viz :		
Ira Stone,	16 00	
Thomas Corcoran,	1 25	
Michael Burke,	1 10	
John Burns,	4 38	
Edward Rinkle,	1 10	
Bernard Crossdale,	87	
Daniel O'Conner,	5 25	
Michael O'Conner,	3 28	
Michael Donovan,	3 72	
Edward Curren,	3 50	
Andrew Gossman,	3 50	
Pat Quinn,	6 00	
Patrick McDonald,	88	
Dennis Monahan,	2 20	
	<hr/>	53 08
Dec. 27. James Keech, rent of land and damages,	19 17	
	<hr/>	21,199 37

No. 65.

DAMAGES.

1849.		
Sept. 20. Alfred N. Hough, Boonville, Oneida Co.,	37 35	
Nov. 3. Julius Rogers,	129 74	
	<hr/>	167 09

CONTRACTORS.

No. 5. Adams & Brainerd, locks 5 and 6,	490 00	
6. Shippy, Caswell & Co., Mo- hawk aqueduct, and lock 1,	830 00	
23. Shippy, Kimball & Co., locks 32 to 37, 39 to 42, and 53 to 57, inclusive,	3,840 00	
28. William Newton, locks 67 to 70,	150 00	
31. Isaac Prosser, locks 26, 27 and 28,	1,000 00	
52. Adams & Lent, waste weirs on sections 14 to 22 inclusive, ..	210 00	
53. Thomas Baldwin & Co., lock 9,	490 00	
81. William Baldwin, locks 50, 61, 64, 65, and 66,	750 00	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$7,760 00	\$25,183 46

Brough forward,.....		\$7,760 00	\$25,183 46
No. 85.	James Pierce, locks 51 and 52,	610 00	
87.	Dunn & Nestel, sections 5, 12, 13, 15, and 16,.....	2,140 00	
88.	Andrew E. Cromwell, locks 7, 8, and 14,	1,430 00	
89.	Love & Britton, locks 43 and 47,	660 00	
90.	Willard H. Bennett, Lansing Kill aqueduct,.....	510 00	
91.	Schuyler & Gay, locks 11 and 12,	2,920 00	
92.	Thompson & Miller, lock 13,.	890 00	
93.	H. H. Coats & Co., lock gates to locks 50, 51, 52, and 58 to 66, inclusive,.....	235 86	
94.	Barber & Heavener, lock gates, mitre sills, and mitre sill plat- forms to locks 38, 43 to 49,.	591 42	
95.	Borden, Richardson & Babcock, trunks and towing path of Stringer's Creek aqueduct, and abutments, and wings of a road bridge, at Rome,.....	199 10	
96.	E. W. Hopkins, trunk and tow- ing path, bridges of Well's Brook and Lansing Kill aque- ducts, gates, mitre sills, and mitre sill platforms for locks 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, to 24 inclusive,	2,770 00	
97.	Fort & Pardee, culverts and waste weirs on sections 8 and 10, bridges on sections 1 to 7, and 13 to 22 inclusive, abut- ments, piers, docking, em- bankments, vertical and slope wall for a draw bridge at Beach's landing,	7,700 00	
98.	Farquharson, Fitch & Co., re- pairing and finishing locks 2 to 4, 7, 8, 11 to 13, and 15 to 24 inclusive, bridges on sec- tions 8 to 12, inclusive, re- pairing and finishing locks 44, 45, and 46, and the con- struction of the 2nd floor dock- ing, walking plank and snub- bing posts to locks 50, 51, 52, and from 58 to 66 inclusive,.	4,410 00	
Carried forward,.....		\$32,826 38	\$25,183 46

Brought forward,.....	\$32,826 38	\$25,183 46
100. Wood & Fox, abutments, piles, docking, embankments, verti- cal and slope wall for a draw- bridge, at Illingsworth's,....	2,260 00	
101. Nathan Shippy, lock 25,.....	380 00	
102. J. S. Parker, locks 29, 30, and 31,	1,110 00	
103. Seymour & Wood, valve gates for locks, from 1 to 70, inclusive,	5,000 00	
105. Woodman & Kimball, lock 10,	340 00	
106. Starks & Pruyn, irons for locks 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 to 22, 23, 24, 38, 43 to 52, and 58 to 66 inclusive,	317 88	
107. Britton, Love & Co., locks 81, 82, 83, and 84,	3,350 00	
108. Shippy & McEachron, Sugar river aqueduct,.....	1,090 00	
	<hr/>	46,674 26
Amount expended by Nelson J. Beach on the Black River canal,.....		71,857 72
		<hr/>

*Vouchers rendered by Frederick Follett, Canal Commissioner, for
payments made by him.*

No. 86.

Daniel C. Jenne, engineer,.....	\$6,500 00	\$6,500 00
---------------------------------	------------	------------

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in December, 1849, and
January, 1850, bracing locks
from one to seventy and build-
ing temporary bridges on sec-
tion three, viz:

George McDonald,....	60 37
Jabez Halleck, Jr.,....	62 50
James Dunn,.....	6 75
Lucius Willis,.....	3 50
George H. Newman,...	28 69
Eran Jenkins,.....	10 50
Archibald McDonald,..	14 07
Jonathan Hunt,.....	4 50
Deorge Dunn,.....	2 00

192 88

Carried forward,.....	\$ 192 88	\$6,500 00
-----------------------	-----------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$192 88	\$6,500 00
1850.		
Jan'y 10. John Whittlesey, timbers for bracing locks, &c.,.....	12 72	
Samuel Wager, blacksmithing,	1 52	
Ezekiel Butler, timber for bracing locks,.....	17 70	
14. Warren M. Baird, witness before Canal Appraisers,.....	82	
Ebenezer Huckins, do,.....	66	
16. Richard Scontin, timber for bra- cing locks,.....	3 08	
Michael Deifendorf, do,.....	12 75	
17. George Munroe, cutting off big bevels from locks,.....	64 05	
Leroy D. Dewy, do,.....	64 05	
18. Ten Eyck & Co., publishing pro- posals,.....	40 14	
19. Jacob Rogers, cutting off big bevels from locks,.....	22 40	
Thomas Ray, do,.....	30 80	
John Yourden, timber for bracing locks,.....	23 24	
Daniel R. Howe, filing crosscut saw,.....	1 25	
31. George Gabry, cutting off big bevels to locks,.....	48 72	
Ephraim Potter, repairing break on section 17,.....	1 12	
Feb'y 6. G. W. Smith & Clark, publish- ing notices to land owners,..	4 50	
J. C. Easton, do,.....	4 50	
12. Morgan North, blacksmithing,..	75	
15. John Gray, cutting off big levels from locks,.....	200 20	
Patrick Hayden, bailing locks for do,.....	5 00	
John Lawlor, do,.....	12 50	
19. John W. Hart, do,.....	3 88	
Isaiah Hart, do,.....	12 25	
Enoch Hart, do,.....	1 75	
20. Road Commissioners, Town of Rome, materials used in re- pairing bridge,.....	30 00	
21. William Hathaway, bailing locks for cutting off big bevels,...	6 13	
25. Augustus Greenman, blacksmith- ing,.....	1 06	
Carried forward,.....	\$620 42	\$6,500 00

Brought forward,.....	\$820 42	\$6,500 00 .
27. Peter McEachron, cutting off bevels to locks,.....	48 72	
Thomas Reay, do,.....	78 04	
Jacob Rogers, do,.....	64 32	
28. Samuel McMichael, repairing slide on section 17,.....	44	
Albert Yourden, watching banks and tending locks,.....	2 50	
William Bisby, building dam at Woodhull,.....	17 50	
March 2. John G. Grems, use of water,..	50 00	
7. Patrick McAndrews, cutting off big bevels,.....	14 00	
John McAndrews, do,.....	13 13	
16. William McHale, repairing sec- tion 17,.....	8 91	
20. Isaiah Hart, cutting off big bev- els,.....	9 41	
23. John J. Yorden, sand for repair- ing sink holes,.....	1 00	
25. Robert Short, cutting off big bev- els,.....	1 31	
Michael Baty, do,	1 97	
Hugh Hanly, do,.....	1 86	
Roderick Shaw, do,.....	451 00	
James Barlow, do,.....	4 60	
Patrick Linders, do,.....	12 91	
28. John Gibben, do,.....	1 31	
29. James Donly, do,.....	3 00	
30. Russe Tubbs, lumber for repair- ing canal,.....	4 28	
Reuben Fuller's check roll, labor in March 1850, excavating bottom of canal from Erie canal to lock No. 1, in the village of Rome, viz:		
Reuben Fuller,.....	12 00	
Henry J. Snow,.....	5 25	
David Murphy,	4 38	
Patrick Walsh,	3 07	
John Heffron,.....	3 50	
John Masterson,.....	3 50	
Daniel Welsh,	3 50	
John O'Roach,.....	3 50	
Jeremiah Herrington,..	3 50	
Patrick McGinnis,.....	3 50	
John McGinnis,.....	3 50	
Carried forward,.....	\$49 20	\$1,607 63
		\$6,500 00

Brought forward,	\$49 20	\$1,607 63	\$6,500 00
Thomas Bunett,	3 50		
Michael Lawless,	3 50		
Patrick Kelly,	3 06		
Patrick McIntyre,	3 50		
Denis Corcoran,	3 50		
Michael Johnson,	3 50		
Patrick Martin,	3 50		
Peter Brady,	2 84		
Timothy Brice,	3 50		
James Douge,	3 28		
Edward Doren,	2 63		
David Spellney,	2 19		
Patrick McLoughlin, ...	3 50		
Thomas Carroll,	2 63		
James Murray,	2 63		
Dennis Mahony,	3 50		
Peter Gurgon,	1 75		
Daniel Petrie,	7 50		
William Beck,	7 50		
James Thomas,	7 50		
Joseph W. Hawley,	6 00		
		130 22	
Apr. 2. Peter Donegan, cutting off big bevels,		17 06	
5. Peter McEachron, do		46 53	
Leroy D. Dewy, do		181 15	
George Munroe, do		197 67	
Jacob Rogers, do		45 60	
Patrick Love, do		191 29	
Michael Conly, do		197 55	
James Cox, do		4 81	
Hugh Copeland, do		2 19	
Thomas Gleason, do		26 25	
Patrick Clark, do		88	
Michael Burk, do		1 31	
6. William Coffe, do		2 19	
Martin Kelly, do		4 38	
Owen Durfee, do		32 16	
John W. Hart, do		1 81	
John Vard, do		12 03	
John Hanley, do		3 50	
Patrick Hickey, do		2 63	
Thomas Sweeney, do		3 50	
12. V. R. Martin, services as attor- ney before arbitrators,		30 00	
Edmund Strever, cutting off big levels,		4 00	
Carried forward,		\$2,746 34	\$6,500 00

Brought forward,	\$2,746 34	\$6,500 00
Thos. Lynch, cutting off big bevels,	9 00	
Thomas T. Thomas, do	1 00	
Marshall W. Carter, do	18 00	
Adam Stever, do	7 00	
Thomas Claffy, do	9 00	
John Farlon, do	2 63	
John Strever, do	10 00	
John Maloney, do	3 38	
16. Anthony Hennegan, building temporary dams and bailing,	43 09	
17. James McEachron, cutting off big bevels,	140 00	
William Rutledge, do	88	
James Flynn, building temporary dams and bailing,	9 84	
Patrick McAndrews, do	4 81	
Owen Durfee, do	5 47	
Daniel Brown, do	1 97	
William Nooing, do	3 06	
John McGlone, do	7 44	
Abram Scontin, do	66	
19. Samuel Combs, do	7 88	
22. Otis Munn, road commissioner, repairing road bridge,	7 14	
Wm. G. Williams, blacksmithing,	2 38	
24. Adam Strever, cutting off big bevels,	11 20	
John Gray, cutting off big bevels,	51 10	
26. Van Patten and Kimball, lumber for docking,	30 00	
Richard Scie, drilling culvert holes to locks,	2 25	
Nathan W. Jones, charcoal, ...	4 76	
Livingston Maker, team work, ..	5 00	
30. Seymour and Wood, bill of valves,	98 77	
May 1. John Dunn, bailing locks for cutting off big bevel,	1 31	
2. James J. Mills, transportation of tools,	1 75	
3. John Owen, removing temporary bridge,	1 50	
6. George Monroe, cutting off big bevels,	41 58	
8. John Lawler, bailing locks, ...	3 00	
John B. Bradt, blacksmithing, ..	11 01	
Carried forward,	\$3,304 20	\$6,500 00

Brought forward,	\$3,304 20	\$6,500 00
May 8. Utica and Schenectady R.R. Co., timber for docking,	17 14	
15. James Dunn, commutation for bridge,	300 00	
16. Peter McEachron, cutting off big bevels,	36 96	
Patrick Mahoney, building dams and bailing,	1 75	
Stewart Kees, transportation of tools,	6 00	
18. James Van Winkle, painting ba- lance beams,	45 50	
20. Jacob Rogers, cutting off big bevels,	11 34	
Julius Rogers, team work,	10 00	
22. Wm. Rogers, delivering cement,	2 59	
23. David French, commutation for bridge,	400 00	
Cyrus Marsh, delivering cement,	1 50	
Harman Emerson, merchants' bill,	71 75	
D. Cady, tools,	15 00	
G. W. Baldwin, superintending work, &c.,	45 00	
24. Bissell and Leonard, powder and fuse,	32 50	
H. M. & G. Brayton, merchants bill,	77	
Bissell and Leonard, paint for balance beams,	66 40	
27. John Wolfe, logs for plank, . . .	16 58	
Dennis Howard, setting snubbing posts,	4 38	
Edward Conroy, setting snub- bing posts,	6 50	
29. Thomas McHale, setting snub- bing posts,	1 00	
30. Rodney Hodge, sawing plank, &c.	41 02	
31. John Ward, setting snubbing posts,	6 00	
Joseph Shield's check roll, labor in April, 1850, excavating first level of canal and putting in docking below lock No. 1, viz:		
Joseph Shields,	22 50	
Patrick Murnell,	8 75	
Carried forward,	\$31 25	\$4,443 79
		\$6,500 00

Brought forward,.....	\$31 25	\$4,443 79	\$6,500 00
Patrick McGinnis,.....	9 63		
John McGinnis,.....	9 63		
John Masterson,.....	11 38		
Patrick Kelly,.....	8 75		
Robert Oldfield,.....	9 63		
James Doyle,.....	9 19		
Michael Lawless,.....	8 75		
Francis Clarke,.....	7 87		
John Heffron,.....	9 63		
Peter Gorgon,.....	7 87		
Patrick Halpin,.....	10 50		
• Michael Johnson,.....	9 63		
M. M. Locklin,.....	9 63		
Peter Brady,.....	10 50		
Thomas Phalon,.....	7 87		
Owen Murphy,.....	3 94		
Patrick McIntyre,.....	7 87		
Timothy Prive,.....	8 75		
John O'Rourke,.....	7 87		
Patrick Clark,.....	7 00		
James Clark,.....	7 44		
Thomas Jeffrey,.....	8 00		
Thomas Lynch,.....	8 00		
M. McDonough,.....	4 38		
Thomas Thomas,.....	13 50		
Joseph W. Hawley,...	15 75		
Patrick Walsh,.....	8 75		
Thomas Burnett,.....	4 38		
Daniel Mahony,.....	6 12		
David Spelling,.....	5 25		
Daniel Matterson,.....	7 87		
		296 58	
Reuben Fuller's check roll, labor in April, 1850, excavating first level of canal and putting in docking below lock 1, viz:			
Reuben Fuller,..	31 50		
Abram Colwell,.....	9 00		
Dennis Masterson,.....	9 00		
Lyman Carpenter,.....	36 00		
William Beck,.....	15 75		
Patrick Gilboy,.....	9 00		
Daniel Petrie, Jr.....	34 31		
Patrick Chaffry,.....	15 75		
Henry Wentworth,.....	3 06		
John Hatliff,.....	20 13		
Carried forward,.....	\$183 50	\$4,740 37	\$6,500 00

Brought forward, \$183 50 \$4,740 37 \$6,500 00

Lucius Snow, 15 75
 Michael Brene, 8 75
 Jeremiah Wentworth, ... 8 75
 John Oldfield, 8 75
 A. B. Petrie, 8 31
 John Shields, 7 00
 John Livingston, 7 88
 Samuel Waters, 7 88
 David Comstock, 14 00
 Calvin Comstock, 9 19
 Cornelius Corcoran, 10 50
 William Guilfoil, 10 50
 Jeremiah Henington, ... 8 75
 Thomas Whitty, 11 38
 Abraham Byrnes, 9 63
 Daniel Welch, 8 75
 Patrick Reynolds, 8 75
 James Muney, 8 75
 Patrick McLochlin, 8 75
 Edward Doren, 9 63
 Thomas Canoll, 9 63
 M. H. Hollister, 18 00
 Henry J. Snow, 15 75
 Timothy Wentworth, ... 11 38

429 91

Hiram Cronk's check roll, labor
 in April, 1850, quarrying stone
 for dam and bulk head, viz:

Hiram Cronk, 19 88
 Matthew Gray, 10 75
 Michael Brien, 12 75
 Martin Kelly, 14 75
 Martin Barrett, 11 75
 William Rutledge, 7 75
 Farrell McDonald, 9 75
 Patrick Clark, 14 50
 Andrew McAndrew, 11 50
 Duncan McIntyre, 13 75
 Thomas Storin, 14 50
 James Farden, 6 78
 Patrick McConnell, 5 75
 Michael Tye, 10 50
 John McAndrew, 9 75
 Nicholas Coony, 14 75
 Marcus Ward, 9 41
 Caran Sheriden, 6 50
 Edward Wrinkle, 3 25
 Robert Short, 7 25

Carried forward, \$215 57 \$5,170 28 \$6,500 00

Brought forward,.....	\$215 57	\$5,170 28	\$6,500 00
Anthony Hinnegan,....	8 53		
Patrick McAndrew, 1st, ..	10 75		
Thomas Burke,.....	7 22		
John Cooney,.....	9 19		
Michael Dwyre,.....	10 28		
Austin Derrick,.....	5 25		
James Gallangher,....	5 25		
David J. Hoag,.....	4 13		
Edward Paddock,.....	25 31		
Ira Waldo,.....	21 38		

322 86

Thomas H. Bates' check roll, labor in April and May, 1850, on dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34, after being abandoned by contractor, viz:-

Henry Nessel,.....	20 81
Martin Golden,.....	7 66
Barney Riley,.....	12 91
Timothy O'Hare,.....	3 00
James Flynn,.....	1 75
Patrick Clark, 1st,....	2 18
Leroy D. Dewey,.....	16 88
John Giblin,.....	6 13
Patrick Filbin,.....	13 13
Anthony Granahan,....	11 81
Chauncey Seymour,....	36 56
Florence Dascal,.....	6 56
John Kelly,.....	1 75
John Lyon,.....	15 53
James McQuade,.....	4 50
Martin Tracy,.....	12 25
John Scully,.....	10 28
Michael Brown,.....	16 00
Edward Welch,.....	12 25
Patrick Barlow,.....	15 97
John Conley,.....	13 56
Michael Maley,.....	14 00
John Hanley,.....	9 63
James Scully,.....	2 41
Andrew Mahan,.....	10 06
Patrick Mohana,.....	2 19
Patrick Doyle,.....	15 53
William Rutledge,....	15 31
Anthony Welch,.....	15 31
John McGlone,.....	13 34

Carried forward.....	\$389 25	\$5,493 14	\$6,500 00
----------------------	----------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$339 25	\$5,493 14	\$6,500 00
Owen Duffy,.....	1 75		
Nelson Paddock,.....	4 00		

345 00

William Smith's check roll, labor in April and May, 1850, on dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34, after being abandoned by contractor, viz:

William Smith,.....	28 13
Anthony Blodin,.....	14 50
George Monroe,.....	21 50
Henry Ynlee,.....	19 00
John Bambridge,.....	27 00
Patrick Love,.....	27 50
Hugh Copelin,.....	20 00
Thomas Linen,.....	23 50
Michael Kealing,.....	30 50
Martin Conly,.....	20 50
Anthony Linen,.....	23 50
James Cox,.....	33 50
William Coffe,.....	19 50
Patrick Sherkey,.....	14 50
John Moloney,.....	8 00
Jeremiah O'Connell,...	23 00
Thomas Martin,.....	23 50
Leroy D. Dewey,.....	13 50
Joseph Perdon,.....	24 50
D. W. Gookins,.....	23 79
Christopher Conley,...	16 25
John Brown,.....	9 19
Robert Davis,.....	5 50
John Flynn,.....	21 00

491 36

Otis Munn's check roll, labor in April and May, 1850, on dam and bulk-head, between locks 33 and 34, viz :

Otis Munn,.....	68 25
Asaph Leonard,.....	23 25
Garret Commerford,...	29 56
Anva Comstock,.....	23 72
Morgan B. Comstock,..	15 46
Stephen Hoag,.....	24 75
Jenks Sperry,.....	14 25
Franklin Cronk,.....	2 25
William Scouten,.....	15 75
Alanson Kelly,.....	14 25

Carried forward,.....	\$231 49	\$6,329 50	\$6,500 00
-----------------------	----------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$231 49	\$6,329 50	\$6,500 00
Matthew Gillson,.....	12 72		
Rensselaer Cronk,.....	2 75		
Richard Scouten,.....	14 09		
William Basquill,.....	14 44		
Calvin H. Chandler....	4 13		
Harvy Scouten.....	4 63		
John Dunn.....	7 75		
D. W. Gookins.....	6 19		
James J. Wells.....	14 00		
Robert Cowell,.....	11 75		
Charles Gillett,.....	7 00		
David Gillet,.....	8 00		
Ebenezer Gillett,.....	3 25		
Wolfe John,.....	24 38		
Abram Scouten,.....	2 00		
Oliver Harris,.....	1 88		

370 45

Thomas H. Bate's check roll,
labor in April and May, 1850,
on dam and bulk-head, be-
tween locks 33 and 34, after
being abandoned by the con-
tractor, viz :

Peter Camel,.....	17 25
Thomas McLinen,.....	17 00
John Bruce,.....	9 50
Michael Brown,.....	8 50
Anthony Flynn,.....	17 50
James Burns,.....	14 75
Michael Keenan,.....	5 75
David Brown,.....	9 85
James Lee,.....	16 00
Patrick Doyle,.....	12 69
Dennis Flannagan,.....	17 28
John Coyle,.....	16 19
Patrick Pryer,.....	15 09
Richard Soy,.....	5 25
William Jefferson,.....	10 25
John Lyon,.....	8 31
Thomas Kelly,.....	4 81
John Hanley,.....	4 81
Patrick Hogan,.....	14 66
Michael Conner,.....	10 28
Patrick Cauty,.....	5 25
John McGlone,.....	9 63
Patrick Delano,.....	5 75
Edward Coonrie,.....	15 53

Carried forward,.....	\$271 88	\$6,699 95	\$6,500 00
-----------------------	----------	------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$271 88	\$6,699 95	\$6,500 00
------------------------	----------	------------	------------

Michael Bouck,	8 09		
----------------------	------	--	--

James McConnell,	4 00		
------------------------	------	--	--

Matthew White,	6 78		
----------------------	------	--	--

Christopher Mooney, ...	7 50		
-------------------------	------	--	--

Peter Quinn,	33 81		
--------------------	-------	--	--

Peter Dennigan,	6 13		
-----------------------	------	--	--

Lawrence Ryan,	5 47		
----------------------	------	--	--

343 66

Thomas H. Bates check roll,
labor in April and May, 1850,
on dam and bulk-head be-
tween locks 33 and 34, after
being abandoned by the con-
tractor, viz :

Asaph Larnard,	22 13		
----------------------	-------	--	--

Nathan Shippy,	35 44		
----------------------	-------	--	--

Joseph Harvy,	16 88		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Michael Noon,	17 94		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Patrick Canty,	7 22		
----------------------	------	--	--

Patrick O'Brien,	11 82		
------------------------	-------	--	--

Joseph Ryan,	16 63		
--------------------	-------	--	--

James Burnes,	22 25		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Andrew Burns,	19 91		
---------------------	-------	--	--

John Bruce,	18 00		
-------------------	-------	--	--

Alexander Nelly,	10 75		
------------------------	-------	--	--

David Brown,	14 44		
--------------------	-------	--	--

Patrick Delano,	20 75		
-----------------------	-------	--	--

Michael Keenan,	19 25		
-----------------------	-------	--	--

William Jefferson,	20 00		
--------------------------	-------	--	--

Thomas Kelly,	16 63		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Michael Connor,	6 56		
-----------------------	------	--	--

Peter Camel,	38 25		
--------------------	-------	--	--

Robert Cowell,	15 75		
----------------------	-------	--	--

Patrick McAndrew,	16 84		
------------------------	-------	--	--

George Tubbs,	23 63		
---------------------	-------	--	--

William O. Sherman, ..	6 00		
------------------------	------	--	--

Richard Hanly,	11 25		
----------------------	-------	--	--

408 32

Philip Love's check roll, labor
in April and May, 1850, on
dam and bulk-head, between
locks 33 and 34, after being
abandoned by the contractor,
viz :

Martin Finney,	9 18		
----------------------	------	--	--

Anthony Collins,	7 65		
------------------------	------	--	--

Henry Percil,	11 15		
---------------------	-------	--	--

Carried forward,	\$27 98	\$7,451 93	\$6,500 00
------------------------	---------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$27 98	\$7,451 93	\$6,500 00
William Morton,.....	9 50		
Francis McGuire,.....	9 19		
Michael Giblin,.....	9 19		
Patrick Murphy,	4 16		
Patrick Flemming,.....	23 00		
Patrick Reon,.....	30 50		
Nicholas Leonard,.....	24 50		
Andrew Burns,.....	12 69		
John Flemming,.....	18 00		
Robert Chilly,.....	30 00		
James McWade,.....	14 25		
Brien O'Donnell,.....	11 25		
Anthony Welch,.....	8 75		
Patrick McAndrew, 2nd,	15 50		
Matthew Storin,.....	12 69		
Alexander Nelly,.....	8 50		
John Holmes,.....	3 50		
James Fraser,.....	3 50		
John Ward,.....	3 94		
Philip Clark,.....	4 15		
Morgan Clark,.....	14 69		
James Branagh,.....	12 00		
Barney Shields,.....	38 75		
Britton Love & Co.,....	42 50		
Lemuel Bowdish,.....	30 63		
Joseph Harvey,.....	33 94		
Philip Love,.....	51 00		
		508 25	
William Smith's check roll, la- bor in May 1850, on dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34, after being abandoned by contractor, viz :			
William Smith,.....	52 87		
Hugh Copeland,.....	41 00		
Patrick Sherkly,.....	35 00		
John Bambridge,.....	44 00		
Patrick Love,.....	42 50		
William Coffe,.....	38 50		
Anthony Blodin,.....	37 50		
Thomas Linen,.....	43 00		
Anthony Linen,.....	43 50		
Thomas Martin,.....	40 00		
Joseph Bredon,.....	53 38		
John Brown,.....	18 19		
Christopher Conly,.....	28 50		
Duncan McIntyre,.....	3 88		
Carried forward,.....	\$521 82	\$7,960 18	\$6,500 00

Brought forward,.....	\$521 82	\$7,960 18	\$6,500 00
Edward Paddock,.....	12 37		
Ira Waldo,.....	8 44		
Martin Kelly,.....	6 00		
Henry Nessel,.....	11 87		
Bryan O'Donnell,.....	4 38		
Thomas Storin,.....	2 25		
Matthew Storin,.....	3 72		
David J. Hoag,.....	2 63		
	<hr/>	573 48	

Nelson Paddock's check roll,
labor in May, 1850, on dam
and bulk head between locks
33 and 34, after being aban-
doned by contractor, viz :

Nelson Paddock,.....	28 12
Edward Paddock,.....	41 63
Ira Waldo,.....	27 56
Matthew Gray,.....	18 25
Duncan McIntyre,.....	18 50
James Galaughar,.....	16 25
Andrew McAndrew,...	16 75
Timothy O'Mara,.....	18 50
Martin Barrett,.....	18 75
Martin Kelly,.....	17 50
Farrell McDonough,...	18 50
Marcus Ward,.....	15 31
Austin Derrick,.....	18 50
Thomas Bourk,.....	15 31
Nicholas Basquill,.....	15 75
John McAndrews,.....	18 50
Anthony Hennigan,....	18 25
Keeren Sheriden,.....	14 22
Edward Wrinkle,.....	17 75
Patrick McAndrew,....	14 87
Bryan McDonnell,....	18 00
Thomas Storin,.....	18 75
Robert Short,.....	6 00
Patrick Clark,.....	6 75
Michael Tye,.....	6 75
Michael Brien,.....	18 75
Hiram Cronk,.....	6 00
Michael Dwyre,.....	10 06
Matthew Storin,.....	16 19
	<hr/>

496 02

Carried forward,.....	\$9,029 68	\$6,500 00
-----------------------	------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$9,029 68	\$6,500 00
David Murphy's check roll, labor in May, 1850, ditching on 2d level, boating clay, and puddling canal from lock 4 to 5, viz:		
David Murphy,	13 50	
James Murray,.....	13 50	
Patrick Halpin,.....	14 00	
Patrick Welch,	12 50	
William Cafield,.....	11 50	
Michael Johnson,.....	6 00	
Dennis Corcoran,.....	7 00	
Peter Brady,	4 00	
Nicholas Murhoof,.....	5 00	
Michael Alton,.....	4 50	
Daniel Muhunn,.....	4 00	
Joshua Edwards,.....	2 50	
Patrick McGinnis,	4 00	
John Edy,.....	3 00	
Charles Cavanaugh,....	13 75	
Orson Kingsbury,.....	9 00	
	<hr/>	
	127 75	
June 4, Chauncey Seymour, setting snubbing posts,	2 00	
5, George Riggs, justice fees,....	1 75	
6, Britton, Love & Co., powder cement, &c.,	82 80	
Richard Hulbert, horse and wagon,	1 75	
W. Hall & Co., charges on cement,.....	1 50	
Douglass & Owens, merchant's bill,.....	9 41	
10, J. & E. B. Armstrong, water lime,	21 38	
11, Martin Kelly, sawing timber,..	4 00	
Thomas Storin, do ..	1 00	
13, R. Bernard Cooley, painting balance beams,.....	31 50	
Ephraim Kingsbury, do.....	156 28	
14, William H. Teusley, do.....	17 50	
A. Wiggins, do.....	6 00	
15, Whiting Tuttle, repairing wagon,	2 50	
19, Nathan Shippy, use of tools at dam and bulk head,.....	53 90	
Nathan Shippy, materials used at do.....	141 43	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,.....	\$9,692 13	\$6,500 00

Brought forward,.....	\$9,692 13	\$6,500 00
James G. Ross, cutting off coping,.....	30 00	
June 20, Patrick Love, trimming lock 25,	1 00	
William Higby, clearing spolls from locks, &c.,.....	309 00	
Hiram Cronk, logs for plank,..	2 60	
William Smith, cutting off coping,.....	114 00	
21, Nelson Paddock, use of wagon at dam and bulk head,.....	1 50	
22, John Ash, putting on walking plank,.....	25 00	
25, Dennis Monahan, stone boat,..	1 50	
Platt Williams, storage of lime,	12 50	
27, A. J. Rowley & Co., publishing proposals,.....	23 90	
William Smith and Peter Camel's check roll, labor in June, 1850, in the completion of a dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34, after being abandoned by the contractor, and excavating rock for towing path to combined locks 44, 45 and 46, viz:		
William Smith,.....	14 63	
Thomas Lennon,.....	13 00	
Anthony Lennon,.....	13 00	
Joseph Hany,.....	11 25	
Ira Waldo,.....	32 06	
Charles Lewis,.....	9 00	
Chauncey Seymour,....	9 00	
Henry Nessel,	5 06	
Peter Camel,.....	36 00	
Patrick Doly,.....	3 94	
John Brennan,.....	3 94	
Michael Keenan,.....	5 69	
William Butler,.....	3 94	
John Scully,.....	5 69	
Owen McGee,.....	4 81	
Michael Brown,	4 81	
John Bruce,.....	5 69	
Thomas Kelly,.....	4 81	
Joseph Brudon,	8 75	
William Jefferson,.....	4 81	
Andrew McAndrew, ...	14 98	
John Hawley,	4 81	
Carried forward,.....	\$219 67	\$10,213 13
		\$6,500 00

Brought forward,.....	\$219 67	\$10,213 13	\$6,500 00
Edward Paddock,.....	4 50		
Thomas Martin,.....	10 00		
Brien O'Donnell,.....	18 16		
Martin Kelly,.....	4 00		
James Burns,.....	19 47		
Andrew Burns,.....	19 04		
Duncan McIntyre,.....	22 75		
David Brown,.....	17 83		
Patrick Delany,.....	3 94		
Matthew Storin,.....	5 47		
Thomas Storin,.....	5 47		
Patrick McAndrew,....	18 38		
William Noonan,.....	88		
John Harrington,.....	2 19		
Michael Courley,.....	2 19		
Dennis Howard,.....	2 19		

376 13

William G. Ward's check roll,
labor in June, 1850, building
vertical wall at Comstock's
farm bridge, viz:

Marshall Carter,.....	12 00
Michael Gilboy,.....	5 00
John Doyle,.....	2 84
Daniel Murphy,.....	7 00
Joseph Hurly,.....	3 72
Morris Hennesy,.....	7 00
Patrick Landers,.....	4 81
John Hickey,.....	6 89
Thomas Brazil,.....	4 38
Charles Thompson,....	12 94
A. Paddock,.....	1 50
Charles Carter,.....	3 75
Consider Carter,.....	1 50

73 33

Frederick D. Weller's check roll,
labor in June, 1850, putting
fender plank on lock gates,
from lock 1 to 22, inclusive,
viz:

Frederick D. Wheeler,. 16 00
Abram Ecker,..... 15 75
Barney Ruby,..... 15 75
S. J. B. Avery,..... 10 00
M. D. Hollister,..... 15 00

72 50

Carried forward,.....	\$10,735 09	\$6,500 00
-----------------------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,	\$10,735 09	[\$6,500 00
July 2. Peter S. Baker, use of team, lumber, &c.,	10 85	
6. John Yourdon, materials for dam and bulk head,	5 67	
John Yourden, publishing pro- posals,	35 45	
8. David R. Howe, ditching,	82 09	
15. D. W. Gooking, carpenter labor and use of tools,	8 96	
16. John McGlachlin, delivering State boat at Beach's bridge,	10 00	
18. Adam Van Patter, white oak plank for guards,	26 25	
Norman B. Foote, spike to put on guard plank,	13 50	
19. Lucian Comstock, blacksmithing, Patrick Leahy, ditching,	96 69	
20. Alanson Kelly, labor putting on fender plank,	36 24	
Jacob Vanderwarker, team labor, William Driggs, plank for lock gates,	12 50	
Franklin French, team labor, ...	5 00	
22. John Hawkins, do	10 01	
Charles H. Thompson, do	5 63	
23. Chester Miller, team labor and timber,	6 75	
Isaiah Hart, drilling and com- bined locks,	4 50	
29. John Ash, putting on walking plank,	1 50	
Marshall W. Carters' check roll, labor in July, 1850, building a vertical wall at Comstock's farm bridge, viz:	150	
Marshall W. Carter,	46 00	
Charles Carter,	31 88	
Calvin Comstock,	11 25	
E. B. Thompson,	48 38	
Michael Gilboy,	2 25	
John Hickey,	8 09	
Pat Fox,	1 75	
John Dugan,	4 16	
Joseph Hurly,	8 09	
Daniel Murphy,	3 06	
Morris Henisee,	17 72	
Carried forward,	\$182 63	\$11,127 43
		\$6,500 00

Brought forward,	\$182 63	\$11,127 43	\$6,500 00
Thomas Brazil,	17 06		
James Barton,	10 72		
Patrick O'Brien,	10 06		
John Summers,	9 63		
John Perkins,	5 91		

236 01

David Murphy's check roll, labor in July 1850, puddling bottom of canal, viz:

David Murphy,	40 50
Charles Cavanaugh,	15 00
James Murray,	21 00
Patrick Halpin,	22 50
William Cofield,	6 00
William Barnes,	23 00
Dennis Corcoran,	21 75
Peter Brady,	22 75
Nicholas Murhoof,	25 00
Michael Alton,	24 50
Daniel Mahoney,	23 00
Joshua Edwards,	12 50
Patrick Mc Ginnis,	20 50
John Edy,	22 50
Patrick McIntyre,	22 50
William Dunn,	21 75
Orson Kingsbury,	51 75
David Murphy,	37 50
Charles Cavanaugh,	23 00
James Murray,	23 50
Patrick Halpin,	24 00
Patrick Welch,	4 25
Wm. Cofield,	23 75
Michael Johnson,	22 25
Dennis Corcoran,	24 50
Peter Brady,	24 50
Nicholas Murhoof,	23 50
Michael Alton,	24 50
Daniel Mahoney,	24 50
Joshua Edwards,	24 00
Patrick McGinnis,	23 75
John Edy,	24 50
Wm. Chapman,	5 00
Patrick McIntyre,	17 00
Wm. Dunn,	11 00
Orson Kingsbury,	55 13
Nicholas Murhoof,	4 50

841 13

Carried forward,	\$12,204 57	\$6,500 00
------------------------	-------------	------------

Brought forward,.....	\$12,201 57	\$6,500 00
Aug. 1, Asaph Leonard, putting on fender plank,	49 97	
2, Seymour & Adams, blacksmithing,	53 40	
Harman Emerson, spike, &c.,...	48 42	
Jasper Babcock, stone for vertical wall,	3 75	
3, Ira Waldo, materials, for Comstock bridge, &c.,	8 70	
Jabez Halleck, Jr., storage and delivery of tools,	3 00	
D. Brill & Son, materials for bridge and dam,	10 68	
Adam Stever, rounding coping to locks,	82 26	
Jonathan Swan, materials and labor, painting balance beams,	32 39	
15, John Jones, digging ditches,...	246 89	
17 Nancy Tubbs, timber for dam and bulk head,	86	
Morgan Clark, materials for do,	35 00	
Wm. O. Sherman, do do,	6 86	
19, Wm. Scouton, labor on dam and bulk head,	1 00	
Richard Scouton, labor, putting on fender plank,	48 38	
29, H. N. Johnson, publishing notice to contractors,	7 20	
Sept. 2, Edward Conroy, building wall at Comstock's bridge,	1 10	
5, Wm. Richardson, cutting bearing piles,	2 00	
Lyman Hancock, do	2 00	
16, G. W. Baldwin, superintending digging ditches,	52 00	
27, D. S. Bailey, publishing notice of letting,	5 95	
D. S. Bailey, do	4 20	
H. R. Lake, do	3 00	
H. R. Lake, do	5 95	
	<hr/>	12,919 53
Carried forward,		<hr/> \$19,419 53

Brought forward, \$19,419 53

No. 65.

DAMAGES.

1850.

Jan. 23. Daniel D. Winne, Booneville		
	Oneida co.,	\$53 50
Ap'l 22. Denslow & Sanderson, do		142 00
July 13. George W. Manchester, do		243 64
	Lemuel Hough, do	214 84
24. Peter Erwin, do		94 75
	Whiting Tuttle, do	1,397 87
	Nathan North, do	53 50
	Thomas Traffarn, do	203 08
	Elias Kingsbury, do	30 71
		<hr/>
		2,433 89

CONTRACTORS.

No. 5. Adams and Brainard, locks 5 and 6,.....	200 00	
23. Shippy, Kimball & Co., locks 39 to 42, and 53 to 57, inclusive,	510 00	
29. Brinkerhoof and Roberts, section 1 of feeder,.....	230 83	
52. Adams and Lent, waste weirs on sections 14 to 22 inclusive,	248 86	
76. Burgess and Sippell, waste wiers on sections 1 to 11,.....	198 43	
79. Goodrich and Jillson, bridges on sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 11 of feeder,	166 81	
80. John Whittlesy, bridges on sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of feeder,	100 00	
81. Wm. Baldwin, locks 50, 61, 62, 64, 65 and 66,.....	1,030 00	
84. Wm. Sponenburgh, combined locks 58, 59 and 60,.....	860 00	
85. James Pierce, locks 51 and 52,	420 00	
87. Dunn and Nestel, sections 5, 12, 13, 15 and 16,.....	420 00	
89. Love and Britton, locks 38, 43, 47, 48 and 49,.....	1,210 00	
90. Willard H. Bennett, Lansingkill aqueduct,.....	919 80	
	<hr/>	
Carried forward,	\$6,514 73	\$21,853 42

Brought forward,	\$6,514 73	\$21,853 42
No. 91. Schuyler and Gay, locks 11 and 12,	649 36	
92. Thompson and Miller, lock 13,	308 70	
95. Borden, Richardson and Babcock, abutments and wings of a road bridge at Rome,	2,380 00	
96. E. W. Hopkins, trunk and towing-path bridges at Wells' brook and Lansingkill aqueduct, gates, mitre-sills and mitre-sill platforms for locks, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12 to 24 inclusive,	716 19	
97. Fort and Pardee, culverts and waste-wiers on sections 8 and 19, bridges on sections 1 to 7 and 13 to 22 inclusive, abutments, piers, docking, embankments, vertical and slope wall for a draw-bridge at Beach's landing,	5,489 28	
98. Farquharson Fitch & Co., repairing and finishing locks 2 to 4, 7, 8, 11 to 13, and 15 to 24 inclusive, bridges on sections 8 to 12 inclusive, repairing and finishing locks 44, 45 and 46, and the construction of the 2d floor docking, walking plank and snubbing posts to locks 50, 51, 52, and from 58 to 66 inclusive,	2,530 00	
100. Wood and Fox, abutments, piles, docking embankments, vertical and slope wall for a draw-bridge at Illingsworth's,	1,130 00	
101. Nathan Shippy, dam and bulk-head between locks 33 and 34,	980 00	
103. Seymour and Wood, valve gates for locks from 1 to 70 inclusive,	2,452 57	
104. Seymour and Adams, steps and sockets for lock-gates for 70 locks, from 1 to 70 inclusive,	143 25	
107. Britton, Love & Co., locks 81, 82, 83 and 84,	15,570 00	
Carried forward,	\$38,864 08	\$21,853 42

Brought forward,.....	\$38,864 08	\$21,853 42
No. 108. Shippy and McEachron, Sugar River aqueduct,.....	7,840 00	
109. Jesse Matteson, Dominick street bridge,	720 00	
110. N. Shippy & Co., fifteen chains of the south end of section 23,	1,500 00	
111. Kimball and Soper, lock-houses on sections 1 to 16 inclusive,	3,260 00	
112 J. M.* & J. A. Rasback, super- structure of Canal st. bridge,.	950 00	
113. Crofoot and Gould, lock houses on sections 17 to 21 and sec- tion 11 of feeder,.....	2,202 25	
	<hr/>	55,336 33
Amount expended by Frederick Follett on the Black River canal,		\$77,189 75
		<hr/> <hr/>

*Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 2.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

John Van Buskirk's check roll labor in
March, 1850, drawing clay for puddling
canal from lock 13 to 22, in the town of
Western, viz:

Marcus Van Buskirk,...	\$9 00
Isaiah H. Waldo,.....	12 00
T. W. B. Olney,.....	12 00
Jay Olney,.....	12 00
Jacob Vanderwarker,...	12 00
Charles Vanderwerker, .	11 00
James Burton,	12 00
Ira Waldo,.....	12 00
James Conklin,.....	11 00
Valentine Rogers,.....	10 00
Aaron Baker,.....	10 00
Asa Beckwith, jr.,.....	10 00
Abram Vanderwerker,..	10 00
Edward Hawkins,	10 00
Thomas Brown,.....	9 00
William R. Olney,	10 00
Charles W. Thompson,.	9 00
Edward B. Thompson, .	8 00

Carried forward,.....\$189 00

Brought forward, \$189 00
 Eldridge Paddock, 8 00
 Horace Waldo, 7 00
 Andrew Martin, 8 00
 Ephraim Lush, 8 00

 220 00

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
 labor in March, 1850, drawing
 clay for puddling canal from
 lock 13 to 22, in the town of
 Western, viz:

John Van Buskirk, 10 50
 Isaiah A. Waldo, 9 00
 Peter Van Dyck, 5 25
 Daniel Creeny, 6 12
 James Barlow, 6 12
 Thomas Dunn, 6 12
 John Sumners, 6 12
 Frederick Netsen, 6 12
 Thomas Sweenye, 5 25
 Daniel Murphy, 5 25
 Timothy Murphy, 5 25
 James Graff, 3 50
 Patrick Hickey, 5 25
 Morris Hennesy, 5 25
 Thomas Buswell, 5 25
 Charles Caggin, 5 25
 Barnes Sullivan, 5 25
 John McClusky, 5 25
 William Nooning, 5 25
 Hugh Hanlay, 5 25
 Daniel O'Rourke, 5 25
 Patrick Sanders, 5 25
 William Louck, 5 25
 William Louck, jr., 5 25
 Bartholomew Wheeler, 4 38
 Joseph Hurley, 4 38
 Dennis Cain, 4 38
 Daniel Ginity, 4 38
 Daniel Brown, 4 38

 159 50

George McDonald's check roll,
 labor in March, 1850, build-
 ing canal from Rome to lock
 15, viz:

George McDonald, 10 50
 John H. Charter, 12 00

Carried forward, \$22 50 \$379 50

Brought forward,.....	\$22 50	\$379 50
A. Colwell,	12 00	
Daniel Mattison, 2d,...	8 00	
Harmen Tryon,	8 00	
Daniel F. Sterling,....	9 00	
Patrick Gilboy, 1st,...	9 00	
Patrick Gilboy, 2d,...	8 00	
Lyman Carpenter,.....	6 00	
Orson Kingsbury,.....	6 00	
John Hawley,.....	7 00	
Daniel Ashley,.....	6 00	
Thomas Donnelly,.....	5 00	
Levi Seymour,.....	3 00	
De Witt Shepherd,....	4 00	
Calvin Comstock,.....	3 50	
John Hutliff,.....	5 25	
Lucius Snow,.....	4 38	
Joseph Merrill,.....	4 38	
Owen Gough,.....	5 25	
Richard Hayse,.....	5 25	
Henry Wentworth,....	3 50	
Timothy Wentworth,...	4 38	
Anthony Flynn,.....	4 38	
Barney Larkins,.....	3 50	
Henry Speer,.....	3 50	
Charles Hull,.....	2 63	
George House,.....	2 63	
John Beck,.....	12 00	

178 03

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in April 1850, delivering
clay for lining and puddling
canal from lock 4 to 13, viz:

De Witt C. Shepherd,..	\$23 63
Orson Kingsbury,.....	29 81
Ephraim Hicks,.....	30 37
William Waterbury,...	18 00
Philemon Selden,.....	27 00
Daniel F. Sterling,....	28 13
Levi G. Seymour.....	20 81
A. Caldwell,.....	13 50
John Beck,.....	16 88
John H. Charter,.....	15 75
Daniel Mattison 2d,....	11 25
Patrick Gilboy,.....	36 00
John Hawley,.....	19 13
Daniel Ashley,.....	24 75
Thomas Donnelly,.....	28 13

Carried forward,.....\$343 14 \$557 53

Brought forward,.....	\$343 14	\$557 53
• Joseph Buchanan,.....	29 25	
Dennis Perry,.....	24 75	
Alexander Bowman, ...	9 00	

406 14

George McDonald's check roll,
labor in April, 1850, lining and
puddling canal from lock 4 to
13, viz :

George McDonald,.....	39 00
William W. Patten,...	5 25
William Fredericks,...	9 40
Patrick Bradley,.....	7 88
Rufus Tufts,.....	5 25
Charles Hall,.....	10 50
Patrick Cassidy,.....	15 75
Patrick Sullivan,.....	9 63
William Phelan,.....	9 63
Patrick Thayre,.....	11 37
Patrick Curren,.....	8 75
Luke Nash,.....	9 63
Peter Gorgon,.....	7 87
Anthony Flynn,.....	18 38
Michael Baty,.....	19 25
Cornelius Reiner,.....	19 69
Patrick Lahe,.....	20 77
Patrick Gibbons,.....	14 88
Patrick Wilson,.....	12 25
William Richardson,...	5 02
John Plunkett,	19 90
Patrick Kidey,.....	3 50
Joseph Morrell,.....	21 44
James McCanley,.....	13 13
Henry Spurr,.....	16 63
Owen Gough,.....	21 00
Richard Hayse,	21 00
George House,.....	15 75
Charles Cavanaugh,....	10 50

403 00

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in April, 1850, building
canal from lock 15 to 22, viz:

Daniel Brown,.....	16 84
James Groff,.....	88
Frederick Netsen,.....	3 94
Daniel Craney,.....	16 84
Timothy Murphy,.....	17 07
Daniel Murphy,.....	17 07

Carried forward,.....\$72 64 \$1,366 67

Brought forward,.....	\$72 64	\$1,366 67
John Sumers,.....	13 56	
Joseph Hawley,.....	13 13	
Bartholomew Whelan,..	16 19	
Peter Van Dyck,.....	18 50	
William Louck,.....	8 31	
James Barton,.....	8 31	
Thomas Brazil,.....	17 07	
William Nooning,.....	16 84	
Dennis Cain,.....	17 07	
Thomas Dunn,.....	11 81	
John McClasky,.....	17 07	
Daniel O. Rourke,.....	16 19	
Thomas Sweeney,.....	18 25	
Morris Hennesy,.....	15 06	
Anthony Flynn,.....	10 27	
Thomas Flynn,.....	9 19	
Patrick Banks,.....	14 44	
James Donkey,.....	14 44	
Stephen St. Patrick,...	14 44	
John Tufts,.....	11 81	

354 61

John Van Buskirk's check roll,
labor in April, 1850, lining and
puddling canal from lock 15
to 22, viz :

John Van Buskirk,.....	45 50
Edward Hawkins,.....	22 50
E. B. Thompson,.....	28 13
Charles W. Thompson,.	26 43
Charles Vanderwerker, .	2 25
Isaiah A. Waldo,.....	39 94
Silas Sherman,.....	10 13
Aaron Baker,.....	18 00
James Conklin,.....	2 25
Abram Vanderwerker,..	2 25
Valentine Rogers,.....	16 88
Ira Waldo,.....	16 88
Jacob Vanderwerker,...	15 75
Horace Waldo,.....	2 25
James Barton,.....	10 13
Edward Olney,.....	15 18
Marcus Buskirk,.....	41 63
T. W. B. Olney,.....	25 88
Asa Beckwith,.....	24 19
Berdent Beard,.....	12 38
Ephraim Louck,.....	1 13
Alfred Waldo,.....	10 68

Carried forward,.....\$390 34 \$1,721 28

Brought forward,.....\$390 34 \$1,721 28

Andrew Rodgers,..... 10 12

Franklin French,..... 10 13

David W. Harman,.... 1 13

411 72

Isaiah A. Waldo's check roll,
labor in April 1850, lining and
puddling canal from lock 14
to 22, viz:

Isaiah A. Waldo,..... 39 00

William Butter,..... 15 52

Michael Kenon,..... 13 78

Patrick Hickey,..... 16 84

Hugh Hannelly,..... 16 84

Daniel Guinty,..... 16 84

Patrick Delano,..... 13 78

Patrick Dooly,..... 17 05

Daniel Dunn,..... 13 12

Lawrence Sullivan,.... 17 05

Charles Coggin,..... 10 27

John Brinnon,..... 17 50

John Buck,..... 10 27

Patrick Landers,..... 15 31

Thomas Kelly,..... 12 03

Benjamin Moore,..... 14 44

John Crooney,..... 8 52

William Murphy,..... 8 52

George Barton,..... 3 28

Patrick Hayden,..... 5 03

Jabez Hallock, Jr.,.... 21 00

1850.

305 99

May 7. Ira Waldo, blacksmithing,.....

5 57

Amount expended by Charles Cook on the Black River
canal,.....

2,444 56

Total amount expended on the Black River canal, \$151,492 03

No. 9.

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Vouchers rendered by Jacob Hinds, Canal Commissioner, for payments made by him.

No. 187.

John B. Mills, engineer,..... \$8,500 00

No. 206.

Jerome B. Stillson, engineer,..... 14,500 00
\$23,000 00

No. 8.

MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

1849.

Sept. 28.	Philip Dill, building fence near Wiscopy aqueduct,.....	\$18 38	
Oct. 6.	E. & S. Croswell, publishing proposals,	14 85	
13.	Franklin Hinds, serving notice upon contractors,.....	10 00	
Nov. 16.	Wm. Morrison, removing fence above Brushville,.....	1 00	
22.	A. Strong & Co., publishing proposals,.....	9 25	
23.	H. H. Van Dyck, do,.....	8 10	
	Walter Scanlin, removing fence, &c., on section 45,.....	2 75	
Dec. 6.	Moses Camp, storage on lock irons,.....	8 00	
28.	Stephen B. Jacobs, building fence on section 64,.....	39 12	
29.	E. Hammond, removing fence on sections 71 and 72,.....	12 00	
	Timothy Rice, do, section 71,..	11 63	
	Roswell Minard, do, sections 72 and 73,.....	15 75	
1850.			
Jan'y 3.	Joel Kingsley, do, &c.,.....	20 25	
7.	Richard Youell, building fence at locks 30, 31 and 33,.....	11 38	
	John D. Rockwell, do on sec. 64,	7 88	
8.	Samuel Hawley, do 68,	36 00	
	Harmon Emmons, do 66,	43 12	
	Elvira Young, removing do, 64,	7 12	

Carried forward,..... \$276 58 \$23,000 00

Brought forward,.....	\$276 58	\$23,000 00
Hosea C. Fletcher, do and building do on do, 66 and 67,....	104 35	
Jan. 10. William Kingston, do fence on section 74,.....	6 75	
Thomas R. Leet, do and building do on do, 71,.....	33 50	
11. Orville Hammond, building fence on section 63,.....	56 38	
18. Ten Eyck & Co., publishing notice of letting,.....	8 10	
19. Philip G. Slocum, removing fence at State-st. bridge,....	1 00	
Feb. 11. Samuel C. Jones, building fence around lock 37,.....	14 50	
12. Ira S. Huggins, building fence around lock 38,.....	11 37	
Philip Burroughs, removing and rebuilding fence,	8 75	
Erastus S. Palmer, publishing proposals,	2 80	
16. J. & J. H. Denio, publishing proposals,.....	8 50	
22. Lockwood L. Doty, copying awards,	25 00	
8. Jonathan Colton, removing fence on section 77,	1 87	
10. Sandford Hunt, jr., diversion of water,	400 00	
• 11. Amos Hungerford, building fence on section 49,	7 50	
George Hastings, service as attorney before arbitrators,....	40 00	
15. Philip G. Slocum, removing fence on section 51,.....	75	
19. J. D. Rockwell, building fence on section 65,.....	3 88	
Robert R. Stephenson, damages to stock,.....	8 00	
20. A. Strong & Co., publishing proposals,	17 68	
Lee, Mann & Co., do do	13 18	
27. G. P. Waldo, building and removing fence,	7 50	
May 6. Charles R. Babbitt, damage to lots, &c.,	50 00	
Carried forward,.....	\$1,102 94	\$23,000 00

	Brought forward,.....	\$1,102 94	\$23,000 00
	7. Edwin Cobb, building fence on section 52,.....	29 66	
	8. G. I. Van Ruper, storage of iron,.....	10 00	
	13. Samuel C. Jones, release of right to bridge,.....	400 00	
	14. Maltby Strong, damage, &c., to land,.....	75 00	
	17. Alanson Holly, publishing proposals,	6 30	
June	7. John G. Potter, removing and building fence,.....	9 00	
July	1. Edwin Leet, building fence on section 72,.....	84 00	
	6. Abraham Lapham, building fence on section 69,	102 82	
	H. E. Fletcher, building fence on section 68,.....	12 75	
	E. H. Brown, removing fence on section 62,.....	3 63	
	G. P. Waldo, building fence,..	29 00	
	Orville Hammond, removing and building fence,.....	77 75	
	8. John & David La Rue, release of right to bridge,.....	400 00	
	Ira S. Huggins, do do	200 00	
	Joseph Philon, do do	400 00	
	Reuben Pierce, do do	200 00	
	Ebenezer Wheeler, do do	300 00	
	George L. Riker, removing and building fence,.....	6 25	
	16. E. T. Bridges, publishing proposals for letting,.....	12 90	
Augt. 1,	Jane Graham, building fence,..	44 50	
	Arad Hitchcock, do, ..	40 50	
	Chester Hitchcock, do, ..	57 00	
	Edwin Cobb, taking up and re-setting fence,.....	7 43	
Sep. 30,	Jacob Hinds, travel fees,.....	50 00	
			\$3,661 43

No. 143.

DAMAGES.

1849.

Nov. 14,	A. V. Reed, Olean, Cattaraugus co.,.....	237 65	
23,	Theodore Olcott, Portage, Allegany co.,.....	3,206 33	
	Carried forward,.....	\$3,443 98	\$26,661 43

Brought forward,.....	\$3,443 98	\$26,661 43
1850.		
May 7, Campbell Harris, York, Living- ston co.,.....	614 54	
July 13, Le Roy & Newbold, Olean Cat- taugus co.,	76 28	
	<hr/>	\$4,134 80

CONTRACTORS.

No. 20, Henry Cady, Sections 74, 75, 76 and 77, with Genesee ri- ver feeder,	10,142 00	
33, Turner & Vernam, locks 16 to 25, inclusive,	1,964 00	
35, Perkins E. Hayes, sections 31 and 32,	2,551 85	
64, Joseph Wells, Caneadea aque- duct,	2,721 00	
75, Sharp, Quinn & Co., section 54,	3,545 27	
78, Chamberlain & Bradley, compo- site locks, 62, 63 and 65, and sections 57 and 58,	25,059 00	
84, Orson Phelps & Co., locks 61 to 77,	6,823 98	
96, Orson Phelps, locks 11 to 15,.	2,491 81	
103, Andrew Bloss & Co., composite locks, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70 and 71,	24,288 00	
134, Gideon Searl & Co., section 88,	208 98	
135, Abraham Searl & Co., do 95,	305 87	
168, S. Britton & Co., section 54,...	24,082 00	
169, Isaac Hall & Co., composite locks 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 28,	5,919 00	
170, A. Wigg & Co., Portage aque- duct,	14,357 00	
174, Linus J. Peck, waste weirs on sections 48 and 49, and Cash- agua aqueduct,	2,526 15	
175, George W. Peck & Co., Brush- ville creek aqueduct,	242 00	
177, Mahlon L. Ross, feeder dam and bulk head on Wiscoy creek, and superstructure of Portage aqueduct,	3,238 00	
178, Britton & Spencer, wooden lock 39,	1,236 00	
Carried forward,	\$131,701 41	\$30,796 23

Brought forward,	\$131,701 41	\$30,796 23
179. Britton, Spencer & Co., composite lock 41,	2,304 00	
180. William H. Thomas, composite lock 27,	88 00	
182. U. C. Edgerton & Co., Troup-street bridge, about 1,200 ft. open cutting opposite to Portage tunnel, deepening canal from mud lock to the head of guard lock 1, waste weir and work connected, culvert on section nine, a ditch thence to the Genesee river,	34,151 00	
183. Tousley & James, wooden locks 17 to 19, 30, 31, 37, 38, 40 and 53,	21,901 96	
185. William N. Marsh, composite locks 33 to 36, and 42 to 46 inclusive, and culvert on sections 71 and 77,	8,532 13	
186. Cyrus Rose, waste weirs on sections 50, 53, 55 and 56,	881 00	
188. Judd & Curtis, wooden locks 11, 14 and 15,	11,641 00	
189. Clark & Sherrill, Cold and Houghton's creek aqueducts, ..	2,910 00	
190. Sharp & Quinn, sections 67, 68 and 69, and Wiscoy aqueduct,	15,646 00	
191. John M. Hammond & Co., sections 70, 71, 72 and 73,	5,245 00	
192. James O. Maley & Co., sections 59, 60, 61 and 62,	10,682 00	
193. George Williams & Co., sections 52, 53, 55 and 56,	10,451 00	
194. Allen L. Burr & Co., bridges on sections 70 to 77 inclusive, ..	4,337 00	
195. Marsh & Lawrence, composite locks 12, 16, 29 and 32,	8,746 00	
196. John Hays & Co., sections 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46,	10,052 00	
197. Robert Ennis, sections 47 to 51, and 63 to 66 inclusive,	13,236 00	
198. Chester Keys & Co., bridges on sections 52 to 59 inclusive, ..	8,888 00	
199. O. Thomas & Co., composite lock 67, and guard lock No. 3 of wood,	6,470 00	
Carried forward,	\$307,863 50	\$30,796 23

Brought forward,.....	\$307,863 50	\$30,796 23
200. Woodward and Peck, composite locks 50, 58, and 60,.....	14,406 00	
201. Sawyer and Peck, bridges on sec- tions 42 to 51, inclusive,....	8,684 00	
202. Alfred Bell, all the lock-gate valves with their appurtenan- ces, from section 42 to 77 in- clusive,	8,866 00	
203. Austin Partridge, waste weir on section 71,	573 00	
204. Peter Dunn, waste weirs on sec- tions 57 and 60,	589 00	
205. William McArthur, the main and lateral ditches in West Sparta,	3,161 00	
207. Ridsdale & Napier, superstructure of Portage aqueduct,	226 00	
	<hr/>	344,368 50

Amt. expended by Jacob Hinds on the Gen. Val'y canal, \$375,164 73

No. 10.

ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

*Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for pay-
ments made by him.*

No. 11.

James Barnes engineer,.....	\$104 37	
	<hr/>	104 37

CONTRACTOR.

No. 3. Gerrit C. Sweet, sections Nos. 1, 2 and 4,	8,623 00	
	<hr/>	8,623 00

Amt. exp'd by Chas. Cook on the Oneida river imp't., \$8,727 37

No. 11.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL.

*Vouchers rendered by Charles Cook, Canal Commissioner, for payments
made by him.*

No. 1.

1850. MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS.

Jan. 25. Silas Frazee, $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land for lock house,	\$15 00	
Alexander Rae, recording deed,	88	
	<hr/>	15 88

Amt. exp'd. by Chas. Cook on the Oneida Lake canal, \$15 88

STATEMENT No. 12.

Showing the expenses of the Engineer Corps on each canal, from 1840, to 1850, both inclusive.

NAME OF CANALS.	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850
Erie and Champlain canals,.....	86,535 27	85,936 51	66,392 87	32,581 22	5,917 85	5,465 62	4,937 72	4,317 28	880 86	.....	.....
Erie canal enlargement.....	13,215 87	11,471 28	7,687 96	1,596 82	15,377 89	9,100 39	2,404 92	5,408 58	34,621 14	44,729 94	63,287 14
Black R. canal and Erie canal feed'r	50,893 01	31,442 89	19,402 68	5,686 28	17 50	24 75	.....	1,308 66	6,943 22	10,261 67	10,432 39
Genesee Valley canal,.....	1,036 14	1,048 47	444 79	.....	4,323 26	3,865 24	2,081 97	1,233 73	4,274 69	11,547 04	20,230 40
.....	501 92	2,737 41	3,032 06	514 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 02	404 37	505 67
.....	.....	2,670 13	3,987 63	671 58	.....	.....	178 70	160 00	360 72	1,289 26	1,801 31
.....	.....	.....	128 06	.....	.....	.....	226 25	115 00	.....	1,935 62	2,907 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	198 63	225 57	621 75	113 70	60 00	1,172 81	2,581 01	2,787 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 50	1,630 56	1,615 03	1,433 19	474 30	684 32
Tonawanda and Ellicott creeks,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	108 47	110 75
Cayuga inlet improvement,.....	1,272 71	391 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals each year,.....	153,454 42	135,597 79	101,077 05	44,644 28	25,872 26	22,485 25	11,573 86	17,158 28	49,772 96	73,431 68	102,946 43

he Septe



8 1 1

TRANSMISSION REPORT

(No. 15.)—STATEMENT

Of the amounts expended for repairs of old, and the erection of new work on the Erie canal, divided into three sections, and the average cost per mile of each section, by the superintendents; and also the amounts expended by the Canal Commissioners on said canal; the total by superintendents and Canal Commissioners, and the total average per mile from 1835, to 1850, both years inclusive.

Year	SECTION 1.		SECTION 2.		SECTION 3.		Total am't expended by the superintendents.	Total am't expended by the Canal Commis's not including their salaries.	Total am't expended by the Canal Commis's and superintendents.	Total average per mile.
	From Buffalo to Montezuma, 159 miles.		From Montezuma to Higgins 69 miles.		From Higgins to Albany, 136 miles.					
	Cost repairs.	Av. per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Av. per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Av. per mile.				
1835	137,908 62	867 35	53,133 30	703 44	152,286 79	1,043 06	343,328 61	9,391 90	352,720 51	928 21
1836	100,010 94	629 00	34,132 85	455 10	112,940 46	773 56	247,084 25	4,119 21	251,203 46	661 06
1837	135,723 92	853 61	35,971 35	479 62	123,431 97	845 42	295,127 24	3,985 61	299,112 85	787 14
1838	167,219 37	1,051 69	32,895 60	438 61	106,903 76	732 22	307,018 73	1,484 75	308,503 48	811 85
1839	101,774 70	640 09	29,566 92	394 09	90,969 01	623 08	224,300 63	1,563 18	223,863 81	569 12
1840	108,859 85	684 65	34,694 83	441 26	149,172 14	1,021 72	292,626 82	5,923 88	298,550 70	785 66
1841	77,711 18	448 74	36,175 58	482 34	100,186 32	686 20	214,073 08	3,056 86	217,129 94	571 39
1842	82,996 90	580 18	66,771 25	612 58	125,675 92	981 08	275,314 07	7,735 61	283,049 68	744 87
1843	102,255 30	715 07	40,054 88	367 48	116,305 56	903 32	258,676 73	27,809 53	286,086 26	752 86
1844	130,656 90	913 69	47,299 63	433 94	143,216 77	1,118 88	321,173 30	69,047 25	380,220 55	1,000 58
1845	135,833 21	949 83	70,856 17	650 06	126,867 03	983 26	332,546 41	94,061 24	426,607 65	1,122 63
1846	141,197 40	928 93	59,656 53	621 42	115,859 80	934 35	316,712 73	21,531 47	338,244 20	909 26
1847	150,652 91	991 14	64,071 85	667 40	119,274 00	961 88	333,998 76	15,497 45	349,496 21	939 50
1848	162,816 89	1,071 16	95,353 30	983 26	175,716 59	1,417 06	433,886 78	24,566 23	458,452 01	1,232 40
1849	142,855 01	939 83	59,656 90	621 42	135,696 38	1,094 33	338,206 29	4,451 31	342,659 60	921 12
1850	188,065 08	1,182 80	38,647 87	560 11	176,921 22	1,300 89	402,414 17	2,805 98	405,220 15	1,113 24

As there have been some changes in the number of miles in each section during the term of years above indicated, the comparison is not perfectly just, except as to the average per mile.

(No. 16.)—STATEMENT

Of the amounts expended for repairs of old, and the erection of new work on Champlain canal, (including the Glens Falls feeder and dam,) 70 miles, by the superintendents of repairs and the Canal Commissioners, and of the average cost per mile, from 1835, to 1850, both years inclusive.

YEAR.	Superintendents	Canal Commis- sioners.	Total super'n'dts & Canal Com's	Average cost per mile.
1835.....	49,593 04	.....	49,593 01	826 56
1836.....	63,098 84	.....	63,098 84	1,051 65
1837.....	70,279 61	49,236 29	119,515 80	1,991 93
1838.....	67,694 77	71,652 50	139,347 27	2,322 45
1839.....	75,422 15	40,544 57	115,966 72	1,929 45
1840.....	71,665 69	14,556 70	86,222 39	1,437 04
1841.....	41,614 14	34,621 34	76,235 48	1,270 59
1842.....	47,040 33	92,680 90	139,721 23	2,328 69
1843.....	39,038 61	17,237 90	56,276 51	937 94
1844.....	50,276 03	4,566 33	54,842 36	914 04
1845.....	66,548 56	3,212 29	69,760 85	1,162 68
1846.....	54,471 65	452 58	54,924 23	915 40
1847.....	46,399 35	1,406 64	47,805 99	702 88
1848.....	70,067 12	250 00	70,317 12	1,034 07
1849.....	57,472 77	34 00	57,506 77	845 69
1850.....	62,823 86	.....	62,823 86	897 48

In consequence of changes in the lines under the superintendents on sec. 1 of the Erie, and sec. 1 of the Champlain canals, which have taken place at different times, the comparison above is not just, except as to the average per mile.

diff-
vals

ts r. 1849

...	6	...
...
	6	...
		31

...	20	...
		60

...	12	...	07
...	27		56
	39		64
	762	\$	
.....			77

1,
old.
5 78
1 77
5 78
2 18
2 89
1 66
9 10
80
81
04
38
81
39
87
88
75
05
96
16
63
..

90
14
73
59
57
50
53

10
19
22
20
1

7
0
5
2
2

rk and by excava
our \$616.31.
000. the whole
ne su

(No. 18.)

STATEMENT showing the name of each structure or work, the different heads of expenditure, and the cost of each, on all the canals of the State, from the 30th Sept. 1849, to 30th Sept. 1850.

STRUCTURES OR WORKS, &c.	Cost of new structure.	Cost repairs of old, &c.	Total, New & old.
Locks,	\$17,466 10	28,570 63	46,036 73
Lock-tending, (exclusive of oil,) .....	.....	93,231 77	93,231 77
Oil for locks, .....	.....	4,238 78	4,238 78
Lock gates,	19,829 58	15,342 60	35,172 18
Aqueducts,	3,091 82	4,011 07	7,102 89
Waste-weirs,	3,379 27	1,932 39	5,311 66
Culverts,	2,056 71	2,802 39	4,859 10
Weigh locks, .....	.....	1,601 80	1,601 80
Farm bridges,	5,782 60	5,311 21	11,093 81
Road do	21,414 70	16,142 34	37,557 04
Tow-path do	2,387 47	2,332 91	4,720 38
State scows,	3,889 77	4,827 04	8,716 81
Small boats,	33 00	228 39	261 39
Ice breakers, .....	.....	143 87	143 87
Under water excavators, .....	.....	3,027 86	3,027 86
Lock-houses, .....	.....	1,170 75	1,170 75
Work-shops,	363 00	946 06	1,309 06
Watch-houses,	147 28	65 68	212 96
Store-houses,	4 91	140 25	145 16
Timber-sheds, .....	.....	975 63	975 63
Piling machines, .....	.....	.....	.....
Raising and repairing tow-path and berm bank, including repairs to slope walls, .....	.....	79,591 90	79,591 90
Cleaning out bottom of canal, spring repairs, .....	.....	70,458 14	70,458 14
Cleaning out creeks, .....	.....	3,503 73	3,503 73
Dams, (feet)	127 75	10,279 84	10,407 59
Slope wall,	8,130 10	5,621 47	13,751 57
Docking,	18,431 21	22,451 29	40,882 50
Repairs of breaches, .....	.....	41,257 53	41,257 53
Breaking ice and assisting boats in consequence of ice, .....	.....	3,169 10	3,169 10
Watching canal, .....	.....	11,550 99	11,550 99
Wheelbarrows,	1,876 21	740 71	2,616 92
Tools, incl'd'g sh'v'ls, picks, cr. bars, axes &c	3,718 98	3,906 64	7,625 62
Other miscellaneous expenditures,	884 79	37,893 81	38,778 60
	\$113,015 25	\$477,468 56	590,483 81
Salaries of superintendents, .....	.....	.....	16,566 57
Clerk hire, .....	.....	.....	8,168 90
Total, .....	.....	.....	\$615,219 28
This sum was expended on the several canals as follows:			
On Erie canal,	\$54,517 54	\$333,979 58	\$388,497 12
Champlain canal,	30,371 35	30,192 51	60,563 86
Oswego,	1,327 72	29,330 09	30,647 81
Cayuga and Seneca canal,	926 71	8,976 09	9,902 80
Chemung canal,	9,846 00	22,647 72	32,493 72
Crooked Lake canal,	2,932 98	2,115 18	5,048 16
Chenango canal,	10,647 38	14,410 53	25,057 91
Genesee Valley canal,	83 25	17,032 51	17,115 76
Oneida Lake canal,	812 66	4,159 25	4,971 91
Oneida River improvement, .....	.....	412 03	412 03
Black River canal,	1,549 66	14,223 07	15,772 73
	\$113,015 25	\$477,468 56	590,483 81
Salaries of superintendents and their clerks, .....	.....	.....	24,735 47
Total, .....	.....	.....	\$615,219 28

(No. 19.)—STATEMENT

Showing the cost of new structures or works, the cost of repairs of old, &c., and the total cost by each superintendent on each canal, and the number of section and miles in charge of each, for the year ending the 30th September, 1850.

ERIE CANAL.

NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.	No. of section.	No. of miles.	Cost of new structures.	Cost repairs of old &c. including salary and clerk hire.	Total of each superintendent.	Total of each canal.
Jonas V. Oothout,	1	19	9,588 45	49,940 06	59,528 51	
A. H. Van Slyck,	2	25	979 59	20,797 50	21,777 09	
William G. Wait,	3	29	2,780 52	35,274 86	38,055 38	
William Dale,	4	25	874 50	25,733 59	26,608 09	
Bloomfield Usher,	5	26	1,070 32	21,648 75	22,719 07	
Amaziah D. Barber,	6	23	1,967 06	15,226 00	17,223 06	
Thomas N. Jarvis,	7	27	263 80	8,610 91	8,874 71	
Richard A. Yoe,	7 now	15	2,459 33	11,576 22	14,035 55	
Elijah S. Payne,	8	32	624 84	15,112 77	15,737 61	
Solomon P. Jacobs,	9	39	694 20	18,831 98	19,526 18	
Laurin L. Rose,	10	45	9,035 56	62,059 22	71,094 78	
James R. Thompson,	11	45	12,912 55	48,216 42	61,128 97	
John Ryan,	12	23	11,226 80	25,068 35	36,315 15	
Samuel Works,	13					
Uriel Driggs,						
Linus E. Harris,						
		373	54,517 54	349,116 63	403,634 17	403,634 17

CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Samuel Lewis,	1	24	20,947 45	12,373 65	33,321 10	
Alonzo W. Morgan,	2	24	3,415 21	12,587 92	16,003 13	
Harvey Brown,	3	20	6,008 69	7,490 94	13,499 63	
		68	30,371 35	32,452 51	62,823 86	62,823 86

OSWEGO CANAL.

Richard A. Yoe,.....	16	374 72	5,662 00	6,036 72
Elijah S. Paine,.....	23	953 00	24,658 09	25,611 09
Walter Peck,.....	38	1,327 72	30,320 09	31,647 81

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Simeon Draper,.....	22	926 71	9,816 09	10,742 80
---------------------	----	--------	----------	-----------

CHEMUNG CANAL.

Caleb Allen,.....	39			
Erra Mallett,.....	23	9,846 00	23,964 36	33,810 36
Thomas C. Sleeper,.....	16			

CROOKED LAKE CANAL.

John C. Babcock,.....	8	2,932 98	2,515 18	5,448 16
-----------------------	---	----------	----------	----------

CHENANGO CANAL.

Aaron Bliss,.....	31	5,048 16	5,290 52	10,338 68
John French,.....	34	.....	5,554 46	5,554 46
Samuel R. Per Lee,.....	32	5,599 22	5,674 47	11,273 69
William C. White,.....	97	10,647 38	16,519 45	27,166 83
Thomas Upham,.....				
Justus Wentz,.....				

GENESEE VALLEY CANAL.

Daniel D. Spencer,.....	52	53 26	18,232 51	18,315 76
-------------------------	----	-------	-----------	-----------

(No. 19.)—CONTINUED.

ONEIDA LAKE CANAL AND FEEDER.

NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.	No. of section.	No. of Miles.	Cost of new structures.	Cost repairs of old, &c. including salary and clerk hire.	Total of each superintendent.	Total of each canal.
Amaziah D. Barber,.....	{ }	6	812 46	4,159 25	4,971 91	4,971 91
Thomas N. Jarvis,.....						

ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Walter Peck,.....	20	412 03	412 03
-------------------	----	--------	--------

BLACK RIVER CANAL.

Amaziah D. Barber,.....	12	644 76	4,811 07	5,455 83	16,245 59
William Higby,.....	27	904 90	9,884 86	10,789 76	
	39	1,649 06	14,695 93	16,245 59	
	782	113,015 26	502,904 03	615,219 28	

STATEMENT.—(No. 20.)

Showing the amount expended by the superintendents of repairs, and the average cost per mile on each and all of the canals, from 1826, to 1850, both inclusive.

YEAR.	Erie and Champlain Canals.		Oswego Canal.		Cayuga and Seneca Canal.		Chemung Canal.		Crooked Lake Canal.		Chenango Canal.	
	Cost of repairs	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs	Average per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Av. per mile.	Cost of repairs.	Av. per mile.	Cost of repairs	Average per mile.
1826.....	182,162	414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827.....	232,472	528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828.....	225,846	513	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829.....	232,931	529	8,637	361	8,449	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	202,968	461	13,003	349	5,447	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1831.....	168,240	382	12,590	254	3,363	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1832.....	327,302	743	9,170	340	5,356	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1833.....	328,585	746	12,259	313	8,243	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1834.....	429,659	976	11,295	338	8,832	401	24,656	665	.....	.....	.....	.....
1835.....	392,921	893	12,181	453	9,685	440	25,639	692	.....	.....	.....	.....
1836.....	310,183	704	16,327	453	29,898	1,355	9,616	259	2,653	331	.....	.....
1837.....	365,406	830	51,637	1,434	29,898	1,297	9,665	261	3,566	445	.....	.....
1838.....	374,713	851	57,908	1,608	28,539	1,297	14,569	393	4,739	592	.....	.....
1839.....	297,722	676	49,360	1,371	18,944	861	13,494	364	6,214	776	19,508	201
1840.....	364,292	827	24,463	679	23,397	1,063	13,382	361	4,454	556	20,809	214
1841.....	255,687	581	34,796	915	24,740	1,124	12,401	335	3,557	444	17,248	177
1842.....	322,364	732	26,406	694	13,940	633	23,360	631	4,501	562	15,427	159
1843.....	297,614	676	31,427	827	15,829	719	34,524	933	9,034	1,129	15,563	160
1844.....	371,449	844	23,678	623	10,938	497	14,295	386	8,113	1,014	18,935	196
1845.....	399,094	907	28,598	752	14,442	656	12,739	344	4,047	505	15,062	155
1846.....	371,185	843	46,639	1,227	14,191	645	17,978	485	3,951	493	15,959	164
1847.....	380,388	864	53,546	1,409	12,325	560	14,264	395	4,765	595	18,961	196
1848.....	503,963	1,145	39,551	1,040	14,192	645	16,917	430	5,309	663	18,462	190
1849.....	395,681	899	72,783	2,021	13,009	591	27,232	736	5,590	736	18,859	194
1850.....	478,887	1,065	32,792	862	11,823	537	24,306	657	8,516	1,064	20,901	215
			31,805	857	10,831	492	33,230	852	10,295	1,286	25,880	266
									5,629	704	27,181	280

No. 20.—(CONTINUED.)

YEAR.	Genesee Valley Canal.		Oneida Lake Canal and Feeder.		Oneida River Improvement.		Black River Canal.		Total miles.	Total cost of repairs.	Total average prime.
	Cost of re-pairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of re-pairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of re-pairs.	Average per mile.	Cost of re-pairs.	Average per mile.			
1826.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	182,162	414
1827.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	232,472	523
1828.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	234,483	480
1829.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	264,433	509
1830.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	221,005	442
1831.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	180,773	361
1832.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	344,917	680
1833.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	537	372,789	684
1834.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	478,964	879
1835.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	432,115	793
1836.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	545	408,122	745
1837.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	492,144	766
1838.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	481,774	760
1839.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	642	379,769	591
1840.....	4,529	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	694	460,886	664
1841.....	10,468	290	3,370	561	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	357,828	511
1842.....	17,749	341	3,608	601	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	452,559	646
1843.....	15,210	292	2,232	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	383,076	547
1844.....	15,556	299	1,636	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	464,330	683
1845.....	16,901	325	1,933	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	520,452	743
1846.....	17,399	334	17,875	2,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	510,355	729
1847.....	15,782	303	5,842	973	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	496,424	709
1848.....	26,527	510	1,855	309	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	674,777	964
1849.....	18,182	349	2,160	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	521,192	744
1850.....	18,575	357	4,892	815	412	21	15,508	398	762	626,960	823

(C
STA

each structure of each, on all the canals
State, for

	1848.	1849.	1850.	Total.
97	\$21,26	954 15	\$46,036 73	\$427,147 50
01	53,24	520 39	93,231 77	792,961 07
68	3,07	058 99	4,238 78	45,909 07
83	8,26	694 95	35,172 18	197,333 95
89	6,64	836 73	7,102 89	96,562 34
88	5,34	799 73	5,311 66	63,736 04
66	8,21	748 10	4,859 10	78,277 03
24	4,86	259 67	1,601 80	24,458 26
29	7,56	302 13	11,093 81	115,006 97
12	19,30	597 95	37,557 04	368,907 43
62	10,90	757 31	4,720 38	87,884 45
99	6,55	179 63	8,716 81	94,000 94
82	53	878 36	261 39	7,088 38
27	38	237 50	143 87	8,818 36
24	11	706 52	3,027 86	17,027 77
19	1,79	746 36	1,170 75	20,086 84
81	72	949 45	1,309 05	8,018 96
40	16	285 12	212 96	3,406 51
..	7	342 76	145 16	3,373 20
75	81	496 88	975 63	3,512 86
..	35	60 00	.....	692 96
70	58,92	668 03	79,591 90	722,287 65
79	22,14	583 34	70 458 14	745,325 00
..	..	152 15	3,503 73	14,352 14
27	18,54	178 34	10,407 59	154,451 73
83	7,32	957 41	13,751 57	151,607 73
55	12,17	590 53	40,882 50	312,846 10
89	27,11	026 73	41,257 53	228,447 65
01	6,30	252 35	3,169 10	40,731 90
01	4,97	236 30	11,550 99	70,874 12
04	2,44	922 40	2,616 92	28,607 77
02	3,88	390 63	7,625 62	61,613 77
37	39,67	781 09	38,778 60	654,385 80
46	14,85	417 91	16,566 57	188,236 34
80	5,32	935 00	8,168 90	83,597 51
40	\$383,903	504 89	\$615,219 28	\$5,921,576 10

path," and "clea

No. 22.)

EMENT

work, and the s of the State, for
years named.

	1844	1845	1850	Total.
.....		\$7,13	466 10	\$97,582 42
.....	
.....	
4,642 61		7,23	829 58	112,147 02
4,935 40		3,83	091 82	35,449 27
3,063 47		2,45	379 27	32,023 22
4,945 98		2,96	056 71	31,562 14
.....		.....	.....	802 79
3,785 94		7,43	782 60	51,543 32
42,332 92		27,02	414 70	237,092 71
3,372 88		3,42	387 47	53,650 62
5,749 77		9,50	889 77	46,651 89
78 50		88	33 00	2,234 49
276 15		47	.....	5,386 27
.....		14	.....	926 59
1,867 18		1,14	.....	7,946 72
653 14		26	363 00	2,786 72
86 87		11	147 28	1,478 00
10 33		4	4 91	1,223 00
.....		.....	.....	1,031 02
.....		.....	.....	125 00
774 02		7,44	127 75	29,437 15
10,963 54		16,51	130 10	112,952 06
8,128 96		10,77	431 21	135,006 80
1,511 41		2,22	876 21	15,464 99
2,563 61		2,65	718 98	28,961 58
2,720 10		2,13	884 79	58,345 90
102,462 78	\$115,88	015 25		\$1,101,803 68

liture, on all the canals of the

1849.	1850.	Total.
84,306 22	\$28,570 63	\$288,425 98
35,520 39	93,231 77	740,471 45
5,058 99	4,238 78	42,788 26
3,886 87	15,342 60	80,188 70
4,242 67	4,011 07	49,955 11
1,588 31	1,932 39	28,514 36
7,212 28	2,802 39	30,139 56
1,259 67	1,601 80	22,555 45
6,643 13	5,311 21	54,947 46
2,356 48	16,142 34	115,880 79
1,681 12	2,332 91	29,197 86
3,645 77	4,827 04	29,368 07
383 36	228 39	4,112 70
237 50	143 87	3,039 62
531 52	3,027 86	16,031 67
714 87	1,170 75	10,718 51
866 92	946 05	4,903 87
122 24	65 68	1,261 08
68 21	140 25	927 45
370 16	975 63	2,273 00
60 00	.....	476 16
8,668 03	79,591 90	722,287 65
.....	.....	102,340 59
4,583 34	70,459 11	514,956 08
2,152 15	5,503 73	14,352 14
0,058 80	10,279 84	113,308 70
3,039 77	5,621 47	31,341 35
5,951 66	22,451 29	165,856 98
0,026 73	41,257 53	201,016 02
252 35	3,169 10	39,643 72
7,236 30	11,550 99	67,030 31
784 53	740 71	11,406 16
2,565 79	3,906 64	28,656 56
7,972 77	37,833 81	507,370 93
5,417 91	16,566 57	171,471 34
8,935 00	8,168 90	77,956 31
8,421 81	\$502,204 03	\$4,335,071 95

(No. 24.)

NAMES OF THE CLERKS

Employed by the Auditor of the Canal Department, and the sums paid to each, and the length of time he was employed from the 1st October, 1849, to 30th September, 1850.

NAMES.	Annual salaries.	Time employed.	Paid for extra services	Paid on salaries.
Edward James, acting auditor,	1,250	12 months	.....	1,250 00
Frederick W. Huxford,.....	900	12 "	250 00	900 00
John Atwood,	800	12 "	83 33	800 00
Morton T. Raynsford,.....	700	12 "	254 78	700 00
William H. Haskell,.....	600	12 "	99 60	466 67
Adin W. Dains,.....	600	6 "	.....	300 00
William McGourkey,.....	1,000	7 "	.....	583 84
			\$587 71	\$5,000 01

INDEX

TO

SENATE DOCUMENTS, 1851.

A.

	No.
Academies, instructing teachers, report of committee on literature,	58
Adjutant General's report on the cost of the militia system,	28
Appraisers, Canal Appraisers annual report,	41
report on the bill to authorize the payment of damages, ..	73
Arsenal lot at Malone, report of committee on sale,	14
Assessment laws, report of committee,	44
Attorney General's report on enlargement of State canals,..	68
on manorial lands,	27
Auditor's digest of canal claims,	50
annual report,	97
Axon, Robert, report of committee on petition for damages in consequence of being thrown from a bridge on Black river canal,	17

B.

Banks, report of committee as to contribution to Safety Fund,	39
Brady and Fitzsimmons, report of committee on petition for canal damages,	47
Brooklyn, report on union with New-York and Williamsburgh	74
Bull, George W., report in relation to charges,	60
Butler and Johnson, report on claim for canal damages, . . .	61
Business, calendar of, at regular session,	77

C.

	No
Campbell and Moody, report of Commissioners of Land Office on petition,	45
Canal Board, communication in relation to claim of Collins and Hitchcock,	18
tolls on railroad freights, report of select committee, .	38
Appraisers' annual report,	41
Canals, report of the Attorney General on the enlargement, majority of the committee on canals, on enlargement,	68
minority upon the same subject,	69
Canal Commissioners' report in answer to resolution from the Senate,	70
Census, communication of the Governor and Secretary of the Interior,	88
Claims, digest of claims presented to the Legislature since 1843,	63
presented to the Canal Board from its organization to March 1, 1851,	5
Comptroller's report in answer to a resolution relative to Union College,	50
relative to counsel fees paid by the State	26
in relation to the General Fund,	33
State Finances,	48
on expenses for printing, binding, engraving, &c.	91
Committees, standing committees of the Senate,	56
Colleges and Academies, report of the committee on Finance on appropriations,	11
Collins and Hitchcock, report of Canal Board on claim for canal damages,	49
Collins and others, canal damages,	18
Countryman, Thomas, report on petition for canal damages,	21
Curran, John W., report on petition for damages sustained in consequence of falling through canal bridge,	46
Calendar of business before the senate at the regular session,	31
Comptroller, communication from,	77
Congressional districts, report of committee on,	83
	87

D.

Digest of claims presented to the Legislature since 1843, . . .	5
Digest of claims presented to the Canal Board from its organization to March 1, 1851,	50

INDEX.

E.

	No.
Ehle, Charles, report of Comptroller on claims of,	94

F.

Feudal tenures, report of minority of judiciary committee on,	96
---	----

G.

Governor's message, annual,	2
extra session,	75
communication transmitting letter of the Secretary of the Interior, relating to the census, ..	63
Goodrich, Caleb, report on claim for canal damages,	66
Governor's communication transmitting letters of the Secretary of War and Brevet Colonel G. Wright, relating to granting lands near Fort Ontario, ..	82
Gilbert, William J., report on claim of, to seat in Senate, ...	84
Guinnip, George B., do do do do	84

H.

Hall, James, report on the Geological survey,	32
Highways and work assessed thereon, report of the committee on roads and bridges,	34
Highby, Charles G., communication relating to contested seat in 26th senatorial district,	92

J.

Joint rules of the Senate and Assembly,	4
Joint rules of the Senate and Assembly, report of the committee of conference,	36
Johnson, Stephen H., Senator, report in relation to charges,	60

K.

Keisler & Babecck. report on claim for canal damages,	65
Kellogg, Josiah S., report of minority of committee on claims for canal damages,	23

L.

	No.
Lunatic Asylum, managers annual report,.....	42

M.

Manorial titles, report on bill to stay proceedings,.....	9
Attorney General's report,.....	27
Malone, report on sale of arsenal lot,.....	14
Message of Governor, annual,.....	2
extra session,	75
Members and officers of the Senate with post office address, &c.,	10,76
Militia system, report of the Adjutant General as to its cost,	28

N.

Nelson William J. & Co., report of committee on canal dam- ages,	35
New-York Northern Dispensary, annual report,.....	51&52
board of education, report of committee on me- morial,	53
Sailor's Snug Harbor, annual report of treasurer,	67
Report on union with Brooklyn and Williams- burgh,.....	74
Northern Railroad, report on allowing them to extend its pier at Rouse's Point,.....	90

O.

Oswego canal, report in relation to,.....	59
---	----

P.

Parmalee, Solomon and others, report of committee on peti- tion for damages for salt lands,	43
--	----

R.

Railroads, annual report of State Engineer and Surveyor,..	12
Railroad tolls, report of committee,.....	28
Regents of the University, report on the State Cabinet of nat- ural history,.....	30

INDEX.

	No.
Regents of the University, annual report,.....	72
Richardson, Benjamin, jr., report on petition for canal dam- ages,	16
Rochester, report of Western House of Refuge,.....	8
Robinson, Charles D., Senator, report in relation to charges,	60
Rouse's Point Bridge, report of the committee on railroads, 20,	90
Rules and orders of the last Senate,.....	3
Rules of the Senate and Assembly, joint,.....	4
and orders of the Senate adopted,.....	6, 79
of the Senate, report of the minority of the committee,	7
Railroads, report on tolls on,.....	86
Report of the Attorney-General on the subject of manorial lands,	27
on bill to provide for the enlargement of the State canals,	68
Auditor-General on the cost of the militia system,	28
Canal Appraisers, annual,.....	41
Canal Board, on the petition of Collins and Hitchcock,	18
Commissioners of the Land Office, rela- tive to the claim of Campbell and Moody,	45
Comptroller in answer to a resolution rela- tive to Union College, ...	26
relative to counsel fees paid by the State,.....	33
relative to the receipts of the General Fund,.....	48
on expenses for printing, bind- ing, engraving, &c.,.....	56
Regents of the University on the State cabi- net of natural history, annual,.....	30
Regents of the University, annual,.....	72
Secretary of State in relation to Marcus Schoonmaker,	62
State Engineer and Surveyor on railroads, annual,.....	12
State Engineer and Surveyor on public lands belonging to the State,	19
State Prison Inspectors, annual,	13
State Lunatic Asylum, annual,.....	42
State Library, annual,	25
Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, New- York, annual,	51-2
Treasurer of Sailor's Snug Harbor, New- York, annual,	67

INDEX:

	No.
Report of the Western House of Refuge, annual,	8
James Hall on the Geological Survey,	22
Messrs. Johnson, Mann and Schoonmaker, on canal tolls on railroad freights,	38
Reports of committee :	
On Banks and Insurance Companies, as to contribu- tion to Safety Fund,	39
On claims, on petition of Robert Axon, for damages in consequence of being thrown from a bridge on Black River canal,	17
of Collins and others, for canal damages, ..	22
on bill for canal damages of Josiah S. Kel- logg,	23
on petition of Briggs Thomas for canal da- mages,	29
on petition of John W. Curran, for dama- ges in consequence of falling through canal bridge,	31
on petition of William J. Nelson & Co., for canal damages,	37
on petition of Solomon Parmelee and others for damages for salt lands,	43
on petition of Peleg Slocum and others for canal damages,	55
on petition of Sage, Walrath and Dunham for canal damages,	64
on petition of Jacob Kiesler and Luke Bab- cock for canal damages,	65
on petition of Caleb Goodrich for canal da- mages,	66
canals, on petition of Collins and Hitchcock,	21
James Brady and Patrick Fitzsimmons, for canal da- mages,	47
the bill to complete the enlargement of the canals, majority report,	69
the bill to complete the enlargement of the canals, minority report,	70
the bill to authorize the Canal Appraisers to award damages,	73
on commerce and navigation, on petition of St. George's society,	24
on finance, on unclaimed interest on stocks issued by this State,	54
on memorials from colleges and academies, ..	49
on petition of Hiram Stone for canal dam- ages,	15

